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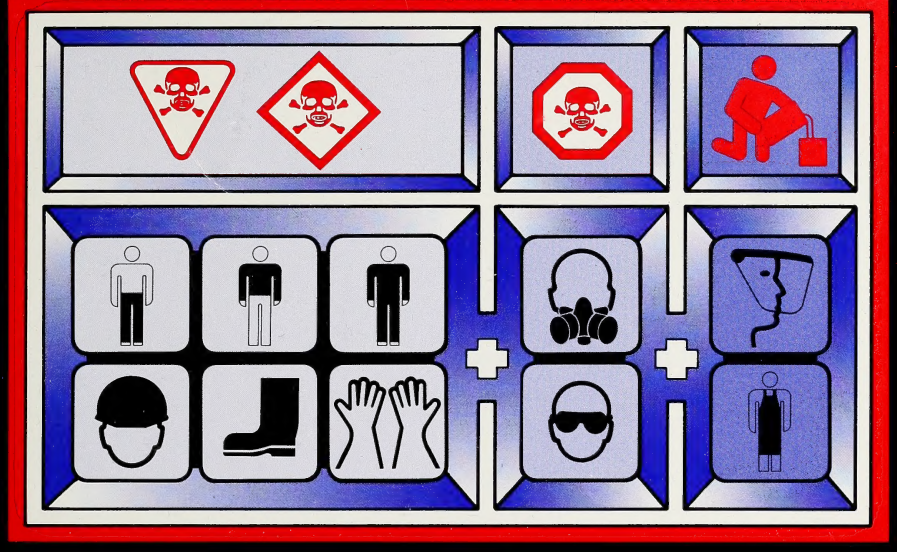

CROP PROTECTION WITH CHEMICALS

HERBICIDES INSECTICIDES FUNGICIDES RODENTICIDES

1994

Alberta
AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AGDEX 606-1

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Phone Number of the Emergency Department of the Hospital in Your Area is (403) _____

WHEN YOU CALL THE POISON CENTRE

1. Remain calm.
2. Bring the container and/or label with you to the phone.
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   a) age and weight of patient
   b) name and amount of product
   c) time poisoning happened
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   f) your name and phone number
4. Follow instructions carefully.
5. Keep your line free if the Poison Centre has to return your call.
6. **Do not attempt any additional first aid unless the Poison Centre has instructed you.**

Copies of this publication may be obtained from:

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or
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CROP PROTECTION WITH CHEMICALS

1994

Edited by
Shaffeek Ali, P. Ag.
Soil and Crop Management Branch
Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
in co-operation with
The Agro-chemical Industry

Shaffeek Ali	**Jim W. Jones**	**Ieuan R. Evans**	**Robert C. Acorn**
Herbicides	Insecticides	Fungicides	Rodenticides

Note: Some approved minor use registrations may not appear on the product label. Check with product write-up for details.

All recommendations in this publication are given in quantity of commercial product per acre (L or kg/ac). Product labels are given in quantity of product per hectare (L or kg/ha). To avoid application errors, be sure to read and understand label recommendations.

Warning

The use of a pesticide in any manner not published on the label or registered under the Minor Use of Pesticides regulation constitutes an offence under both the Federal Pest Control Products Act and Alberta's Agricultural Chemicals Act.

Disclaimer: Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information published. However, it remains the responsibility of the readers to follow product information contained on the product label or package insert. The publisher, editor and all contributors to this publication cannot be held responsible for publication errors or any consequence resulting from the use of this publication.

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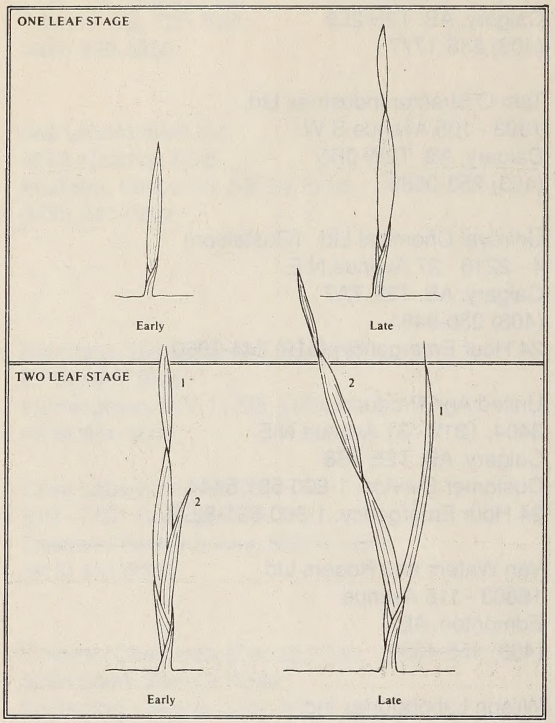
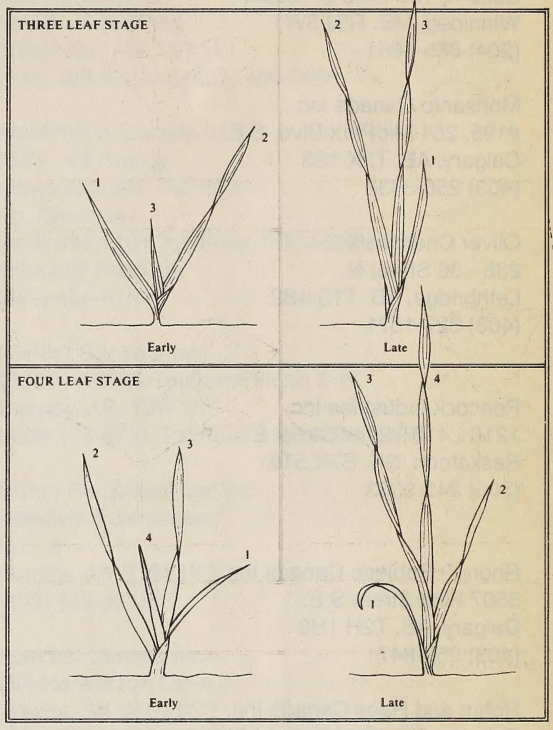
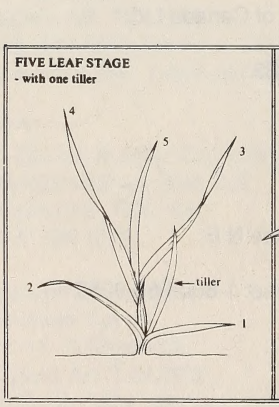
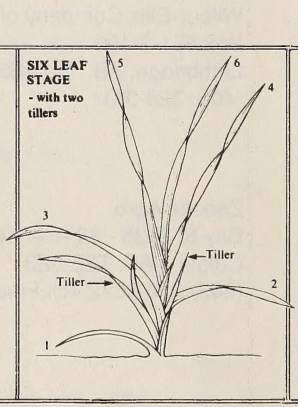
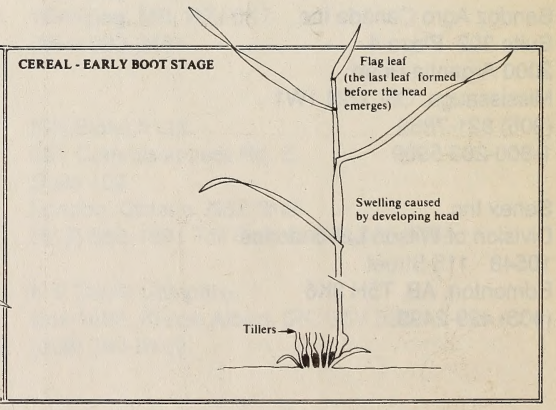
LEAF STAGES — CEREALS and GRASSES



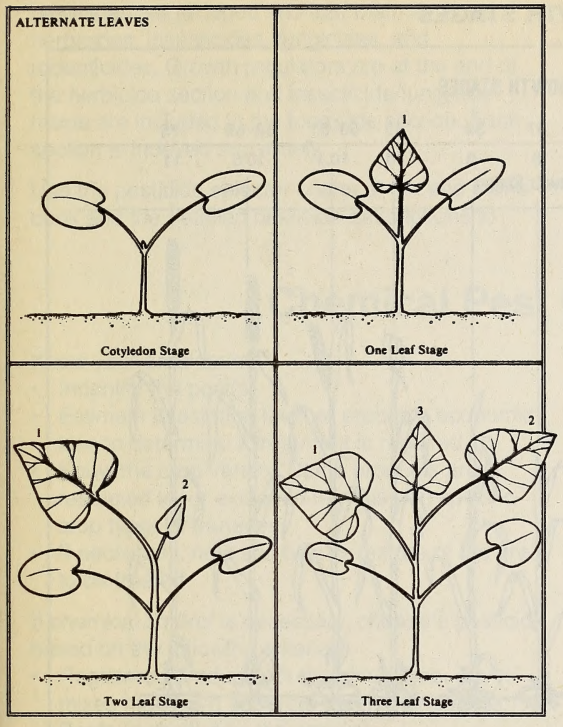


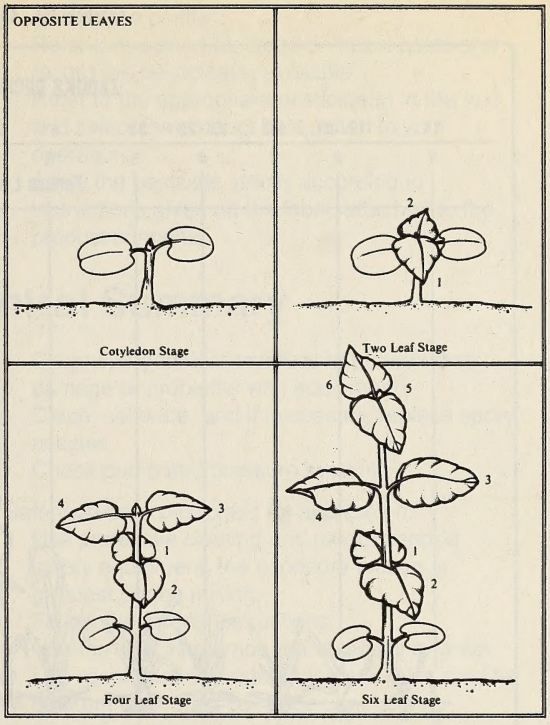


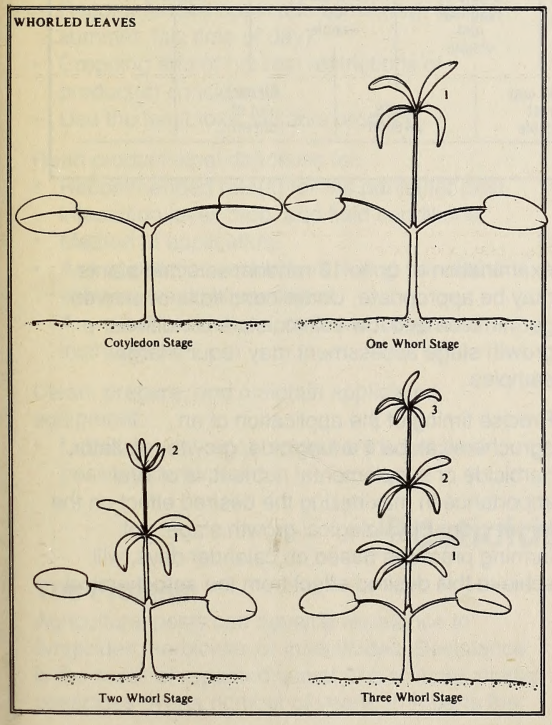




LEAF STAGES — BROADLEAVED WEEDS

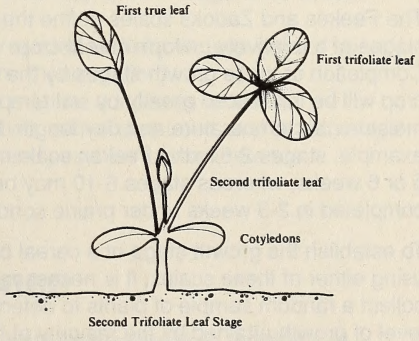




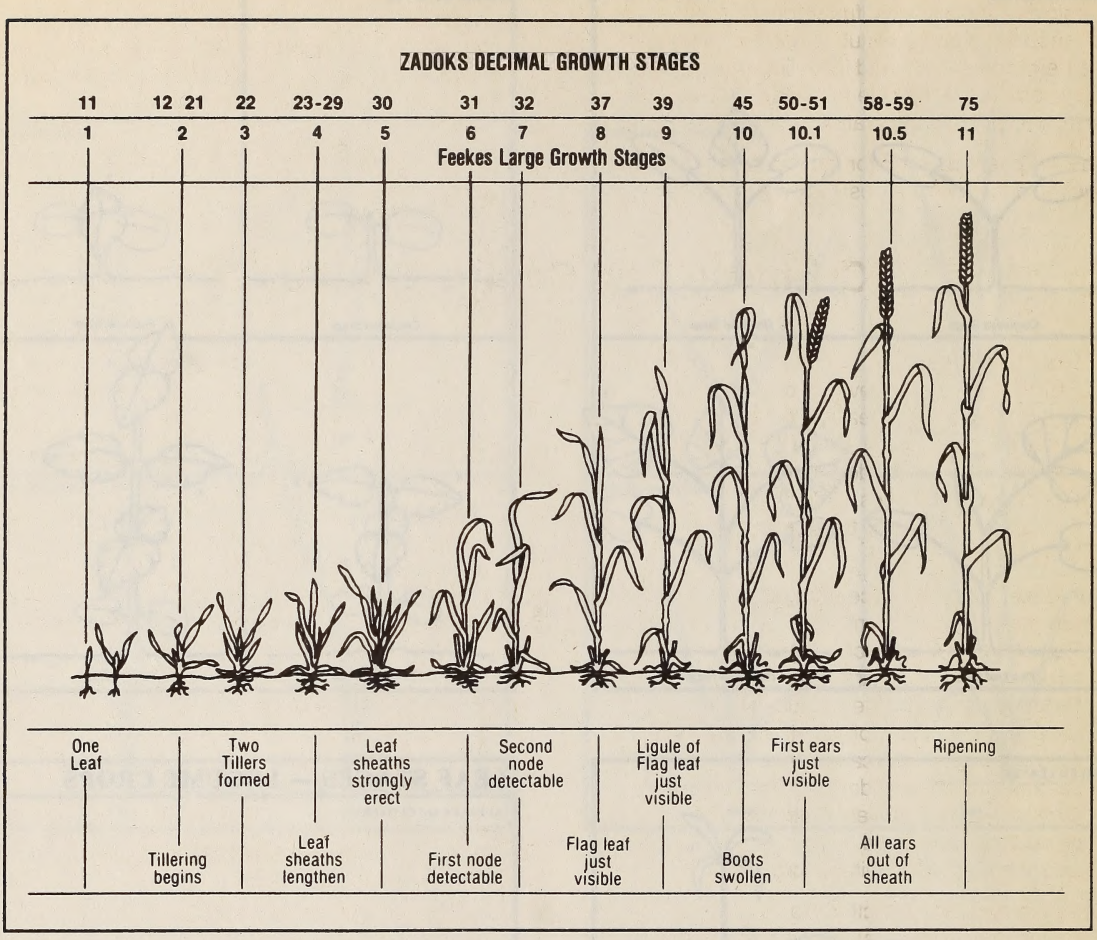


LEAF STAGES — LEGUME CROPS

ALFALFA and CLOVERS



CEREAL GROWTH STAGES



The Feekes and Zadoks scales define the growth stages of a relatively uniform cereal crop. Completion of these growth stages by the cereal crop will be influenced greatly by soil temperature, moisture, air temperature and day length. For example, stages 2-5 in the Feekes scale may take 5 or 6 weeks, whereas stages 6-10 may be completed in 2-3 weeks under prairie conditions.

To establish the growth stage of a cereal crop using either of these scales, it is necessary to collect a random sample of plants to determine the level of growth attained by the majority of the plants. Under good growing conditions, examination of up to 10 random selected plants may be appropriate. Under conditions of uneven germination and low soil moisture conditions, growth stage assessment may require larger samples.

Precise timing of the application of an agrochemical, be it a fungicide, growth regulator, herbicide or supplemental nutrient, is of vital importance in maximizing the desired effect on the target crop. Physiological growth stage, not farming practices based on calendar days, will achieve this desired effect from the agrochemical.

How To Use This Book

This publication is intended to be of assistance in the selection and application of pesticides. The pesticides are grouped into four main sections: herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides. Growth regulators are at the end of the herbicide section and insecticide/fungicide mixes are included in the fungicide section. Each section is indexed separately.

Use the pesticide selector charts at the end of the book and the detailed pesticide descriptions to choose the most appropriate chemicals. To select a suitable pesticide follow these steps:

- Identify the pest(s).
- Refer to the chart for weed or insect pests and record the pesticide(s) available.
- Refer to the appropriate pesticide(s) in the text and select the product best suited to your operation.
- Apply the pesticide strictly according to instructions given on the label, attached to the product container.

Chemical Pest Control Summary

Know your problem(s).

- Indentify the pest(s).
- Estimate infestation level or probable economic loss to determine if treatment is required.
- Know the crop variety. Some products are restricted to, or excluded from use on specific crop types or varieties.
- If necessary, note soil type or texture of the area to be treated.

If chemical control is necessary, choose a pesticide based on the following criteria:

- Registered products for the given crop. (Tank mixes may have separate recommendations.)
- Pests controlled by the product.
- Crop and pest stage of growth or development. Recommended application time (e.g. spring, summer, fall; time of day).
- Cropping and/or harvest restrictions of product(s) considered.
- Use the least toxic suitable product.

Read product label directions for:

- Recommended rate(s) for the particular pest, infestation level, crop, and field conditions.
- Method of application.
- Any application restrictions during adverse or extreme weather conditions.
- Any other restrictions, cautions, or special instructions.

Clean, prepare, and maintain application equipment.

- Lubricate and repair equipment to get best possible performance.
- Clean spray tank of residues to prevent crop damage or problems with equipment.
- Clean, calibrate, and if necessary, replace spray nozzles.
- Check pump and pressure system.

Safely prepare pesticides for application.

- Use protective clothing and recommended safety equipment, the exposure hazard is greatest during mixing.
- Follow the mixing instructions.
- Use the specified amount and quality of water.
- Use recommended rates (tank mix rates may be different from each pesticide used alone).
- If specified, add adjuvants.
- Record rates used, mix order, pesticides and adjuvants used, and water quality for future reference.

Apply pesticides using:

- Recommended safety precautions and equipment.
- Proper application equipment.
- Recommended rates of pesticides, adjuvants, and water.
- Proper time (e.g. growth stage, time of day, season).
- Recommended techniques (e.g. ground speed, pressure, incorporation).
- Record weather conditions at time of application, techniques used, and growth stage of crop and pests for future reference.

Pesticide Resistance

The Problem

Agricultural pests can develop resistance to fungicides, herbicides or insecticides. Resistance is the result of repeated use of one or more similar pesticides over a number of years. In Alberta the potential exists for resistance to develop to a number of products. Producers should follow agronomic practices which prevent or minimize the development of resistance and prevent the spread of existing resistant populations.

Pest biotypes resistant to one or more chemical pesticides occur naturally. Repeated use of one pesticide or of pesticides with a similar mode of action can result in a buildup of resistance and a loss of control. Pesticide resistant biotypes do not differ in appearance from the susceptible biotypes. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to observe the progression of resistance until a loss of control is observed.

Identifying Resistance

- Loss of control is observed. One pest may escape control while other pest species are controlled.
- Was pesticide performance adversely affected by weather conditions or misapplication?
- Does the field history indicate repeated use of one or more pesticides with a similar mode of action?
- Did the pest infestation occur after pesticide application?
- Collect a sample of the pest suspected of being resistant and forward to the Soil and Crop Management branch of Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.

Management Strategies

Producers should attempt to prevent or delay the appearance of resistance through the rotation of both crops and pesticides.

- Keep accurate records of crop rotation and pesticide use.
- Rotate both crops and pesticides. When rotating pesticides, use products with different modes of action. Avoid repeated use of one or more similar pesticides.
- Use clean seed.
- Use pest resistant crop varieties.
- Use cultural pest controls, including tillage where practical.
- Avoid pesticides with long residual activity.
- Follow label directions regarding management practices.
- Use good sanitation practices. Avoid spreading crop seed, weed seed, crop residues or manure from suspicious fields.
- Use mixtures or split applications of pesticides with different modes of action.
- Follow all label directions and restrictions carefully.

Classification of Pesticides

Pesticides can be classified in a number of ways. The two most common are: (1) by family — based on the chemical similarity and (2) by mode of action — the process by which the pesticide kills the pest. In some cases, pesticides from different families have the same mode of action. Repeated use of pesticides with similar modes of action can lead to problems such as the development of pest resistance, increased carryover or possible crop injury. A knowledge of the chemical family can be useful in selecting suitable products in a pesticide rotation to avoid such problems.

In the following classifications, pesticides are divided into families according to similarity in chemical structure. Different formulations of the same pesticides are not separated (e.g. ester or amine). Formulated mixtures containing two or more active ingredients may belong to more than one family and represent more than one mode of action. This must be considered when rotating pesticides to ensure that pesticides with the same mode of action are not used repeatedly on the same field. Pesticide mixtures with different modes of action may delay the development of resistance.

Herbicide Classification

Chemical Family	Trade Name	Common Name
ARYL-OXY-PHENOXY	Assure	quizalofop-methyl
	Fusilade II	fluazifop-p-butyl
	Hoegrass 284	diclofop-methyl
	Puma	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl
ALIPHATIC ACID	NATA	sodium-TCA
	Roundup/Laredo/Wrangler/Renegade	glyphosate
AMIDE	Dual	metolachlor
	Kerb 50W	propyzamide
	Stampede 360	propanil
AMINO-PROPIONATE	Mataven	flamprop-methyl
BENZOIC ACID	Banvel/Dycleer	dicamba

Herbicide Classification (con't)

Chemical Family	Trade Name	Common Name
CYCLOHEXANIONES	Achieve	tralkoxydim
	Poast	sethoxydim
	Select	clethodim
DINITROANILINES	Edge	ethalfluralin
	Advance 10G, Heritage, Rival, Treflan, Trifluralin 10G/400	trifluralin
IMIDAZOLINONES	Assert	imazamethabenz
NITRILES	Casoran	diclobenil
	Buctril M/Pardner	bromoxynil
PHENOXYS	2,4-D	2,4-D
	2,4-DB/Embutox/Cobutox 600	2,4-DB
	Diphenoprop/Estaprop	2,4-D+Diclorprop
	MCPA	MCPA
	Tropotox Plus	MCPB+MCPA
	Mecoprop/Compitox	mecoprop
PICOLINIC ACID	Lontrel	clopyralid
	Garlon 4/Fencerow	triclopyr
	Tordon	picloram
BIPYRIDYLIUMS	Avenge	difenzoquat
	Gramoxone/Sweep	paraquat
	Reglone	diquat
SULFONYLUREA	Ally	metsulfuron methyl
	Amber	thiasulfuron
	Express	tribenuron methyl
	Muster	ethametsulfuron methyl
	Refine Extra	thifensulfuron methyl + tribenuron methyl
THIOCARBARMATES	Avadex BW	triallate
	Eptam/Eradicane 8-E	EPTC
	Sutan+	butylate
TRIAZINES	Atrazine	atrazine
	Bladex/Blagal	cyanazine
	Lexone/Sencor	metribuzin
	Pronone/Velpar	hexazinone
	Princep Nine-T/Simazine	simazine
UREAS	Afolan F/Linuron 480/Lorox	linuron
	Karmex	diuron
	Patoran	metobromuron
	Spike	tebuthiuron
URACILS	Basagran	bentazon
	Calmix/Hyvar-X	bromacil

Insecticide Classification

Chemical Family	Trade Name	Common Name
CARBAMATES	Temik	aldicarb
	Sevin	carbaryl
	Furadan	carbofuran
	Lannate	methomyl
	Pirimor	pirimicarb
ORGANOPHOSPHATES	APM, Guthion	azinphos-methyl
	Diazinon	diazinon
	Cygon, Lagon, Hopper Stopper, Dimethoate	dimethoate
	Dyfonate	fonofos
	Cythion, Malathion	malathion
	Monitor	methamidophos
	Supracide	methidathion
	Dibrom	naled
	Thimet	phorate
	Counter	terbufos
	Dylox	trichlorfon
ORGANOCHLORINES	Lindane	lindane
	Lorsban	chlorpyrifos
	Endosulfan, Thiodan, Thionex	endosulfan
PYRETHROIDS	Cymbush, Ripcord	cypermethrin
	Decis	deltamethrin
	Ambush, Pounce	permethrin
PHOSPHIDES	Gastoxin	aluminum phosphide

Fungicide Classification

Chemical Family	Trade Name	Common Name
ALDEHYDES	Formalin	formaldehyde
ANILIDES	Vitavax Single Solution	carbathiin
BENZIMIDAZOLES	Benlate, Benolin-R	benomyl
	Mertect	thiabendazole
	Easout	thiophanate-methyl
DICARBOXIMIDES	Roval	iprodione
DITHIOCARBAMATES (CARBAMATES)	Agrox, Dithane M-22, N-M Drill Box, N-M Dual	maneb
	Dithane DG, Manzate 200 Tuberseal	mancozeb
	Easout	thiophanate-methyl
	Polyram	metiram
	Thiram 75 WP/320	thiram
ORGANOCHLORINES	Lindane	lindane
PHTHALIMIDES	Captan FL/50W	captan
TRIAZOLES	Bayleton	triadimefon
	Tilt	propiconazole

Sprayer Operations

Spraying equipment is described in detail in the *Pesticide Application Equipment,* Agdex 744-5. A summary of sprayer operations is presented in this publication.

Getting the sprayer ready

- Preliminary maintenance, adjustments and settings must be made according to the operator's manual.
- The entire sprayer system should be cleaned and rinsed.
- Ensure that all nozzles are the same size and spray angle by checking the code number on the nozzle tip.
- Partially fill sprayer tank with clean water.
- Check the pump for adequate output. If the desired spraying pressure can be achieved with the agitator and boom valves open, the pump output is okay.
- Check accuracy of main sprayer gauge by installing a new gauge on the boom end temporarily and compare the pressure readings. The readings should be identical.
- Inspect spray patterns and replace tips that have streaky patterns. Flat fan nozzles should be aligned so the patterns do not interfere with each other.

Note: The video film "Sprayer Calibration" is available from your local District Agriculturist.

Nozzle tip calibration

The output of individual nozzles must be within 5% of the average nozzle output to provide an even volume over the width of the spray swath. Nozzles with outputs either above or below this value must be replaced.

- With the spayer operating at the recommended spraying pressure (275 kPa), collect, measure and record the output from each nozzle on the boom for one minute. **Note:** If nozzle strainers are equipped with ball-check valves, increase pressure by 35 kPa.
- Calculate the average output.
- Replace nozzles with output 5% greater than average. Clean and recheck nozzles with output 5% less than average.

Ground speed determination

Actual ground speed can be confirmed by noting the time it takes to travel a measured distance. The following ground speed chart is based on the time required to travel 800 metres.

Speed (km/h)	Travel time for 800 m (min:sec)
7	6:48
8	6:00
9	5:20
10	4:48
11	4:22
12	4:00

Sample Nozzle Chart

Nozzle No.	Pressure kPa	Litres per minute	Litres per acre (50 cm spacing) 6 km/h	8 km/h	9 km/h	10 km/h
11001	275	0.38	30	22	20	18
110015	275	0.57	45	34	30	27
11002*	275	0.75	60	45	40	36

*Standard Tips for 40 L/ac at 275 kPa and 9 km/h. For nozzles not included, refer to manufacturer's data or *Pesticide Application Equipment,* Agdex 744-5.

Note: If spray charts are not available for your nozzles, the following formula may be used to establish the ground speed required to apply the desired litres per acre.

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Average nozzle output (L/min)} \times 240}{\text{Litres per acre} \times \text{nozzle spacing (m)}^*} = \text{km/h}$$

*Standard nozzle spacing is 0.5 m.

Example:

$$\frac{0.75 \text{ L/min} \times 240}{40 \text{ L/ac} \times 0.5 \text{ m}} = \frac{180}{20} = 9 \text{ km/h}$$

Example of Sprayer Calibration - L/acre

Step 1: Determine the number of acres to spray using your field records.

Example: *30 acres*

Step 2: Know the sprayer tank capacity which is marked on sprayer tank.

Example: *2000 litres*

Step 3: Determine spray volume needed per acre which can be obtained from the pesticide label or this publication.

Example: *40 litres per acre recommended*

Step 4: Select nozzles for 40 litres per acre from the manufacturers chart or the sample nozzle chart in this publication.

Example: *Nozzle No. 11002 @ 275 kPa and 9 km/h = 40 L/acre*

Step 5: Check nozzle output. See nozzle tip calibration.

Example: *Nozzle flow between 0.71 to 0.79 litres per min per nozzle is okay*

Step 6: Calculate total spray solution needed by multiplying No. acres x litres/acre.

Example: *30 acres x 40 litres per acre = 1200 litres*

Step 7: Calculate the total amount of pesticide needed from the pesticide label or this publication (multiply litres of pesticide per acre x no. of acres to spray).

Example: *0.60 L/acre x 30 acres = 18 L of pesticide and 1182 L of water in sprayer tank*

Step 8: Set sprayer to travel at desired speed. See step 4 (example) and nozzle chart.

Example: *Required speed = 9 km/h (36 seconds to travel 90 m)*

Standard Benchmarks

Application volume:	40 litres per acre (L/ac) = 100 litres per hectare (L/ha) = 8.8 Imperial gallons per acre
Spraying pressure:	275 kilopascals (kPa) = 40 pounds per sq. inch (psi)
Speed for spraying:	9 kilometres per hour (km/h) = 5.4 miles per hour (mph)
Nozzle spacing on spray boom:	0.5 m = 20 inches (in.)
Height above target for 80° and 110° nozzle tips:	45 centimetres (cm) = 18 inches (in.)
Nozzle tips:	8002 or 11002

Note: A standard nozzle puts out 0.75 litres/minute at kPa. At 9 km/h these nozzles apply 40 L/ac of spray.

Metric Equivalents

1 acre	=	0.405 hectare
2.471 acre	=	1 hectare
6.9 kPa	=	1 psi
1.6 km/h	=	1 mph
2.54 cm	=	1 inch
1 litre/ac	=	2.5 L/ha

Calibrating Small Sprayers

The spray volume that a backpack or hand held sprayer will apply per acre can be determined by field testing the sprayer on a portion of an acre. The size of the test area commonly used is 1/100 of an acre. It is important that the test area surface is similar to the surface to be sprayed so the walking speed will remain the same.

Step 1: Establish a test run distance to spray 1/100 acre (40.5 m^2) according to the swath width of the sprayer.

Swath Width	Test Run Length
0.5 metres	81.0 metres
1.0 metres	40.5 metres
1.5 metres	27.0 metres
2.0 metres	20.2 metres

Step 2: At a comfortable walking speed, spray the test area and measure the volume of water used. (Repeat 2 or 3 times to obtain an average). This is the amount applied to 1/100 acre.

Example: *2 L*

Step 3: Multiply the figure arrived at in Step 2 by 100 to get the spray volume per acre.

Example: *2 L x 100 = 200 L/ac*

Step 4: Determine amount of pesticide to add per tank load. Divide the volume applied per acre by tank capacity to determine the number of fills required to spray an acre.

Example: *200 L/ac divided by 20 L/tank = 10 fills*

Divide the chemical rate per acre by the number of tank loads required to spray an acre to determine the amount of product to add per tank load.

Example: *1 L/ac divided by 10 fills = 0.1 L/tank*

Sprayer Cleanout

Reasons for sprayer cleanout

- To prevent crop injury by leftover residues.
- To avoid loss of activity of the next pesticide by leftover residues.
- To stop chemicals from corroding or plugging spray equipment.

Clean the sprayer thoroughly when changing chemicals. Clean all parts - sprayer tank, pump, booms, hoses, strainers and nozzles. Plugged nozzle tips should be cleaned with a soft bristle brush or compressed air. **Never use your mouth to blow a tip clean.**

Reduce waste by mixing only the required volume of spray solution and by spraying or reusing as much of the leftover residue as possible. Select a special site for flushing and cleaning of the sprayer. Do not clean sprayers near creeks, dugouts, sloughs, wells or any other water sources. Ensure that wash water does not come into contact with any desirable vegetation or its roots. Make sure discharged wash water (especially from insecticides) will not be accessible to children or animals. Do not contaminate any water course or water body with wash water. **Note:** Pesticides may have specific recommendations for sprayer cleanout. Refer to product labels, on the container, for recommendations.

Cleaning at day's end

- Drain the tank.
- Open boom ends.
- Flush entire system with clean water.
- Remove and clean nozzle tips and strainers as needed.

Cleaning the sprayer when changing chemicals or for sprayer storage

- A more complete cleaning of the sprayer is needed when changing pesticides. Even a small amount of some pesticides left in the sprayer can create serious damage to subsequently sprayed crops.
- Wash outside of sprayer, then drain the tank completely.
- Remove and clean all strainers and nozzle tips. Open boom-ends.
- Partially fill sprayer tank with clean water, circulate and flush through the booms for at least 10 minutes, then drain. If any visible residues remain, repeat clean water rinse cycle.
- Fill sprayer tank with clean water. Add one litre of household ammonia for every 100 litres of water. Re-circulate the solution through the agitator and/or bypass for at least 15 minutes. Spray out and drain completely.
- Repeat the ammonia wash cycle.
- Rinse twice with clean water and drain.

Note: If ammonia is not available add one of the following alternatives to 100 L of water:
0.5 kg nutrasol or solvental, **or**
1.0 kg trisodium phosphate, **or**
0.6 L agral 90.

At end of spraying season

- Add light oil or automobile antifreeze during the final stage of the last rinsing procedure.
- Remove the pump and store it indoors.
- Close all openings into the sprayer to prevent entry of debris or rodents.
- Protect plastic tanks from direct sunlight during storage to ensure longevity.

Preparation and Application of Pesticides

Proper Mixing of Pesticides

1. Fill the sprayer with half the required amount of clean water.
2. Shake the closed pesticide container vigorously.
3. Slowly add pesticide to sprayer with agitator operating.
4. Add remaining amount of water and spray at once.
5. If tank mixing more than one pesticide, add pesticides to the tank in the order recommended on the label.
6. Triple rinse empty containers and add rinsate to the tank.
7. Always agitate vigorously if sprayer has been standing for a time after mixing.

Adjuvants (Surfactants, Wetting Agents, Spreaders, etc.)

Adjuvants are added to a pesticide to enhance application and/or performance. The most common adjuvants used in pesticides are surfactants. If adjuvants are required, use only those products named and recommended on the label. Failure to do so could result in:

- crop injury,
- reduced pest control,
- invalidation of pesticide warranty.

Surfactants facilitate and enhance the emulsifying, dispersing, wetting, spreading, sticking, penetrating or other surface-modifying properties of liquids to bring about enhanced pesticidial action. Because these chemicals produce physical changes at the surface of liquids, surfactants are often referred to as surface-active agents.

Surfactants are generally classified into two major groups based on how they react in water: ionic or non-ionic. Ionic surfactants breakdown when mixed in water, into two entities - a positively charged ion (cation) and negatively charged ion (anion). An example is ammonium sulphate ($2\ NH_4^+ + SO_4^{--}$).

Non-ionic surfactants do not breakdown in water. Consequently, they are unaffected by hard water, can be used in strong acid solutions, and are more soluble in cold water than in hot water. Some of the commonly recommended non-ionic surfactants for herbicide mixtures are: Agral 90, Ag-Surf, Companion, Citowett Plus, Enhance, Super Spreader-Sticker, Tween 20.

Tank Mixtures

Tank mixtures are two or more separate pesticides mixed in the sprayer tank, as opposed to a mixture formulated by the manufacturer. For example, wild oat herbicides are frequently mixed with a broad-leaf herbicide to control a wide range of weeds.

Rate to use in preparing a tank mix

Always check the product labels for the recommended tank mix rates. Generally add the amount you would use if each pesticide was applied separately but there are exceptions. Generalizations may be dangerous to your pocket book and your crop.

Preparing a tank mix

To avoid physical incompatibilities go through the following steps:

- Add half the required amount of water and mix with one pesticide,
- Agitate,
- With agitator running, add the other pesticide. Add pesticides to the spray tank in the following order to reduce the possibility of formation of precipitates or gums which may clog nozzles and filters:
  - Soluble powders
  - Wettable powders and flowable liquids
  - Solutions (amines and salts)
  - Additives (surfactants)
  - Emulsifiable concentrates (esters)

For specific mixing instructions always check the product labels as there may be exceptions to these guidelines.

Avoid tank mix problems

Check the labels for recommended crops, pests, and rates for tank mixes as they may be restricted compared to the recommendations for each individual product. For example, either Poast or MCPA amine alone can be used on several crops. A Poast + MCPA amine tank mix can only be used on flax.

Crop injury, reduced pest control, or physical incompatabilities may be the result of using tank mixes improperly. When herbicides for grassy weed control are mixed with herbicides for broadleaf weed control, a partial loss (sometimes total loss) of activity on grassy weed control is quite common. When reduced weed control or crop injury is likely to occur the advantages of tank mixing are soon lost.

- Tank mix properties are not necessarily the same as those of the individual pesticides applied separately.
- Use registered tank mixes only.
- Check the labels for recommended crops, pests, rates, and adjuvants for tank mixing.
- Follow label directions for preparing the mix.
- Use only on crops or varieties registered for the particular tank mix.
- Apply at the recommended stage of growth or development of crop and pest(s).

What to do if Results are Unsatisfactory

- Ensure the choice of pesticide(s) was suitable. Are the crops and pests treated, listed on the product label(s)?
- Compare your method of pesticide preparation to the product label(s) instructions.
- Check for equipment malfunction - e.g. plugged screens, nozzles worn or mixed type or size.
- Compare your application techniques with those given on label(s) - e.g. stage of growth or development of crop and pest(s), ground speed, pressure, incorporation.
- Consider weather conditions at application time - several labels include cautions against application during weather extremes - e.g. cold, heat, drought.
- Consider time since application. Some results are not apparent for several days. Look for early symptoms of the chemical taking effect.
- If results are unsatisfactory seek technical help. Gather all relevant data, particularly evidence such as photos or specimens. Record wind, rainfall, soil moisture condition, crop variety, fertility, quantity of material used, acres treated, and temperature at time of spraying.
- Document everything in writing. If crop damage is involved submit a specimen for diagnosis. Disease or insect damage can resemble herbicide injury.

Pesticide Applicator Licencing

Anyone applying pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, or rodenticides) in exchange for a fee must be licenced by Alberta Environment. If someone is offering to spray your property, ask to see a pesticide applicator licence (all applicators are issued wallet-sized identification cards). If you wish to check the status of a licenced applicator, or lodge a complaint regarding the unsafe or illegal application of a pesticide, please contact any office of the Pesticide Management Branch of Alberta Environmental Protection:

Edmonton	427-5855	Calgary	297-8279
Lethbridge	381-5511	Grande Prairie	538-5460

Alberta Environment also provides a 24 hour toll free number: 1-800-222-6514

Please remember that a licence is not a guarantee of performance. A licence only certifies that the licence holder has met a minimum standard of knowledge - it cannot assess an applicator's integrity or the honesty of his business practices. If you are uncertain about the reliability of a particular applicator, ask for references.

Pesticide User Responsibility

Pesticide drift

Pesticide drift is a concern for ground as well as aerial application. Landowners are responsible for ensuring that any pesticide applications conducted on their property are conducted in a safe, responsible manner.

- The choice of chemical should be made with adjacent land uses in mind. If neighbours have livestock, bees, shelterbelts, and gardens that may be affected by off-target drift, they should be consulted prior to application. Perhaps a different chemical, formulation, or application method will provide the same control and greater compatibility with neighbouring land uses.
- All sprayers (ground or air) should be calibrated prior to use, taking into consideration nozzle type, nozzle pressure and boom height. Calibration will assure better performance as well as reducing the risk of chemical drift. If you are hiring a custom applicator, be sure to ask when the equipment was last calibrated and be sure to check during the application to see whether any visible drift is occuring.
- Buffer strips should be left when applying pesticides next to sensitive crops and farmsteads. The size of these strips will depend on the chemical used, application method, and degree of risk from escaping drift. Where applications are being conducted near rivers, creeks, lakes, irrigation canals, or other open water bodies a buffer strip of **thirty metres** is **required by law**. This requirement will minimize the risk of chemical residues in water supplies and adverse impacts on aquatic environment. A permit must be obtained from Alberta Environmental Protection to perform pesticide applications within this thirty metre area to ensure that water users will not be affected by the proposed pesticide application and that the application is conducted in a manner that will not adversely impact aquatic or riparian habitats.
- Pesticides should not be sprayed when winds are excessive (generally winds over 16 km/hr are considered a drift hazard). Pesticides should only be sprayed when winds are blowing away from farmsteads, sensitive crops, or water bodies. Conditions of "dead-calm" or temperature inversions should also be avoided to prevent vapour clouds. A suitable drift retardant additive to the spray tank may help to reduce the potential drift hazard associated with the spraying of pesticides.
- Always assess the risk to adjacent landowners and never push weather conditions to meet deadlines. If completing an application as planned may mean damaging your neighbour's property, postpone the application or modify it to prevent off-target damage.
  Landowners can be held liable for pesticide drift even if a custom applicator was hired to perform the application. When you hire a custom applicator, it is important that you hire someone who is licenced, has the knowledge, the equipment, the experience, and the desire to perform an application properly. Custom applicators must be aware of neighbouring residences and sensitive crops, (including gardens, livestock, bees, shelterbelts, and gardens) which could present problems if drift should occur.

Disposal of pesticide treated seed

Seed treated with a fungicide, fungicide mixture or fungicide: insecticide combination can be very toxic and should be treated with respect. A blue or red coloration on seed indicates that it is pesticide treated. Extra care must be taken during the transport and disposal of pesticide treated seed to prevent domestic animals, birds and other wildlife from consuming the treated seed.

Treated seed is very hazardous to birds. Any left lying on the ground can be eaten by birds, killing them. Be sure treated seed is properly seeded and never leave surplus seed unburied. Spills of treated seed, such as from trucks lurching, can be enough to kill deer or cattle. Treated seed blowing off along the road can kill many birds.

Cover granular pesticides with the soil immediately after application to prevent birds and other wild life from being able to consume it.

Spillage: Move treated seed, particularly insecticide treated seed, in labelled marked bags. Open container transport is not recommended. Bags should be checked for damage and containers should be sealed or lined with plastic or other suitable material. Truck loads of seed should be tarped down securely to avoid any possible highway spillage. All treated seed and seed treatment residue should be placed into the seeder at planting time - never dumped in a field.

Disposal: Normally, treated seed is planted within one or two years of treatment. If there is treated seed, either bagged or loose that is either considered too old or too low in germination, then consider its disposal. Such treated seed should be mixed with new seed and planted at higher rates or seeded by itself. For example "old canola seed" can be mixed and sown with new canola seed or overseed alone along field margins or low areas. If disposal is necessary, check with your local health authority before disposing in a sanitary landfill. Ensure that the treated seed is covered immediately after dumping.

Pesticide disposal
Unwanted or out-of-date pesticides should be disposed of very safely and responsibly. Pesticides are hazardous wastes and cannot be disposed of in sanitary landfills or by burning. If you will not be able to use pesticide supplies, check to see whether a neighbour may have some use for them. Pesticides that have no further use must be disposed of through a qualified (licenced) hazardous waste disposal firm. Information regarding disposal arrangements and costs can be obtained from the Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation (1-800-642-3830).

Water protection
- The preservation of water quality is critical to our sustained quality of life and agricultural production:
- Pesticides must not be stored, mixed, or applied within 30 metres of an open body of water unless special permission has been obtained from Alberta Environmental Protection.
- Pesticide application equipment must not be washed within 30 metres of an open body of water.
- Pesticides that are subject to leaching should not be used on soils with a high leaching potential to prevent groundwater contamination. Pesticide leaching characteristics and soil leaching potentials are available from Agriculture and AgriFood Canada.
- Never store pesticides in well houses.
- Haul water to your sprayer and fill it in the field rather than taking the sprayer near the water source.
- Do not leave sprayers unattended while filling.

Pesticide container disposal
Triple rinsing of pesticides containers is the recommended method of pesticide container disposal. Triple rinsing renders used pesticide containers (metal, plastic, glass) more than 99 per cent free (less than 1 ppm) of residues in most cases.

Steps to follow:

- Empty contents of the container into the spray tank and drain in a vertical position for 30 seconds.
- Add water to container to about 1/5 full.
- Shake the container thoroughly and empty into the spray tank.
- Repeat the procedure two more times, it should only take about 5 minutes in total.
- Triple rinsed containers should be punctured or broken to render them non-reusable. Punctured containers also identify themselves as being triple rinsed. **Note:** Do not puncture unrinsed containers - residues from unrinsed containers are concentrated material and puncturing will cause them to leak and create exposure to the concentrated material.
- Paper bags should be rinsed over once prior to disposal. Do not burn paper containers.
- Dispose of all containers in a approved pesticide disposal site.
- Outer packaging (cardboard box) can be disposed of in a regular landfill. Some pesticide disposal sites have bins for collecting outer packaging materials.

Agricultural Chemical Container Collection Sites

Acadia Valley Landfill	NW-7-25-1-W4
Arrowwood Landfill	SW-28-20-23-W4
Barrhead Regional Landfill	SW-3-60-4-W5
Bindloss Waste Transfer Station	SE-24-22-3-W4
Bonnyville Seed Cleaning Plant	NW-18-61-5-W4
Border Seed Cleaning Plant - Milk River	SW-29-2-14-W4
Bow Island Landfill	SE-23-11-11-W4
Brooks	SE-28-17-14-W4
Calgary - Forest Lawn Landfill	LSD-9-2-24-29-W4
Camrose Regional Landfill	NE-16-46-20-W4
Carmangay Landfill	NE-32-13-23-W4
Castor Landfill	SW-3-38-14-W4
Clairmont Landfill	NW-27-72-6-W6
Claresholm Landfill	SE-21-12-27-W4
Coaldale Waste Transfer Station	SW-23-9-20-W4
Colinton Landfill	NE-7-65-22-W4
Coronation Landfill	NW-24-36-11-W4
Cowley Regional Landfill	NW-8-7-1-W5
Delia Landfill	NW-4-31-17-W4
Didsbury	SW-5-32-1-W5
Dixonville - Long Lake Regional Landfill	N-1/2-3-86-24-W5
Drayton Valley - Brazeau Regional Landfill	SE-20-49-7-W5
Drumheller Regional Landfill	NE-36-28-20-W4
Eckville Waste Transfer Station	NW-34-39-3-W5
Edmonton - Cloverbar	SW-28-53-23-W4
Enchant Landfill	NW-16-14-18-W4
Evansburg*	SE-35-54-8-W5
Fairview Landfill	SW-27-82-3-W6
Falher Landfill	NW-15-78-21-W5
Ferintosh - West Dried Meat Lake Landfill Auth.	SW-14-44-21-W4
Flatbush Landfill	NW-36-65-2-W5
Foremost Landfill	NW-20-6-11-W4
Fort Assiniboine - ASB Yard	SW-2-62-6-W5
Fort Macleod Landfill	SE-7-9-25-W4
Goodridge Landfill	SW-4-63-9-W4
Gordondale Landfill	SE-25-79-11-W6
Granum Landfill	NE-5-11-26-W4
Grassy Lake Landfill	NW-23-9-13-W4
Griffin Creek Landfill	SW-18-81-25-W5
Gunn - Lac Ste. Anne Regional Landfill	NE-18-55-3-W5
Hanna Waste Transfer Station	NW-16-31-14-W4
High Level Regional Landfill	SE-1-110-20-W5
High Prairie - ASB Yard	SE-23-74-17-W5
Hussar Waste Transfer Station	NW-1-24-20-W4
Iron Springs Waste Transfer Station	NW-27-11-20-W4
Irricana Landfill	SW-28-27-26-W4
Irvine Landfill	NE-31-11-2-W4
Josephburg Waste Transfer Station	NE-5-55-21-W4
Lac La Biche - ASB Yard	SE-3-67-14-W4
Lamont Regional Landfill	NW-7-56-18-W4
Lomond Landfill	NE-11-16-20-W4
Mallaig Landfill	NE-24-60-10-W4
Mannville Landfill	SW-16-50-9-W4
Marwayne Landfill	SE-34-52-3-W4
Medicine Hat	NE-21-12-6-W4
Mirror-Alix Waste Transfer Station	NW-24-40-23-W4
Monitor Waste Transfer Station	NW-32-34-4-W4
Morinville - Sturgeon Regional Landfill	SW-36-55-25-W4
Morrin Waste Transfer Station	SE-28-31-30-W4
Nampa Landfill	SE-19-81-20-W5
Nisku Sewage Transfer Station	SW-31-50-24-W4
Nobleford Waste Transfer Station	SE-10-11-23-W4
Okotoks - Foothills Regional Landfill	SW-32-19-29-W4
Oyen Waste Transfer Station	SW-27-27-4-W4
Peoria Landfill	SE-19-81-20-W5
Picture Butte Waste Transfer Station	NW-27-10-21-W4
Pincher Station	SW1-7-30-W4
Ponoka Landfill	SE-10-43-25-W4
Prentiss Waste Transfer Station	NW-7-40-25-W4
Provost Regional Landfill	SW-3-40-3-W4
Red Deer Lake Landfill	NW-11-44-22-W4
Red Deer Landfill	NE-33-37-27-W4
Rimbey Landfill	SW-32-42-1-W5
Rocky Mountain House Regional Landfill*	SE-12-40-9-W5
Ryley Regional Landfill	NE-10-50-17-W4
Sedgewick - Flagstaff Regional Landfill	SW-11-45-12-W4
Smoky Lake Landfill	NW-2-60-17-W4
Spirit River Landfill	Settlement Lot 3-78-6-W4
Spring Coulee Waste Transfer Station	SW-32-4-23-W4
St. Isidore Landfill	SW-2-84-20-W5
St. Paul Seed Cleaning Plant	SE-16-58-9-W4
Standard Waste Transfer Station	SW-10-25-22-W4
Stavely Landfill	SW-9-14-27-W4
Stettler Landfill	SE-9-39-19-W4
Stony Plain Landfill	SE-35-52-1-W5
Strathmore Waste Transfer Station	NE-34-23-25-W4
Sunshine Seed Cleaning - Craddock	NW-12-6-19-W4

Tangent Landfill	SW-28-78-24-W5
Thorhild	NE-5-60-21-W4
Thorsby - County Yard	SE-17-49-1-W5
Three Hills Waste Transfer Station	SW-25-31-24-W4
Tomahawk - County Yard	SW-13-51-5-W5
Two Hills Regional Landfill	NE-5-55-11-W4
Valleyview - ASB Yard	NW-10-70-22-W5
Vauxhall Landfill	SW-12-13-16-W4
Vegreville Landfill	NW-21-52-14-W4
Vermilion Landfill	SW-5-51-6-W4
Viking Waste Transfer Station	NW-31-47-12-W4
Vimy Landfill*	SW-3-59-24-W4
Vulcan Landfill	SW-4-17-24-W4
Wainwright	SW-28-44-6-W4
Wetaskiwin Landfill	NW-27-46-24-W4
Willingdon Seed Cleaning Plant	NE-1-56-15-W4
Worsley Landfill	SE-25-87-8-W6
Youngstown - Big Country Regional Landfill	SE-29-29-9-W4

* Contact local Agricultural Fieldman

Pesticide spill cleanup

In the event of a pesticide spill, ventilate area, wear protective clothing. Prevent pesticide entry into sewers or water supply. Absorb spill on paper or sand. Wash site with detergent. If the spill is large, evacuate area and notify safety personnel. Dispose of all absorbant materials in an approved landfill. Contact Alberta Environmental Protection for more information: 427-5855 or 1-800-222-6514.

Safety Precautions

Warning Symbols

Visual warning symbols on pesticide labels indicate the kind of harm that can result from pesticide misuse or mishandling. They alert the user to the degree of the hazard (by the shape of the border) and to the type of hazard (by the centre "picture").

Flammable

The "fire" symbol is a warning that the pesticide is flammable or easily ignited. Keep the pesticide away from heat, sparks, or open flames. Do not smoke while mixing or applying the product.

Explosive

The "exploding grenade" symbol indicates that the pesticide can explode, e.g. pesticide in pressurized cans. Explosive conditions may also be created by using Roundup or Rustler (glyphosate) in a galvanized steel spray tank.

Corrosive

The "corroded hand" symbol indicates that the pesticide is corrosive to the skin and eyes. The chemical is either acid or alkali (caustic) and can burn the skin. Protect the skin and eyes when using these products.

Poisonous

The "skull and cross bones" symbol warns that the chemical is poisonous if taken into the body. Keep the product out of reach of children. Use the appropriate safety measures when dealing with poisonous products.

Pesticide Toxicity, Hazard and Risk

The terms "toxicity," "hazard" and "risk" do not all have the same meanings. Users of pesticides should understand the difference in meanings of these terms.

Pesticides vary in **toxicity** or the degree of being poisonous. How poisonous a pesticide is depends on its inherent chemical and physical properties.

The relative **hazard** of a pesticides is dependent upon the toxicity of the pesticide, the dose received and the length of time exposed. No hazard exists when the container of a pesticide is sealed, but once the seal is broken and the pesticide is handled, exposure can occur and a hazardous situation is created.

Risk of exposure is a function of how the individual handles the product. Although the hazard may be the same whenever a pesticide is being poured into the spray tank, the risk is different if one person wears a hard hat, goggles, respirator, nitrile gloves, waterproof apron and neoprene or rubber boots and the other person wears none of these. A knowledge of the toxicity of a product and the potential for personal exposure can be used to lower the risk of exposure. The user can control the risk by carefully managing the hazard. Even when highly toxic pesticides are used, if the degree of exposure is kept low enough, the risk can be kept at an acceptable level. The toxicity of the pesticide can't be changed, but the risk can be managed.

LD_{50} values are used to rate the toxicity of the pesticides. The LD_{50} is an abbreviation for the dose (expressed in milligrams per kilogram of body weight of the test animal) that is lethal to 50 per cent of the group of test animals. For example, if a pesticide has an oral LD_{50} value of 10 mg/kg, and the test animals each weigh 1 kg, 50 per cent of the animals would die of poisoning if each ate 10 mg of the pesticide.

The smaller the LD_{50} value, the more toxic the pesticide. The LD_{50} value usually refers to the active ingredient in the pesticide formulation. In this publication, the LD_{50} of the formulated product is also given, when available.

The following table relates the oral LD_{50} value (mg/kg) of a pesticide to its toxicity symbol.

LD_{50} less than 500 mg/kg indicates high toxicity	LD_{50} 500-1,000 mg/kg indicates moderate toxicity	LD_{50} 1,000-2,500 mg/kg indicates low toxicity	LD_{50} greater than 2,500 mg/kg indicates very low toxicity
 DANGER POISON	 WARNING POISON	 CAUTION POISON	

Symptoms of Poisoning

Pesticide poisoning can be acute (due to an accident) or chronic (due to continued exposure over a long period of time). For example, chronic health problems may develop after long term exposure to pesticides low in toxicity. Accidental contact with a pesticide, however, will not necessarily lead to poisoning. Both types of poisoning can exhibit mild, moderate or severe symptoms as follows:

Mild poisoning symptoms: Mild symptoms may be vague and can be compared with sickness such as influenza. Typical symptoms include nausea, headache, tightness of chest, loss of appetite, stomach cramps. These can be immediate or be delayed by 12-24 hours.

Moderate poisoning symptoms: These symptoms are usually more pronounced than mild symptoms. They include nausea, trembling, muscular incoordination, excessive saliva, blurring of vision, tightness of chest, difficulty in breathing, flushed or yellow skin, abdominal cramps, vomiting, diarrhea, tearing from eyes, profound weakness, rapid pulse, cough.

Severe poisoning symptoms: Severe symptoms are often more specific and require immediate hospital treatment. They include vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, inability to breathe, convulsions, fever, intense thirst and coma.

Reducing the Risk of Exposure to Pesticides

Pesticides may enter the body through the skin (dermally), the mouth (orally), or the nose (inhalation).

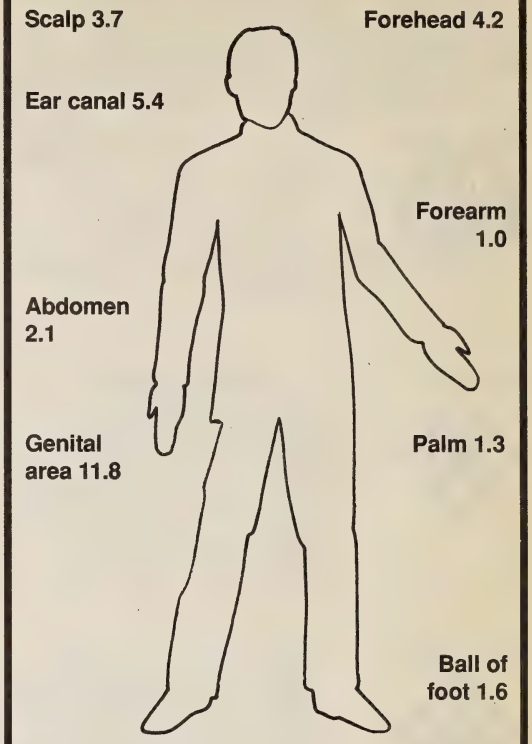
Skin

Absorption through the skin is the most common route of exposure. Different areas of the body absorb pesticides at different rates. For example, assuming that the forearm is given an absorption rate of 1.0, the relative absorption rate of pesticides in the ear canal is 5.4, on the scalp 3.7, on the forehead 4.2 and the genital area 11.8 — almost 12 times greater than the forearm. The genital area and the head are the areas where absorption is the greatest.

Reducing the risk of exposure through the skin is possible through the careful selection, use and care of protective clothing and safety equipment. Protective clothing and equipment can provide a barrier that reduces contact between the skin and pesticides. See section on *Protective Clothing and Equipment* for recommended wear. To help reduce pesticide buildup, clothing should be washed daily, using recommended procedures; see *Cleaning Clothing & Equipment.*

Absorption rates

Compared to forearm, which is 1.0



How skin is exposed to pesticides:

- Direct handling of pesticides: This includes any activity where the pesticide could come into direct contact with the skin; from spills and splashes during mixing and handling of the concentrated pesticide; during equipment adjustment; and from spray drift during application. The greatest risk occurs when the chemical concentrate is being handled; extra protection should be used at that time. The use of a waterproof apron is highly recommended when handling all pesticide concentrates, regardless of toxicity.
- Transfer from contaminated clothing or equipment: Clothing worn during pesticide use should be restricted to that use only, thereby eliminating the possibility of continued dermal exposure due to pesticide residues remaining in the clothing. Some types of concentrated pesticides are not removed after multiple washings. Clothing contaminated by accidental spills of concentrated pesticide should be discarded rather than laundered. Avoid entering

the house wearing contaminated clothing and equipment. Pesticides may be transferred from boots to floors and carpets where children and pets may be exposed.
- Transfer to other clothing during washing: Always store and wash pesticide-contaminated clothing separately from the rest of the family wash as pesticides can be transferred to other clothing during the laundering process.

Even pesticides that are not absorbed by the skin may still cause skin problems such as redness blisters, or dry scaliness, which may lead to serious skin eczema and dermatitis. Good personal hygiene is important to help minimize pesticide absorption through the skin. Shower, shampoo the hair, and put on clean clothing immediately after you finish using pesticides for the day or after an accidental spill. Cuts and scrapes should be cleaned and bandages changed after handling pesticide to avoid possible dermal absorption from contaminated bandages.

Eyes
Eyes are very sensitive to pesticides. They can be exposed to vapor or fumes, dust, spray drift, or accidental spills and splashes when containers of liquid concentrates are being opened or when the concentrated chemical is being poured into the sprayer tank. Do not wear contact lenses when mixing or applying pesticides.

Ears
Sprays and spills may contaminate the head and ear canal.

Mouth
Pesticides can enter the body through the mouth when users eat or smoke with contaminated hands or lick their lips. Face and hands should be washed thoroughly prior to eating or smoking. Children may be poisoned if they drink pesticides which have been stored in pop bottles. All pesticides must be stored in their original containers and should be placed in a locked area out of reach of children.

Nose
Pesticides can enter the body by breathing in fumes, dusts or spray mists. Fumes and extremely fine particles of dust or spray can be completely absorbed by the lungs. To minimize exposure, respirators always should be worn when opening and mixing all concentrated pesticides. Read the pesticide label and follow precautions outlined. A respirator may be required when applying pesticides.

Protective Clothing and Equipment

Minimum Protection
This is the minimum level of protection required when working with dilute, less toxic or granular pesticides. Where there is direct contact with the pesticide, add extra protection.

Hard Hat
(wide brimmed, no leather liner)

Coveralls
cloth or disposable (wear closed at neck, over long-sleeved shirt and full-length pants)

Gloves
unlined, nitrile or neoprene (cuff gloves and wear sleeves over gloves)

Boots
neoprene overboots or high rubber boots (wear pants outside boots)

Extra Protection
Extra protection is required for mixing, loading and handling pesticide concentrates, especially when working with highly toxic pesticides. Check pesticide label.

Goggles or Face Shield

Ear Plugs

Respirator
(check label if needed for less toxic pesticides)

Coveralls
Chemically Resistant (when mixing, loading or applying very toxic pesticides and when application drenches applicator)

Waterproof Apron
(when handling all concentrated pesticides)

Coveralls
Wear coveralls, closed at neckline and wrists and over full-length pants and long- sleeved shirts, also worn closed at neckline and wrists.

Minimum protection
- Cloth: If cotton or cotton/polyester coveralls are worn, they should be washed after daily use. Some pesticides are difficult to remove from cloth.
- Disposable, nonwoven: A number of limited use, disposable, nonwoven, hooded coveralls are now on the market; instead of laundering, they are disposed of at an approved landfill and thus the problem of decontamination is avoided. Not all disposables are suitable for pesticide use, especially for liquid pesticides. Check with your supplier.

Common disposable brands are Kimberly-Clark KleenGuard® LP (Liquid Protection) and DuPont Tyvek®. Both disposables provide an extra layer of protection. Check for comfort and size before purchase. Disposable coveralls are more fragile than standard and are expected to last a limited number of wearings.

Extra protection
- DuPont's Tyvek® QC (polyethylene coated Tyvek) and Tyvek®/Saranex® (saran coated Tyvek) provide greater durability and are more repellent to larger pesticide spills. However, they are more expensive and must be specially ordered. These coveralls are uncomfortable when worn for long periods in hot weather, because of heat build up and lack of breathability.
- Impermeable rainwear: Two styles are available: coveralls or 2-piece suits. They are similar in price to the more expensive disposable coveralls. Generally, they are a P.V.C. (polyvinyl chloride) coating on nylon. Although excellent in liquid repellency, they too suffer from lack of comfort because they do not breathe, and cannot be worn for long periods of time in hot weather. After use, they should be hosed down and washed with soap and water.

Remember, when using disposable coveralls . .
- Before purchasing any disposable coveralls, make sure they are recommended by the manufacturer for pesticide use. Avoid wearing all purpose disposables.
- When removing disposable coveralls, take care not to contaminate the interior if the coveralls are to be worn for more than one wearing. Between wearing hang in a well-ventilated area, away from other clothing.
- Do not launder disposables, but do launder all clothing worn under disposables as you would other clothing worn during pesticide use.
- Replace with a new coverall when severe pilling (balls of fiber on the surface), rips or holes occur. To discard, place in a plastic garbage bag and take to an approved landfill site; do not burn.

Gloves
Unlined gloves are required when handling, mixing, or pouring concentrated pesticides, during field application and when equipment needs adjusting. Never use bare hands to do these jobs. Studies reveal that the greatest exposure is often through the hands. A variety of glove materials may be found on the market. Unlined nitrile and neoprene gloves are suitable for most pesticides. All gloves should be washed soon after the concentrated chemical has been mixed as pesticide may penetrate into the material if it is not cleaned off. Care should be exercised to avoid contaminating the interior of gloves when they are taken off and put on. If possible, wash the outside of the gloved hands prior to glove removal, to avoid contaminating the interior. At the end of the day, both the inside and outside of the glove should be washed.

Prior to use, inspect gloves and replace immediately if cracks, swelling, discoloration, holes, or rips develop. Cuff glove, and wear sleeves over top of gloves to help prevent spills and splashes of pesticides from running down inside the gloves. Do not continue to wear contaminated gloves and avoid wearing leather, cloth or natural rubber gloves as they soak up the chemical and become a source of continuous contamination.

Boots
Neoprene overboots or long rubber boots are the recommended footwear as they are less likely to absorb pesticides and are more easily cleaned. Be sure to wear the pant leg over the boot to avoid pesticides running down into the boot. In case of such an accident, wash them out immediately, otherwise wash the outside of the boots daily.

Wide brimmed hard hat
Prevents powders, dusts, or spray mists from being deposited on the hair or scalp. The hard hat should be washed daily. Avoid the use of a hard hat with a leather inner band. When wearing a hooded disposable coverall, the hood may be used instead of a wide brimmed hard hat.

Goggles or face shields
Protects the eyes and face against pesticide vapors, dust and splashes when handling concentrated pesticides. Goggles and face shields must have resistance to chemicals and have ventilation to prevent fogging. Clean after each day of use and store out of direct sunlight.

Ear Plugs
Protects ears from dust sprays and spills when you are likely to contaminate the head. Ear plugs fit into the ear canal. Although reusable varieties are available, use disposable ear plugs made of self molding foam. Follow instructions for use. Wear once and dispose after use.

Respirators
Purchase a respirator recommended for the pesticides used and make sure it fits properly. A good airtight fit is required over the nose and mouth; beards and mustaches can prevent a close fit.

Respirators have two cartridges attached onto a facepiece. Each cartridge contains a prefilter which removes dust particles and a filter of activated charcoal which absorbs the chemical. The cartridges should be unscrewed and replaced as soon as any odor of the pesticides is detected in the facepiece. Clean respirators after each day's use; unscrew the cartridges and wash the facepiece with soap and water. Rinse the facepiece in clean water, dry with a clean cloth, and screw on the cartridges. The clean respirator should be stored away from direct sunlight in a sealed plastic bag to prevent cartridges from absorbing air borne contaminants. Disposable respirators are also available. Replace as soon as any pesticide odor is detected. Wash after daily use — do not get the charcoal filter wet. Store in a sealed plastic bag. **Note:** Gauze and dust masks are not respirators and are not recommended for pesticide use!

Gas Masks
These are used when an applicator is likely to be exposed to very high levels of pesticides (fumigants). The face piece covers the eyes, nose and mouth. It is connected by a flexible hose to a charcoal canister worn on the belt. The lifespan of this canister is longer than that of the respirator cartridges. Manufacturer's directions are to be followed for cleaning and storing gas masks and canisters.

Minimize Exposure

- wear recommended protective clothing and safety equipment
- limit clothing worn for pesticide use to that use only
- wash clothing and equipment daily after use
- replace clothing and equipment which is no longer serviceable

Avoid Wearing

(These materials absorb chemicals and prolong exposure to the wearer; most are not easily cleaned).

- fabric baseball caps
- cloth or leather gloves, shoes or boots
- natural rubber or plastic gloves (not resistant to pesticides)
- leather belts or watch bands
- contact lenses

Cleaning of Clothes and Equipment

Skin can absorb chemicals from inadequately cleaned clothing and equipment. Safe removal of pesticide demands special care in handling and washing contaminated clothes.

Handling pesticide soiled clothing
- handle soiled clothing with unlined, nitrile gloves
- remove pesticide granules from cuffs and pockets outdoors
- discard any garment saturated with pesticide concentrate
- temporarily store clothing in disposable plastic bags before washing
- take disposables to approved landfill

Washing pesticide soiled clothing
- wash daily
- wash separately from regular laundry
- pre-treat with a stain removal product if an emulsifiable formulation used or
- pre-rinse on pre-soak cycle of washer
- avoid overcrowding washer
- use hot water setting
- use full water level and normal cycle
- use extra heavy duty detergent as recommended for heavily soiled loads
- repeat wash procedure
- clean washer after use (run empty washer through full cycle with hot water and detergent)

Drying
- line dry to prevent contamination of dryer and increase the chemical breakdown of pesticide residues

Washing other equipment

- wash daily in hot soapy water; hard hat, goggles, apron, gloves, boots and respirator (avoid getting charcoal wet, remove if possible)

For further information on protective clothing for pesticide use: Contact your local District Home Economist or Home Economics and 4-H Branch, Edmonton.

Other Precautions and Safety Tips

Fresh water supply
Always carry a supply of fresh water to clean up accidental spills and a clean pair of gloves for equipment adjustments.

Remote control devices
(e.g. solenoid valves) can be installed to remotely control the sprayer, preferably from within the tractor cab. This can reduce operator exposure to pesticides.

Tractor cab cleanup
After spraying pesticides, the inside of the tractor (seat, steering wheel, etc.) can be decontaminated by wiping with warm soapy water and a sponge.

Tractor Cab Filters
Charcoal filters are available for fitting onto the tractor air intake system, to filter out pesticides from the air entering the tractor cab. The use of these filters is highly recommended to reduce pesticide exposure during spraying operations. Check with tractor manufacturers to determine which charcoal filter is recommended for your tractor.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions
Traditionally, pesticides have been registered for use on such crops grown to maturity. Grazing or cutting of the immature crop for hay has not been considered as the intended use and therefore residue information on the immature plant has not been requested in the registration process. A grazing or haying interval is considered in the registration process only if the green matter is to be fed to livestock. Consequently, many pesticide labels are currently silent about grazing, i.e., there is no statement on the label as to whether or not it is safe to graze the crop(s) listed on the label prior to maturity. The absence of this information may lead producers to assume that since there is no specific warning with respect to grazing, it is safe to do so.

Present pesticide labelling policy is meant to define only the acceptable uses of the product. It does not list or take into account the "do not's". Therefore, it cannot be assumed that if something is not stated on the label it is accepted for use. A new accepted use can only be made through the submission of relevant data to support that use.

In light of the above, pesticides that are silent on grazing will carry the following statement: "Do not graze the treated crops or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data available to support such use".

Honey bee safety
Bees may be affected by pesticides. Avoid spraying near hives or contaminating puddles of water from which bees may drink. Spray early in the morning or late in the afternoon when bee activity is at minimum. Warn beekeepers of your intentions so they can confine the bees or move them until spraying is over.

Farm Safety Program

For further information on farm safety please contact the Farm Safety Program of Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development at **427-2186** or write to 7000 - 113 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6H 5T6.

Safety Equipment and Clothing

Protective clothing and equipment is available from the following:

Local U.F.A. and Alberta Wheat Pool	
Fleck Bros.	1-800-262-9063
Levitt-Safety Limited	1-800-661-3973
Safety Supply Canada	1-800-661-3950

First Aid

Poison Information Centres (Alberta) 1-800-332-1414 (Calgary only) 670-1414

The emergency department of most hospitals can deal with pesticide poisoning. However, the Poison Centre in Calgary can provide information on recognizing poisoning symptoms and in giving the right treatment. It offers a 24 hour toll free service.

Some manufacturers have emergency telephone numbers to call in case of pesticide poisoning.

Zeneca Agro
1-416-528-6771
1-416-643-4123

Cyanamid Canada Inc.
1-905-356-8310

Monsanto
1-314-694-1000

Uniroyal Chemicals
1-519-744-3060

Rhône - Poulenc
1-416-634-2359

United AgriProducts
1-800-561-8273

Standard First Aid Measures

Before using a pesticide, look for the warning symbol on the label. This indicates the toxicity of the pesticide. If you are severely exposed to a pesticide and you are alone, do not panic. The symptoms of the pesticide do not show up immediately. You will have some time to decontaminate yourself.

If on skin
Get any spilled pesticide off your body immediately. If the pesticide is on your clothes, remove them and rinse your skin with water. After rinsing, wash the area with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if area of contact is large or if irritation persists.

If in eyes
Wash eyes with water at once. Hold the eyelids open and wash eyes for at least 15 minutes with fresh water each time. Get help to take you to the emergency department of the nearest hospital and take the labelled container with you. Do not use any eye medication unless prescribed by a doctor.

If swallowed
Seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting even though label instructions may say so. Health and Welfare Canada states that inducing vomiting by a non-trained person can be more hazardous to the victim than the chemical itself. Get to the nearest hospital as soon as possible.

Minor Use Registrations

Minor use registrations are approved uses, but may or may not appear on the current product labels. Check product write-up for details.

Chemical	Minor Use	Reference
Achieve	Grassy weed control in seedling and established creeping red fescue, crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, meadow bromegrass and smooth bromegrass for seed production.	Page 31
Ally	Broad-leaved weed control in established creeping red fescue for seed production.	Page 37
Dual + Sencor	Grassy and broad-leaved weed control in sweet white lupins.	Page 59
Pardner	Broad-leaved weed control in established alfalfa for seed production.	Page 113
Poast + Merge	Grassy weed control in safflower and quackgrass and volunteer barley control in cabbage and cauliflower.	Page 116
Roundup	Spot treatment for dodder control in sugar beets.	Page 131
Sencor	Broad-leaved weed control in processing tomatoes.	Page 135
Treflan	Grassy and broad-leaved weed control in forage Kale, rapeseed and turnip.	Page 150
Vitavax Powder	Head smut control in meadow bromegrass	Page 212

Glossary of Terms in Pest Control

Acaricides: Pesticides which kill ticks and mites.

Active ingredient (a.i.): The concentration of chemical in a formulated product that is responsible for action.

Antagonism: Opposing action of different chemicals such that the sum of their total effect is less than the effect if each pesticide were used alone.

Antidote: A first aid treatment to offset the toxic effect of a pesticide.

Bioassay: Determination of concentration of a pesticide by comparing its effect on a test organism with that of a standard preparation.

Carrier: Liquid or solid used to facilitate application of a pesticide.

Chlorotic: Loss or fading of green colour in foliage.

Contact pesticide: Causes localized injury to plant tissue or causes an effect when the pesticide hits the pest or the pest contacts the treated surface.

Degradation: Breakdown of a pesticide by action of air, water, sunlight microbes or other agents.

Desiccant: Chemical use to accelerate drying of plant tissues.

Efficacy: Effectiveness of chemical on the pest.

Established forage: A forage crop that has gone through three months of a growing season.

Foliar application: Made to the leaves of plants, as opposed to soil application.

Formulation: Form in which the manufacturer prepares a pesticide to facilitate its use - granular, solution, emulsifiable concentrate, dry flowable, liquid flowable, wettable powder.

Fumigant: Vapour active chemical used against pests.

Half-life: Time required to breakdown 50% of a pesticide.

Herbicide Group: A collection of herbicides that have the same method of killing the weed.

Incompatibility: Where one pesticide cannot be satisfactorily mixed with another - Mixture may gel, lose activity, settle out or be phytotoxic.

Inhibit: Prevent or stop a process, e.g. inhibits photosynthesis.

Mode of action: The specific mechanism through which a pesticide effects a pest.

Necrosis: Localized death of plant tissue - usually characterized by browning and desiccation.

Non-cropland: Land not in crop production or not intended for crop production.

Pesticide Group: A number of pesticides which have the same mode of action.

Photosynthesis: Process by which green plants use sunlight, carbon dioxide and water to produce plant food.

Phytotoxic: Injurious to a plant.

Plant Growth regulators (PGR): Chemical which affect the normal growth process of plants.

Preharvest interval (PHI): Time (days) between the last application of the pesticide and harvest. Harvest includes cutting (swathing) or grazing; it does not include combining or baling for hay.

Residual herbicide: Persists in soil, kills regrowth and/or germinating seedlings over an extended time.

Resistance: A genetic change in a pest population as a result of selection by a pesticide, which results in a loss of control.

Synergism: Complementary action of different pesticides such that the total effect is greater than the sum of their independent effects.

Systemic pesticide: Able to move in the plant, insect, or other organism from the initial point of contact.

Weed control: A minimum of 80% reduction in weed stand and/or growth.

Weed suppression: A minimum of 60% reduction in weed stand and/or growth.

HERBICIDE INDEX

HERBICIDE INDEX (continued)

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN ALBERTA

Chemical weed control functions on the basis that certain chemicals are capable of killing some kinds of plants (weeds) without injury to other kinds (crops). As a group, these chemicals are called herbicides.

Herbicides are effective tools for the control of weeds, and **herbicides demand respect**. When properly used, herbicides can safely and effectively accomplish their objective; misused, they can cause severe economic loss. The misuse of herbicides is usually due to:

- ignorance of their characteristic activity and/or,
- carelessness in their application.

Misuse includes such factors as: applying improper dosages; using the wrong herbicide; failure to properly calibrate application equipment; failure to wash application equipment thoroughly before switching herbicides; improper soil incorporation; timeliness of application, with respect to the growth stage of crop or weed.

This guide lists the major herbicides registered for field crop use in Alberta. Refer to product labels, attached to the herbicide containers, for final detailed information.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE AND HERBICIDES

Conservation tillage: is a general term used to describe a cropping program in which some or all of the tillage operations are replaced by using herbicides to control weed growth and at the same time preventing soil erosion and conserving soil moisture. The following terminologies are included under conservation tillage: reduced tillage, minimum tillage, no-tillage or zero tillage, direct drilling, and chemical fallow.

Herbicides for conservation tillage: are listed below. Rates of application, weeds controlled, and other pertinent information can be found by referring to each herbicide in this guide.

- **2,4-D or MCPA:** To control winter annuals such as flixweed, shepherd's-purse, and stinkweed. Application should be made to emerged weeds prior to freeze-up.
- **Heritage:** Use in the Brown soil zone only during the fallow year.
- **Roundup/Laredo/Wrangler/Renegade:** Apply Roundup/Laredo/Wrangler/Renegade mixed with a non-ionic surfactant to actively growing weeds. Roundup can be tank mixed with Banvel; 2,4-D amine; Pardner.
- **Rustler:** Controls annual grasses, broadleaf weeds, and volunteer cereals. Can be tank mixed with 2,4-D.
- **Sweep:** Controls annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Can be tank mixed with Banvel+2,4-D; bromoxynil+MCPA; 2,4-D; Lorox L+MCPA; MCPA. Apply Sweep+Lorox L+MCPA only once per season.

NITRATE POISONING OF LIVESTOCK

Nitrate accumulations may be caused by leaf damage from frost, hail, or herbicide action. Symptoms of nitrate poisoning include reduced milk production and growth rate, abortions; and in severe cases death by suffocation. A veterinarian should be called immediately if livestock show unusual symptoms when they are fed forages which may contain nitrates.

After severe frost, hail, or herbicide damage the nutrient value of the crop will decrease rapidly. In terms of nutrition, it is important to harvest as soon as practical - however in the case of herbicide treated crops there may be a waiting period specified on the herbicide label. Especially in the case of high risk crops, such as oats or corn a delay may be advisable to permit nitrate levels to decrease. If there is a possibility of high nitrates in feed, have it analysed at a feed testing laboratory.

WEED CONTROL IN FORAGE CROPS

Make sure all forages, as well as any companion crops, present in the stand are listed for the intended use on the herbicide label. Follow the label directions on the herbicide container closely, particularly as they relate to stage of crop and weed development, water volume, and grazing and feeding restrictions.

HERBICIDE PERFORMANCE RATINGS

Herbicide performance ratings (numbers in brackets after the names of crops or weeds) are based on data from the Expert Committee on Weeds (Western Section) Research Reports. These numbers are not absolute and therefore, not a guarantee of expected performance. They are meant to be used as as guide when selecting a herbicide. When a number is not included, there is not sufficient data to provide a rating.

Tolerance of Crop to Herbicides

The number appearing in brackets following the crop on which each herbicide is registered represents the expected tolerance of the crop to that herbicide. Due to variations in variety, weather, timing and application techniques this number is only approximate. 0 = complete kill of the crop and 9 = no measurable injury to the crop.

Level of Weed Control with each Herbicide

The number appearing in brackets after each weed represents the average level of weed control expected with the herbicide. Due to variation in weather, growth stage, time of day, application technique, etc. this number is only approximate. 0 = no control of the weed and 9.0 = complete kill of the weed. A weed control rating of 7.0 or greater is considered commercially acceptable.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

Agricultural pests can develop resistance to fungicides, herbicides or insecticides. In Alberta, it is the resistance to herbicides that is of major concern. The number of herbicide resistant weeds and the area presently infested by them continues to increase. In 1989, seven sites were confirmed to have triallate (Avadex BW) resistant wild oats. By 1991, this number had more than doubled. Presently, four weed species and four different herbicides are affected by resistance. Producers applying herbicides should be able to identify herbicide resistant weeds if they are present but more importantly they should be able to minimize or prevent the development of resistance on their farms.

HOW TO IDENTIFY HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

Investigate all areas of the sprayed field where weed control did not occur. Rule out other factors that might have affected herbicide performance including misapplication, spray misses, unfavorable weather conditions, herbicide application at an improper leaf stage and weed flushes after application. If resistance remains a likely possibility, check for the following:

- Are other weeds listed on the product label controlled satisfactorily?
- Is herbicide failure patchy with no reasonable explanation?
- Did the same herbicide or herbicide group (see Table 1) fail in this area of the field in the previous year?
- Do weeds show herbicide injury symptoms such as root pruning by trifluralin or yellow/purple coloration caused by Ally applications. Resistant weed biotype will not show these typical injury symptoms.
- Do field histories indicate extensive use of the same herbicide (or herbicide group) year after year?

If one or more of these apply, it is possible that the weeds are resistant. If resistance is suspected, contact either your local extension office, weed specialist or the appropriate chemical company to follow up on the problem.

Herbicides Classified by Mode of Action[1]

Group 1 ACCase Inhibitors	Achieve (tralkoxydim) Achieve Extra (**tralkoxydim** + bromoxynil + MCPA) Assure (quizalofop-ethyl) Fusilade II (fluazifop-ethyl) Fusion (**fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + fluazifop-p-butyl**) Hoe-Grass 284 (diclofop-methyl) Hoe-Grass II (**diclofop-methyl**/bromoxynil)	Laser (**fenoxaprop-p-ethyl** + bromoxynil/MCPA ester) Laser DF, Triumph Plus (**fenoxaprop-p-ethyl** + MCPA ester + thifensulfuron) Poast (sethoxydim) Puma (**fenoxaprop-p-ethyl**/fenchlorazole) Select (clethodim)
Group 2 AHAS/ALS Inhibitors	Ally (metsulfuron-methyl) Amber (triasulfuron) Assert (imazamethabenz-methyl) Express Pack (**tribenuron-methyl** + 2,4-D) Glean (chlorsulfuron)	Laser DF, Triumph Plus (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA ester + **thifensulfuron-methyl**) Muster (ethametsulfuron-methyl) Refine Extra (**tribenuron-methyl/thifensulfuron-methyl**)
Group 3 Dinitroanilines	Advance 10G, Rival, Treflan, Triflurex (trifluralin) Edge (ethalfluralin) Fortress (triallate/**trifluralin**)	
Group 4 Growth Regulator Herbicides	Achieve Extra (tralkoxydim + bromoxynil + **MCPA**) Blagal (cyanazine/**MCPA K-salt**) Banvel (dicamba) Buctril M (bromoxynil/**MCPA ester**) Compitox (mecoprop) Diphenoprop 660, Estaprop, SEE Diphenoprop (**2,4-D/dichlorprop**) Dyvel (**dicamba/MCPA K-salt**) Laser (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + bromoxynil/**MCPA ester**)	Laser DF, Triumph Plus (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + **MCPA ester** + thifensulfuron-methyl) Lontrel (clopyralid) MCPA Mirage, Target (**MCPA/mecoprop/dicamba**) Tordon 202C (picloram/**2,4-D**) Tropotox Plus (**MCPB/MCPA**) 2,4-D
Group 5 Triazines	Bladex L, Bladex Nine-T (cyanazine) Blagal (**cyanazine**/MCPA K-salt) Lexone, Sencor (metribuzin)	
Group 6 Bromoxynils	Achieve Extra (tralkoxydim + **bromoxynil** + MCPA) Buctril M (**bromoxynil**/MCPA ester) Hoe-Grass II (diclofop-methyl/**bromoxynil**)	Laser (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + **bromoxynil**/MCPA ester) Pardner (bromoxynil)
Group 7 Substituted Ureas	Afolan F, Lorox (linuron)	
Group 8 Various	Avadex BW (triallate) Avenge (difenzoquat) Fortress (**triallate**/trifluralin)	

[1] A herbicide may appear in more than one group if it is composed of more than one active ingredient. Active ingredients may be available as co-formulations or as package mixes. The active ingredients of co-formulations are separated by a slash (/) while those of package mixes are separated by a plus sign (+). The active ingredient(s) of a co-formulation or package mix that belongs to the herbicide group in question is in boldface type. For example, Hoe-Grass II contains diclofop-methyl and bromoxynil. In Group 1, Hoe-Grass II would be designated as **diclofop-methyl**/bromoxynil, and in Group 6, it would be designated as diclofop-methyl/**bromoxynil**.

How to minimize the development of resistance

Follow the guidelines below to delay the appearance of resistance.

- Use herbicides only when needed – Use herbicides as part of an integrated control program and not as the sole method of weed control.
- Rotate Herbicides – Herbicides must be rotated. It is important not only to use a different herbicide but to use one from a different herbicide group with a different mode of action.
- Keep records of herbicide applications – Records are needed to make sensible decisions on herbicide rotation and to evaluate the probability of resistance developing. A pesticide application record sheet can be found at the back of this book
- Use tank mixes – A tank mix may delay the appearance of resistant to weeds if the components of the tank mix control the same weed by a different mode of action.

ACHIEVE DG/ACHIEVE 40DG (tralkoxydim)

Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATION:**
Achieve DG: Dispersible grain; 25%; 8 kg carton, Charge (adjuvant); 8 L jug.
Achieve 40DG: Dispersible grain; 40%; 8 kg carton, Turbocharge (adjuvant); 8 L jug.

2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** 2,4-D Ester, MCPA Ester, Buctril M, Estaprop.
Mixing restrictions: Not compatible with amine formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA. Tankmixing with other Broadleaf herbicides may lead to poor weed control and/or unacceptable crop injury.
Mixing instructions: Recommended mixing order; Achieve DG or Achieve 40DG, followed by broadleaf herbicide. Always add adjuvant (Charge or Turbocharge) last.

3. **CROPS:** Barley (malting and general varieties, including semi dwarf and hulless)(all 2 and 6 row varieties)(8.9), wheat (Hard red spring, Canada prairie spring, soft white spring, durum) (all varieties) (8.9).
Seed crops only: Intermediate wheatgrass, fescue (creeping red), crested wheatgrass, meadow bromegrass, smooth bromegrass; when not tankmixed with a broadleaf herbicide.
Underseeding: Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin or clovers, Intermediate wheatgrass, fescue (creeping red), crested wheatgrass, meadow bromegrass, smooth bromegrass; provided Achieve (DG or 40DG) is not tankmixed with a broadleaf herbicide. Do not feed or graze forage crops in year of treatment.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Oats [wild (8.3)]; foxtail, green (8.3); persian darnel (8.0).

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. **WHEN USED:**
Cereals, forage grasses and legumes (listed above): No restrictions.
Wild oats: 1-6 leaf stage of growth (up to emergence of third tiller), Zadok's growth stage of 11,20 to 14,22.
Green foxtail: 1-5 leaf stage of growth (up to emergence of second tiller), Zadok's growth stage of 11,20 to 14,21.
Persian darnel: 1-4 leaf stage of growth, Zadok's growth stage of 11 to 14.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment only.
Achieve DG: Do not apply through sprayers only equipped to apply less than 45 L/ac spray solution since mixing problems and/or unacceptable crop injury could occur.
Achieve 40DG: Do not apply through sprayers only equipped to apply less than 22 L/ac spray solution since mixing problems and/or unacceptable crop injury could occur.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan type. 50 mesh or larger screens.
Rate:

Product	Rate	Water volume	Adjuvant rate (% v/v or L/100 L spray solution)	
			Charge	Turbocharge
Achieve DG	400 g/ac	45 L/ac	1.0*	–
Achieve 40DG	200 g/ac	22-45 L/ac	–	0.50

*** Note:** When tank mixing with Buctril M or Estaprop, the rate of Charge adjuvant should be 0.5% v/v or 0.5 L/100 L of spray solution.

Mixing instructions:

1. Use only sprayers with high agitation. Ensure the sprayer is properly cleaned prior to applying Achieve (DG or 40DG).
2. Add 3/4 required amount of water, start agitation, and continue agitation throughout the entire mixing and spraying procedure. Do not enlarge the opening of the Achieve (DG or 40DG) carton. Remove strainer screen from filler opening of spray tank. Add Achieve (DG or 40DG) slowly. (Note: Achieve (DG or 40DG) must be added directly into the sprayer through the tank opening and not through injector of hopper systems for sprayers so equipped). For shallow spray tanks where water depth is 60cm (24 inches) or less, add Achieve (DG or 40DG) towards agitator unit and away from outlet in the bottom of the tank to enhance dispersion. If more than one case of Achieve (DG or 40DG) is to be used, add Achieve (DG or 40DG) from all cases first prior to adding broadleaf herbicide or (Charge or Turbocharge) adjuvant.
3. Wait at least one minute after the last of the Achieve (DG or 40DG) has been added to the tank allowing for complete dispersion of the granules. A longer agitation period may be required to disperse Achieve (DG or 40DG) when using cold water (less than 5°C).
4. If tank mixing, add the recommended herbicide next.
5. Lastly, add the (Charge or Turbocharge) adjuvant, and then continue to fill the tank to the desired level with water.
6. Always insure the agitator is running until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If agitation is stopped for more that 5 minutes, re-suspend spray solution by full agitation prior to respraying.

Note: Achieve (DG or 40DG) must be sprayed within the same day of mixing.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Under conditions such as drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures, weed control may be reduced or delayed. Weed escapes or retillering may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if application of Achieve (DG or 40DG) is delayed until the stress conditions have ended and weeds are once again actively growing. Do not apply Achieve (DG or 40DG) to Wheat or Barley crops which are exposed to temperatures below 5°C up to 48 hours before or after application as crop injury may occur. Unacceptable crop injury may also occur when Achieve (DG or 40DG) is applied to crops infected by foliar diseases or lacking in fertility. Optimum weed control and crop yield occur when annual grasses are sprayed before tillering, with good spray coverage.
   Sequential applications: Always apply Achieve (DG or 40DG) first and allow 5-7 days after the application of Achieve (DG or 40DG) before applying any other pesticide.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Achieve (DG or 40DG) is systemic and readily translocates from leaf surface to the meristematic regions where it starts killing the grasses. Thorough coverage of the foliage is important for consistent grass control.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Grass growth stops in 48 hours. Young shoots turn brown in 7 to 8 days. Complete death of plant will take two to three weeks.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect 1 hour after application.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** No soil movement. This product will not leach in the soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Grain may be harvested 60 days after treatment. Do not graze or cut for feed immature crops or underseeded forages. Straw treated with Achieve (DG or 40DG) may not be fed to livestock. Studies to support these uses have not yet been completed.
    Succeeding crops: No restrictions.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = 5,000. Treat symptomatically for ingestion and/or skin and eye contact. Avoid respiratory depressants unless otherwise indicated.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before use. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place. Keep packages dry at all times. Product is not affected by freezing.

ACHIEVE EXTRA/ACHIEVE EXTRA GOLD (tralkoxydim + bromoxynil + MCPA)

Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATION:**
   Achieve Extra:
   1. Achieve DG: tralkoxydim; dispersible grain; 25%; 8 kg carton.
   2. Buctril M: 280g/L bromoxynil + 280 g/L MCPA; emulsifiable concentrate; 8 L jug.
   3. Charge: Adjuvant; 4 L jug.

   Achieve Extra Gold:
   1. Achieve 40DG: tralkoxydim; dispersible grain; 40%; 4 kg carton.
   2. Buctril M: 280g/L bromoxynil + 280 g/L MCPA; emulsifiable concentrate; 8 L jug.
   3. Turbocharge: Adjuvant; 4 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing instructions: Recommended mixing order: Achieve (DG or 40DG), followed by Buctril M. Always add adjuvant (Charge or Turbocharge) last.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (malting and general varieties, including semi-dwarf and hullless) (all two and six row varieties), wheat (hard red spring, Canada prairie spring, soft white, spring, durum) (all varieties).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

bluebur	foxtail, green (8.3)	pigweed, redroot (7.9)
buckwheat [Tartary (8.5), common, wild (8.1)]	groundsel, common	ragweed, common
	kochia (6.7)	rapeseed, volunteer (8.7)
catchfly, night-flowering (7.8)	lady's-thumb	shepherd's-purse (6.0)
chamomile, scentless (7.2)	lamb's-quarters (8.6)	smartweeds, [green, pale (8.2)]
cockle, cow (7.8)	mustard [ball, wild (8.4),wormseed]	stinkweed (8.9)
cocklebur		sunflower, volunteer
darnel, Persian (8.0)	nightshade, American	thistle, Russian (7.1)
flixweed (5.7)	oats, [wild (8.3)]	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle (4.9) and perennial sow-thistle.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Cereals: 2 leaf to early flag leaf.

Wild oats: 1-6 leaf stage of growth (up to emergence of third tiller), Zadoks growth stage of 11,20 to 14,22.
Green foxtail: 1-5 leaf stage of growth (up to emergence of second tiller), Zadoks growth stage of 11,20 to 14,21.
Persian darnel: 1-4 leaf stage of growth, Zadoks growth stage of 11 to 14.
Broadleaf weeds: Up to 4 leaf stage. Buckwheats, groundsel, lamb's-quarters, mustards (wild, wormseed), ragweed, stinkweed up to 8 leaf stage.

7. HOW TO APPLY:
With: Ground equipment only.
Achieve Extra: Do not apply with sprayers equipped to apply less than 45 L/ac spray solution because mixing problems and/or crop injury may occur.
Achieve Extra Gold: Do not apply with sprayers equipped to apply less than 22 L/ac spray solution because mixing problems and/or crop injury may occur.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan type. 50 mesh or larger screens.
Rate:

Product	Water volume	Rate			Adjuvant rate (% v/v or L/100 L spray solution)	
		Achieve DG	Achieve 40DG	Buctril M	Charge	Turbocharge
Achieve Extra	45 L/ac	400 g/ac	–	400 mL/ac	0.50	–
Achieve Extra Gold	22-45 L/ac	–	200 g/ac	400 mL/ac	–	0.50

Mixing instructions:
1. Only use sprayers with high agitation. Ensure the sprayer is properly cleaned prior to applying Achieve (Extra or Extra Gold).
2. Add 3/4 required amount of water, start agitation and continue agitation throughout the entire mixing and spraying procedure. Do not enlarge the opening of the Achieve (DG or 40DG) box. Remove strainer screen from filler opening of spray tank. Add Achieve (DG or 40DG) slowly. (Note: Achieve (DG or 40DG) must be added directly into the sprayer through the tank opening and not through injector or hopper systems.) For shallow spray tanks where water depth is 60 cm (24 inches) or less, add Achieve (DG or 40DG) towards agitator unit and away from outlet in the bottom of the tank to enhance dispersion. If more than one case of Achieve (Extra or Extra Gold) is used add Achieve (DG or 40DG) from all cases first prior to adding Buctril M or adjuvant (Charge or Tubercharge).
3. Wait at least one minute after the last of the Achieve (DG or 40DG) has been added to the tank to allow for complete dispersion of the granules. A longer agitation period may be required to disperse Achieve (DG or 40DG) when using cold water (less than 5°C) .
4. Add the correct amount of Buctril M.
5. Lastly, add adjuvant (Charge or Turbocharge), and then continue to fill tank to desired level with water.
6. Always insure the agitator is running until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, re-suspend spray solution by full agitation prior to respraying.

Note: Achieve (Extra or Extra Gold) must be sprayed within the same day of mixing.

8. APPLICATION TIPS: Under conditions such as drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding or prolonged cool temperatures, weed control may be reduced or delayed. Weed escapes or retillering may occur when application is made under prolonged stress conditions. Optimum weed control will be obtained if application of Achieve (Extra or Extra Gold) is delayed until the stress conditions have ended and weeds are once again actively growing. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, slight discoloration of cereals may occur but no effect on crop yields. Do not apply Achieve (Extra or Extra Gold) to wheat or barley crops which are exposed to temperatures below 5°C up to 48 hours before or after application as crop injury could occur. Crop injury may occur when Achieve (Extra or Extra Gold) is applied to crops infected by foliar diseases or lacking in fertility. Optimum weed control and crop yield response occurs when annual grasses are sprayed before tillering and broadleaf weeds are sprayed in seedling stage, with good spray coverage.

9. HOW IT WORKS: Achieve (DG or 40DG) is systemic, and readily translocates from leaf surface to the meristematic regions where it starts killing the grasses. Thorough coverage of the foliage is important for consistent grass control. **Bromoxynil** is a contact type herbicide, therefore, good spray coverage is essential. Inhibits photosynthesis and plant respiration. **MCPA** is absorbed through leaves and is readily translocated in the plant.

10. EXPECTED RESULTS: Grassy Weeds - growth stops in 48 hours. Young shoots turn brown in 7 to 8 days. Complete death of plant will take two to three weeks. Broadleaf weeds - small burnt spots on the leaf can appear within hours, death takes up to two weeks. **Poor results may be expected** as a result of poor coverage or poor penetration through canopy.

11. EFFECTS OF RAINFALL: No effect 1 hour after application.

12. MOVEMENT IN SOIL: Achieve (DG or 40DG) - No soil movement. This product will not leach in the soil.
Buctril M - Readily leached from the soil. Longer residual in dry soil.

13. GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS: Grain may be harvested 60 days after treatment. Do not graze or cut for feed immature crops. Straw treated with Achieve (Extra or Extra Gold) may not be fed to livestock. Studies to support these uses have not yet been completed.
Succeeding crops: No restrictions.

14. TOXICITY: Tralkoxydim - Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = 5,000. Treat symptomatically for ingestion and/or skin and eye contact. Avoid respiratory depressants unless otherwise indicated. Bromoxynil/MCPA - High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (365). Very toxic to birds and fish. Non toxic to bees. May cause burns and may be absorbed through the skin.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before use. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place. Keep package dry at all times. Product is not affected by freezing.

ADVANCE 10G (trifluralin)

DowElanco

(Oilseeds, Special Crops, Barley and Wheat)

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular; trifluralin 10.0%; 22.7 kg bag, 454 kg bulk bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa (establishment), canola (rapeseed) (including triazine tolerant) (8.9), dry beans, flax (7.7), lentils (8.5), mustard (8.9), peas (canning, field) (8.9), sunflowers (8.9), fababeans (8.6).
   Underseeding: Not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

bluegrass, annual (8.6)	darnel, persian	lamb's-quarters (8.0)
bromegrass, downy (5.9)	foxtail [green, yellow (8.1)]	oats, wild (7.5)
buckwheat, wild (8.3)	grass, barnyard (8.3)	pigweed (8.2)
chickweed (7.1)	knotweed	purslane (7.9)
cockle, cow (9.0)		

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Spring: Not recommended.
   Summer: Canola (including triazine tolerant), flax. On summerfallow between June 1 and September 1.
   Fall: Alfalfa establishment, canola (including triazine tolerant), dry beans, fababeans, flax, lentils, mustard, peas, soybeans, sunflowers. Between September 1 and soil freeze-up.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Incorporation: First incorporation must be done within 24 hours of application. Second, at right angles to the first, should be delayed a **minimum** of 3 days. This allows for greater release and more uniform distribution of trifluralin in the soil.
   Fall application: Both incorporations should be completed in the fall.
   Summer application: The second (and subsequent incorporations) can be done as necessary to destroy resistant weed growth.
   Flax, lentils: Both incorporations must be done in the fall. Fall or summer application should be followed by a spring tillage to a 5-8 cm depth before seeding.
   Implements: A tandem disc, discer or field cultivator (Vibrashank) set to cut 5-8 cm deep is required.
   Rate:

Season	Organic matter	Soil texture	Advance 10G
Summer		Sand - sandy loam	NR**
		Silts to loams to clays	6.9 kg/ac
Fall	2-6%	Sand - sandy loam	4.4 kg/ac
	2-6%	Silts to loams to clays	5.7 kg/ac
Fall	6-15%	Sand - sandy loam	5.7 kg/ac
	6-15%	Silts to loams to clays	5.7-6.9 kg/ac*

* Higher rate for heavy wild oat population.
** Not recommended.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply on soils that are wet, in poor tilth, or contain 15% or more organic matter. Do not apply to fields spread with manure during the past 12 months. Ensure that after this period manure has been thoroughly disintegrated and mixed into the soil. Ensure that large clods are broken down prior to application. Do not apply on soils that are subjected to prolonged periods of flooding. Do not apply on soils with less than 2% organic matter. Application on eroded knolls may result in reduced crop stand or rotational crop injury. If the swath from the previous crop was removed by burning, cultivate once to remove charcoal layer prior to application of Advance 10G. Advance 10G can be used where trash is heavier or on standing weeds provided that they do not interfere with distribution of the granule on the soil and do not limit incorporation by plugging the incorporation equipment. To avoid concentrating wild oat seeds below the treated layer do not plow land prior to application of Advance 10G.

Flax, lentils: Shallowly till and pack the soil in spring to ensure a firm seedbed and accurate depth of seeding. Seed into a well packed warm moist seedbed. Do not seed deeper than 4 cm.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Kills weed seedlings as they germinate. Inhibits cell division in the actively growing points of root and shoot.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Most weeds die before emerging. Weeds will exhibit swelling in the coleoptile region, stubby, thick primary root development and lack of secondary roots, which leads to death due to inadequate moisture obtaining ability.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once trifluralin is incorporated into the soil.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use. Normally, Advance 10G carry over will not harm crops grown in rotation. As a precaution, oats, sugar beets, creeping red fescue, and small-seeded grasses such as timothy and canary seed should not follow an Advance 10G treated crop. Drought conditions in the year of treatment may result in higher levels of trifluralin carry over into the next year. To avoid wheat injury, seed less than 7 cm deep into a warm, moist seedbed using recommended agronomic practices that will promote rapid even germination of the crop. Avoid direct seeding (zero till) and seeding into loose seedbeds. Refer to industry or government extension documents that outline best seeding practice for each crop. As a precaution do not seed wheat as a rotational crop on land that has received ethalfluralin or trifluralin at oilseed/special crop/barley rate for two consecutive years. Over application caused by overlapping, improper calibration or non-uniform application may reduce the stand of treated crops or crops grown in rotation.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (10,000). In clean water, fish are very sensitive to trifluralin, but in runoff or muddy water, trifluralin binds to soil particles and large amounts can be tolerated by fish. Non-toxic to bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store under direct sunlight. Do not store in granular applicator (24 hours maximum).
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Rival, Trifluralin 10G/400 and Fortress will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.

Special use Advance 10G: Barley - Fall application only (September 1 to soil freeze-up).
Weeds controlled: Refer to Section 4 (above).
Incorporation: Refer to Section 7 (above).
Rate:

	Advance 10G kg/ac	
Organic matter	**Sand - sandy loam**	**Silt to loam to clay**
2-4%	3.4	4.4
4-6%	4.4	5.7

Warning: Do not apply on soils with less than 2% organic matter or, on deep black soil with more than 6% organic matter. Do not apply on land treated with products containing trifluralin since June 1 of the previous year. Application to severely eroded knolls may result in reduced crop stand. Using press or hoe drill, seed 5 cm deep into a moist, warm seedbed. Avoid seeding into very cold soil. Seedling diseases, cold weather, improper seeding depth, excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from Advance 10G.

Special use Advance 10G: Wheat (includes semidwarf and durum) - Fall application only (September 1 to soil freeze-up).
Weeds controlled: Green foxtail.
Incorporation: Incorporate within 24 hours of application using field cultivator or disc operated at 8-10 km/hr and set to work 5-8 cm deep. The second working should be done at the same depth and right angles to the first. If workings are done in the fall, a **mimimum** delay of 3 days between incorporations is required. All spring tillage following fall application of Advance 10G should be done when the soil is warm enough to promote germination.
Rate: 2.2 kg/ac (soils between 2% and 8% organic matter).
Warning: Use good quality certified seed. Application to severely eroded knolls may result in reduced crop stand. 2.2 kg/ac is the maximum use rate on wheat. Higher rates may result in crop injury.

AFOLAN F (linuron)

Hoechst

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid Flowable; 480 g/L; 10 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Dual 960 E, MCPA Amine 500.
   Mixing restrictions: Use only MCPA amine to avoid crop injury. Avoid very hard water with MCPA mix. Ensure adequate agitation. Use soon after mixing.
3. **CROPS:**

Afolan F			Afolan F+MCPA Amine
asparagus (8.7)	corn (field, sweet*)(6.5)	parsnips (7.0)	barley (8.6)
carrots (8.2)	dill (7.2)	potatoes (8.7)	oats (8.9)
celery (9.0)	fruit trees**	shelterbelts*** (9.0)	wheat, spring (8.2)

   * Only on gold crest, marcross, merit, preview, seneca explorer, seneca golden, seneca 60, sugar king.
   ** Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, prune-plum.
   *** Ash (green), caragana, elm (American, Siberian), maple (Manitoba), pine (Scotch, at least 2 years old), poplar, spruce (Colorado, white; at least 2 years old), willow.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Afolan F

barnyard grass (8.3)	groundsel (8.6)	pigweed [prostrate (8.7),	ragweed, common
buckwheat, wild (8.5)	knotweed	redroot (7.9)]	shepherd's-purse (9.0)
chickweed, common (9.0)	kochia (6.4)	plantain, seedling	smartweed, annual (9.0)
dandelion, seedling (6.0)	lamb's-quarters (7.9)	purslane (8.4)	sow-thistle, perennial seedling
foxtail, yellow (6.2)	mustard, wormseed (6.0)	radish, wild	spurry, corn (8.7)
goosefoot (8.4)	panicum, fall		stinkweed (8.5)

Afolan F+MCPA Amine

buckwheat	goat's-beard	mustard (ball, hare's-ear, Indian,	ragweed [common, giant (9.0)]
[tartary(7.9), wild(7.5)]	hemp-nettle (7.5)	tumble, wild, wormseed)(8.8)	shepherd's-purse
burdock, common	kochia (5.8)	pigweed [prostrate (8.0),	smartweeds, annual (7.0)
chickweed, common (7.4)	lady's-thumb	redroot (7.8), Russian]	sow thistle
cockle, cow (6.8)	lamb's-quarters (8.9)	radish, wild	stinkweed (8.9)
cocklebur	lettuce, prickly		stork's-bill (8.2)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Green foxtail (6.7), field horsetail.
6. **WHEN USED:**

Afolan F

Asparagus, potatoes: Pre-emergent.
Carrots, parsnips, dill: 2 or more leaves; before grassy weeds 5 cm tall, broadleaf weeds 15 cm.
Celery transplants: As soon as new growth starts.
Corn (field, sweet): Before corn emerges or as a directed spray on weeds after corn is at least 38 cm tall.
Fruit trees: Directed spray around trunk of trees established at least 10 years, peaches 1 year.
Shelterbelts: Before or immediately after weeds emerge, before 15 cm tall; no earlier than 10 days after transplanting. After buds open, apply as a directed spray. Keep chemical off the leaves. Pine and spruce must be at least 2 years old.

Afolan F+MCPA Amine.

Barley, oats, wheat (spring): When crop in 2-4 leaf; weeds in 1-4 leaf. Do not apply after tillering.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**

With: Ground equipment.
Application method:
Afolan F: 80-160 L water/ac except on shelterbelts and fruit trees: directed spray required.
Afolan F+MCPA Amine: 40 L/ac water - 275 kPa - 9 km/h. Screens 50 mesh or larger - 80° flat fan nozzles - adequate agitation required.
Rate: Barley, oats, wheat (spring): Afolan F 190-240 mL/ac + MCPA Amine 445 mL/ac.

Afolan F (L/ac)

Crop	Muck or clay Medium O.M.	Loam or clay Low O.M.	Crop	Muck or clay Medium O.M.	Loam or clay Low O.M.
Asparagus	1.9	1.4	Corn (pre)	1.5-1.9*	1.01-1.52*
Carrots, dill,parsnip (pre)	0.77-1.01	0.53-0.77	Corn (post)	1.01-1.52*	1.01-1.52*
Carrots, dill,parsnip (post)	0.77-1.9	0.77-1.9	Fruit trees	3.8	3.8
Carrots, dill, parsnip (pre+post)	0.53-0.77, then 0.77-1.0		Potatoes (pre)	1.5-1.9	1.01-1.52
			Potatoes (pre)	0.9 + 1.11 L/ac Dual 960 E	0.72 + 0.81 L/ac Dual 960 E
Celery (post)	0.77-1.9	0.53-0.77	Shelterbelts	1.9-3.8	1.9-3.8

* Use lower rate when weeds do not exceed 5 cm.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Early application will avoid crop injury. Barley may suffer growth suppression, maturity delay and yield reduction which may be offset by control of heavy weed growth. Make only 1 Afolan F application per crop year. Do not apply to crops under drought, heat or frost stress.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Afolan F: both systemic and contact, absorbed by roots and leaves. MCPA: systemic, absorbed by leaves.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** First, browning of older leaf tips, then water soaked, wilted appearance, progressive yellowing, stem collapse, browning and death. MCPA promotes stem bending, twisting, leaf cupping. **Poor results may be expected if** incorrect timing of application, stress conditions, crusted soil, or rain immediately after spraying.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Requires rainfall or irrigation for activation of pre-emergent applications. Rainfall within 1 hour may decrease post-emergent effect. Unusually heavy rains after a pre-emergent application may cause severe injury to corn, carrots, or parsnips.
Afolan F+MCPA Amine: Rainfall within 4 hours will detract from results.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Higher rates of Afolan F and extreme moisture may cause some leaching.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or feed green plants to livestock. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. No restriction on succeeding crops except if 2.0 L/ac or more is applied (possible 25% carry over to next season).
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (4,000). May irritate eyes, skin, nose and throat. Toxic to fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 5˚C. If stored for 1 year or longer, shake well before using.
Note: Similar products Lorox and Linuron 480 are also listed.

ALLY (metsulfuron methyl)

DuPont

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Dry Flowable; 60%; 122 g container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Avenge, Avenge+MCPA Ester, 2,4-D Amine 500 (340-450 mL/ac + surfactant); MCPA Amine and Ester 500 (280-450 mL/ac + surfactant); 2,4-D LV Ester 700 (240-320 mL/ac + surfactant); Avenge 200C (1.4 - 1.7 L/ac; do not use surfactant with this tank mixture).
Surfactants: Ag-Surf, Agral 90, Citowett Plus, Super Spreader-Sticker, Companion.
Mixing instructions: Add 1/2-3/4 required amount of water. While agitating, add Ally and ensure it is completely suspended. Complete filling, then add surfactant. Continuous agitation is required.
3. **CROPS:** Barley, wheat (durum, spring). Established creeping red fescue for seed production.
* Not recommended for underseeding.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Ally 3 g/ac (alone):

bluebur	corn spurry	mustard [ball, wild (8.3)]	shepherd's-purse (8.5)
buckwheat, tartary (8.3)	flixweed (6.6)	pigweed, [prostrate, redroot (9.0)]	smartweed, green (7.2)
chickweed (8.6)	hemp-nettle (8.2)	rapeseed, volunteer (8.6)	stinkweed (8.1)
cockle, cow (8.8)	kochia (8.0)	scentless chamomile	stork's-bill
common groundsel	lady's-thumb (8.2)		

Ally 2-3 g/ac + MCPA:

annual sunflower	hemp-nettle	pigweed (prostrate*, redroot, Russian)	shepherd's-purse
bluebur*	kochia	plantain	smartweed, green
buckwheat, tartary*	lady's-thumb*	prickly lettuce	stinkweed
chickweed	lamb's-quarters	rapeseed, volunteer	sweet clover
cockle, cow	mustard (ball, tumble, wild, wormseed)	scentless chamomile	thistle, Russian
flixweed			

Ally 2-3 g/ac + 2,4-D:

annual sunflower	hemp-nettle	narrow leaved hawk's-beard (spring seedlings only)	scentless chamomile
bluebur*	kochia	pigweed (prostrate*, redroot, Russian)	shepherd's-purse
buckwheat, tartary*	lady's-thumb*	plantain	smartweed, green
chickweed	lamb's-quarters	prickly lettuce	sow-thistle*
cockle, cow	mustard (ball, wild, wormseed)	rapeseed, volunteer	stinkweed
flixweed			sweet clover
			thistle (Canada*, Russian)

* Weeds controlled only when mixtures contain Ally at 3 g/ac.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Ally (alone) 3 g/ac: Buckwheat (wild (6.4)), lamb's-quarters (7.7), sow-thistle [annual (8.6), perennial], thistles [Canada (6.8), Russian (7.8)]. Ally 2 g/ac + 2,4-D: Buckwheat (wild), sow-thistle, Canada thistle.
6. **WHEN USED:** Barley, wheat (durum, spring): 2 leaf to flag leaf stage. When mixing with 2,4-D or MCPA apply from the full 3 leaf to flag leaf stage of wheat or barley. Best results are when applied to first main flush of young, actively growing weeds. Do not use in soils with pH greater than 7.9.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**

With: Ground equipment. Do **not** apply by air.
Rate: When used alone: Ally 3 g/ac. When used with 2,4-D or MCPA: Ally 2-3 g/ac.
Surfactant: 2 L/1000 L spray solution.
Water volume: 40 L/ac (minimum).
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan types. 50 mesh or larger screens. Only metal or nylon filters.
Sprayer cleanup: To avoid injury to susceptible crops thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after spraying: Ammonia must be used to deactivate Ally when cleaning equipment.

1. Drain and flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes. Visually inspect tank to assure removal of all visible residues of Ally. If necessary, repeat step 1.
2. Fill tank with clean water while adding 1 litre household ammonia (containing a minimum 3% ammonia) per 100 litres of water. Flush solution through boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill tank.Allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation. Again flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution and drain tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the hoses and boom.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Wild Oat herbicides require a 4-5 day interval before or after an application of Ally. Effectiveness may be reduced if spray mixture remains in tank for more than 24 hours.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by foliage and roots. Inhibits cell elongation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Weed growth stops almost immediately. **Poor results may be expected if** improper mixing, timing, coverage, or when weeds are under drought stress.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Heavy rainfall immediately before or after application may cause temporary lightening of crop. Rainfall within 2 hours of application may lessen degree of weed control.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Movement is restricted by fine textured soils, soil organic matter and neutral to acidic conditions.

13. GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:

Grazing restrictions: Wheat or barley may be grazed by or fed to livestock any time after treatment.

		Minimum recropping intervals (months)*	
Crops for rotation	**Soil pH**	**Black/grey wooded soils**	**Brown/dark brown soils**
Oats	6.9 or lower	10	10
Oats	7.0 to 7.9	10	22
Barley, wheat, durum	7.9 or lower	10	10
Fescue	7.5 or lower	10	Field bioassay
Canary seed	6.9 or lower	48	48
Canary seed	7.0 to 7.9	48	48
Canola, Flax	6.9 or lower	10	22
Canola	7.0 to 7.9	22	34
Flax	7.0 to 7.9	34	34
Lentils	6.9 or lower	34	34
Lentils	7.0 to 7.9	48	48
Yellow mustard	6.9 or lower	48	48
Yellow mustard	7.0 to 7.9	48	48
Alfalfa, Red clover, Peas	7.5 or lower	22	Field bioassay
All other crops	7.9 or lower	Field bioassay	Field bioassay

* If land has been treated with Ally and Assert the same year or in successive years, seed only wheat until a field bioassay demonstrates that other crops can be seeded. When recropping to broadleaf crops following an Ally application, extend the rotational interval by 1 year if rainfall was less than 130 mm in the Brown and Dark Brown soil zones or 250 mm in the Black and Gray wooded soil zones in any year within the stated interval prior to planting.

14. TOXICITY: Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (greater than 5,000.)

15. PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.

17. RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, the Refine component of Refine W.O. and the Plus component of Triumph Plus. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra, Refine W.O. and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.

AMBER (triasulfuron)

Ciba-Geigy

Brown and Dark Brown Soil Zones Only

1. FORMULATIONS: Water Dispersible Granule; 75%; Container 10 water soluble bag - 54 g/bag.

2. REGISTERED MIXES: None.

Surfactants: Agral 90, Ag-Surf, Citowett Plus, Super Spreader-Sticker, or Companion Agricultural adjuvant (Note: non-ionic surfactant). Add surfactant only if weeds have emerged and are not expected to be controlled by the seeding operation.

Mixing instructions:

1. To a clean spray tank, add one-quarter required amount of water.
2. Engage gentle agitation. (Note: If using a sprayer with a by-pass agitation, allow the water soluble bags to completely dissolve before engaging the by-pass. Otherwise, undissolved bags could be sucked into the by-pass and plug the main screen.) Ensure that the agitation system is working properly and that it creates a rippling or rolling action of the water surface.
3. Add the appropriate number of water soluble bags containing Amber into the spray tank. Do not touch water soluble bags with wet gloves.
4. Allow six (6) minutes for complete mixing. (The bag may become brittle due to age and exposure to cold temperature. Also longer mixing time may be required if the film is brittle or if the water is cold.)
5. Continue agitation while completing the filling of sprayer, then, if required, add a recommended surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2.5 L for each 1000 L of water).
6. Ensure Amber is completely in suspension before spraying.
7. Continuous agitation is required to keep Amber in suspension. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand without agitation. Use the spray suspension as soon as it is prepared.

3. CROPS: Wheat (HRSW,CPSW, durum wheat), Brown and Dark Brown soil zones only.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   11g/ac - common peppergrass, cow cockle, flixweed, redroot pigweed, stinkweed, tumble mustard, wild mustard.
   13 g/ac - above weeds plus kochia, russian thistle, wild buckwheat.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Lamb's-quarters.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply pre-emergent to the bare ground or standing stubble on land scheduled to be planted to spring wheat the following spring.
   Fall application: During September or October and prior to freeze-up. Mechanical incorporation is not required.
   Spring application: As early as possible, during April or May prior to weed germination and seeding. Seeding with a discer or air seeder is usually sufficient for incorporation; seeding with press drills (hoe and disc) will require a **shallow** seedbed preparation (one pass, 3-5 cm deep) prior to seeding.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by air.
   Rate: 11-13 g/ac.
   Surfactant: 2.5 L/1000 L of water.
   Water volume: 40 L/ac.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat Fan Types. 50 mesh or larger screen. Application of spray mixture perpendicular to the soil surface will result in optimal soil coverage and will minimize spray interception by standing stubble.
   Incorporation: As most broadleaf weeds germinate and grow in the freshly cultivated soil layer, it is important to ensure that a lethal dose of Amber remains in the weed rooting zone. During deep incorporation the Amber is diluted to a sub-lethal concentration which is not adequate for effective control. Where possible, cultivation should be no more than 5 cm or conducted prior to the application of Amber.
   Sprayer cleanup: Immediately after spraying, thoroughly remove all traces of Amber from application equipment to avoid subsequent injury to crops other than cereals.
   1. Drain and flush tank, boom and all hoses for several minutes with clean water containing a household detergent.
   2. Fill the sprayer tank with clean water and add one litre of household ammonia (containing 3% ammonia) per 100 litres of water. Allow the solution to agitate for 15 minutes prior to flushing solution through the boom and nozzles and then drain the system.
   3. Remove nozzles and screens and wash separately in a bucket containing the ammonia solution.
   4. Thoroughly rinse the tank, hoses, booms, nozzles and screens with clean water for 5 minutes to remove all traces of ammonia.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Amber is not tied up by plant residues, however, excessive trash cover (i.e. straw and/or weeds) at the time of application can result in reduced weed control due to poor soil coverage. For such fields it is recommended to incorporate the excess trash prior to application of Amber. Do not apply Amber to snow covered soil or on frozen soil surfaces, since run-off could occur.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Amber is rapidly translocated to the growing points of the roots and shoots where growth is inhibited.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Susceptible weeds stop growing soon after germination, and turn yellow or purple before dying. Usually weeds will die before ever emerging from the soil.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Precipitation during the fall and winter period will provide sufficient moisture to adequately move the product into the weed germination zone. With spring applications moisture is required for incorporation and activation of AMBER prior to weed gemination. Best results are obtained when rainfall occurs following application and prior to weed germination. If rainfall has not occurred since spring application mechanical incorporation will be required.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Amber is not expected to leach under brown and dark brown soil types.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Grazing restrictions: Do not graze livestock on treated crops. Do not feed straw from treated crops to livestock.
    Cropping restrictions:

Crop	Minimal interval (months)	
	pH 7.5 or less	**Greater than pH 7.5**
Spring wheat	No Restrictions	No Restrictions
Barley, oats	10	10
Flax, canary seed	22	Bioassay
Canola, peas	34	Bioassay
Lentils	46	Bioassay
All other crops	Bioassay	Bioassay

14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg)=(greater than 5,000).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Keep in original packaging during storage. Store above freezing in a dry, well-ventilated area away from other pesticides, fertilizers, food or feed. Prolonged storage at temperatures below 0°C may cause the soluble bag to become brittle.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, and the Plus component of Triumph Plus. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.
Specific resistance management strategies with Amber: Do not use Amber or other products utilizing the same mode of action repeatedly in the same field. In order to prevent or delay the selection of resistant weed populations, do not use Amber more than twice in a 36-month period in the same field. Integrate Amber into a long-term weed control program. Utilize broadleaf herbicides with a different mode of action and/or tillage in the break (fallow) year of a weed-control program (i.e. Rustler, 2,4-D, Banvel, tillage, etc.). Do not use Amber in any field where biotypes of broadleaf weeds have been identified to show resistance to Ally, Amber, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF and the Plus component of Triumph Plus.

AMITROL-T (amitrole)

CFPI

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 200 g/L; 1 L, 10 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas (fence rows, ditchbanks, roadsides), pastures, shelterbelts. Pre-plant: Beans (white), corn. Post-harvest: grain, peas. After final cutting: alfalfa, clover.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

cattails	milkweed, showy	sow-thistle (annual, perennial)	thistle, Canada (7.4)
cress, hoary	quackgrass	spurge, leafy	toadflax
horsetail, field			most annual weeds

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
Alfalfa, asparagus, clover: After final cutting, **not** after October 1.
Corn, beans (white): Pre-planting.
Crops: Non-selective, spot treatment.
Grain, peas: Post-harvest, **not** after October 1.
Shelterbelts: In established plantings only.
Cattails: After catkins are fully formed up to frost.
Cress (hoary), spurge (leafy): During advanced rosette and bud stages.
Horsetail: During vigorous growth.
Milkweed: Early summer when all shoots have emerged.
Quackgrass: 15-20 cm tall.
Thistles: Early bud to bloom.
Toadflax: Advanced rosette to pre-bud.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment: hand sprayer.
Water volume: Non-crop areas: 405 L/ac minimum.
Crop areas: 80-200 L/ac; Asparagus: 405-810 L/ac; Shelterbelts: 405 L/ac.
Pressure: 150-275 kPa.
Rate:

Non-crop areas	**L/ac**
Cress, milkweed, quackgrass, toadflax, thistles	9-14
Cattails, spurge	18-22
Crop areas	
Alfalfa, clover (after final cut)	8.9-10
Asparagus (after final cut)	8.9
Beans, corn (pre-plant) - quackgrass, Canada thistle	6.9-8.9
Corn (pre-plant) - annual weeds, quackgrass	5.25
Grain, peas (post-harvest)	8.9-10
Shelterbelts	8.9-14
Spot treatment of regrowth	**1/2 of original rate**

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Spray to point of runoff, complete coverage of weeds essential. Under or around desirable plants or trees; avoid contact with foliage, green stems, or fruit as severe injury or destruction may result. Use a hooded sprayer if necessary. Do not disturb or mow treated plants for at least 2 weeks after treatment. If practical, till 2-3 weeks after treatment. If no tillage is possible, then spot treat weed regrowth with 1/2 original rate. Do not apply where water will be used for irrigating, drinking, or other domestic use. Do not spray near sparks or open flame.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Systemic herbicide which inhibits chlorophyll production. Moves through foliar and root system.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Whitening begins in 7-14 days and plants die. Short term residual. **Poor results may be expected if** poor coverage, inadequate rate, plants over mature or under drought stress. Tillage too soon after application.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Heavy rain within 6-8 hours reduces effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** At recommended rates - persists in soil 4-6 weeks.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated alfalfa or clover for 8 months. Do not graze other treated areas for 6 months. Most crops susceptible to drift.
    Succeeding crops: After post-harvest treatment of grain, peas, alfalfa, or clover do not plant to crop for 8 months.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical amitrole (24,600), technical ammonium thiocyanate - carrier (764). May be irritating to skin and eyes; has potential to cause health problems after prolonged, continuous exposure. Non-toxic to fish and birds. **Caution:** Possible human goitrogen. Do not apply on foraging bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not freeze or store above 30°C. No shelf life limitation. If frozen, contents will crystallize - to resuspend warm to 27°C and agitate as necessary.

ASSERT 300 (imazamethabenz)

Cyanamid

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Suspension concentrate 300g/L; 10.8 L pail.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** MCPA ester (wheat and barley), 2,4-D ester (wheat and barley), Refine Extra (wheat only), Refine Extra+MCPA ester (wheat only). Do not tank mix Assert when used on sunflowers.
   Mixing restrictions: Do not tank mix with phenoxy amines.
   Mixing rates: MCPA Ester (500 g/L) up to 0.45 L/ac.; 2,4-D Ester (570 g/L) up to 0.4 L/ac. Refine Extra (8 g/ac) and Refine Extra (8 g/ac)+MCPA ester (500 g/L) up to 0.45 L/ac.
   Black and Grey Wooded soil zones: 1- 4 leaf stage of wild oats + all tiller leaves - use only 0.67 L/ac of Assert when tank mixing with MCPA or 2,4-D ester, Refine Extra or Refine Extra + MCPA ester.
   Brown and Dark Brown soil zones: 1 - 3 leaf stage of wild oats - use 0.54 L/ac of Assert when tank mixing with MCPA or 2,4-D ester; Refine Extra or Refine Extra+MCPA ester; 4 leaf stage of wild oats: use only 0.67 L/ac of Assert when tank mixing with MCPA or 2,4-D ester, Refine Extra or Refine Extra+MCPA ester.
3. **CROPS:** Barley: all varieties (8.5). Wheat [spring (8.8), durum (8.3)]: all varieties. Sunflowers: all varieties including semi-dwarf and sunola.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Mustard, wild (7.8); oats, wild (7.8); and stinkweed (8.2); sunflower rate will control wild mustard only.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Wild buckwheat (5.4) and tartary buckwheat (3.5).
6. **WHEN USED:** 1-4 leaf stage of wild oats + all tiller leaves, 1-3 leaf stage of the wild oats to minimize early wild oat competition. Very good control at 4-leaf stage. Application can be made up to and including the 6-leaf stage of the crop (before the flag leaf). When mixed with 2,4-D or MCPA ester, do not apply before 4 leaf stage of crop. Do not apply Assert within five days of any herbicide which is not a registered tank mix with the exception of Estaprop, Lontrel, Laser, Diphenoprop 600, Ally or Express Pack.
   Sunflower: 2-8 leaf stage (less than 38 cm high for regular varieties, less than 30 cm high for semi-dwarf varieties and less than 10 cm high for dwarf varieties). Crop injury may occur beyond the 8-leaf stage.
   Wild mustard: Cotyledon to 6-leaf stage.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   Water: Use Assert with the pH reducing agent Spraywater pH Adjuster or poor weed control may occur. For ground-driven pump systems, ensure Spraywater pH Adjuster is dissolved before engaging pump.
   With: Ground equipment only.
   Water volume: 40 L/ac.
   Incorporation: Not applicable.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan recommended; tilted 45° forward for better penetration. 50-mesh screens and filters.

Rate:

Soil zone	Wild oat stage	Assert alone (L/ac)	Assert tankmixes (L/ac)
Black and Grey	1-3 leaf	0.54	0.67
Wooded soil zones	4 leaves on main stem + all tillers	0.67	0.67
Brown and Dark	1-3 leaf	0.54	0.54
Brown soil zones	4 leaves on main stem + all tillers	0.67	0.67

Sunflower rate: 0.34 L/ac.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not spray if freezing temperatures are forecast. **Do not apply Assert to the same field two years in a row.** Use the 0.54 L/ac rate up to 20 days after seeding. Use the 0.67 L/ac rate up to 35 days after seeding.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by foliage and roots. Disrupts plant metabolism causing growth to stop. Works best under good growing conditions.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Wild Oats: Stop growing within 24-48 hours. Yellow striping and purplish discolouration of the leaf may occur. Leaves begin to die in 3-10 days starting with the youngest and moving to the older leaves. Death of the plant may occur in 1-3 weeks. Symptoms may occur more slowly at lower temperatures and high rainfall. Better control at the high rate in the Black and Grey Wooded soil zones.
Stinkweed and wild mustard: Begin to yellow and die in 3-10 days; usually die before the wild oats. At the sunflower rate, injury signs on the wild mustard may take up to 2 weeks. Death may not occur for several weeks.
Wild and tartary buckwheat: Will slow or stop growth. Competition from these weeds will be reduced.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 3 hours may decrease activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Is not leached appreciably.
13. **GRAZING OR CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Fields treated with Assert may be grazed, cut for hay and fed to livestock after harvest of the grain.
Succeeding crops:
Black and Grey Wooded soil zones: Rotate only to wheat (spring and durum), barley, sunflower, canola, peas and flax the year following Assert.
Brown and Dark Brown soil zones: Rotate only to wheat (spring and durum), barley and sunflowers the year following Assert. Two years after application of Assert, the following crops can be grown in all soil zones: wheat (spring and durum), barley, sunflower, peas, canola, flax, oats and canary grass. Conduct a field bioassay before planting lentils or sugarbeets.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (3,078). Non-toxic to fish, birds or bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not freeze.

ASSURE (quizalofop-ethyl)

DuPont

1. **FORMULATION:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 96 g/L; 1 X 8 L + 1 X 8 L Canplus 411.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Muster (8-12 g/ac), Buctril M (flax only).
Mixing instructions: Add required amount of Muster or Buctril M to a tank of clean water and allow to agitate. Once Muster or Buctril M is in suspension add the required amount of Assure. Allow to agitate. Add the required amount of Canplus 411.
3. **CROPS:**
Canola (spring) flax seed Alfalfa soybeans
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
400 mL/ac
Barley, volunteer grass, barnyard wheat, volunteer
foxtail, green oats, wild
600 mL/ac
Quackgrass plus above weeds.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Quackgrass at 400 mL/ac rate.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply postemergence to crop when Annual Grassy weeds are in the 2 leaf to early tillering stage and when Quackgrass is in the 2 to 6 leaf stage.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
Rate: 400 - 600 mL/ac of Assure plus 5-10 L of Canplus for each 1000 litres of spray solution. Flax: 400-600 mL/ac Assure plus 400 mL/ac Buctril M. Follow mixing instructions above.
With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by air.
Water volume: Minimum of 40 L/ac.
Pressure: 210 - 275 kPa.
Nozzle: Use flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood jet nozzles. Use 50 mesh screens or larger.
Sprayer clean-out: Thoroughly clean all traces of Assure from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water. Remove nozzle tips and screens and clean separately. Failure to thoroughly clean the equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed grass crops.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For best results on wild oats apply before tillering begins. Do not apply Assure herbicide to plants stressed by severe conditions such as drought, low fertility, saline soils, water logged soils, disease or insect damage as crop injury may result.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Assure is a systemic herbicide which is rapidly absorbed and readily translocated from the treated foliage to the root systems and growing points of the plant.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Treated plants show a reduction in growth and a loss of competitiveness. An early yellowing or browning of the younger plant tissues is followed by a progressive collapse of the remaining foliage. These symptoms will generally be observed in 1 to 3 weeks depending on the grass species treated and the environmental conditions.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 1 hour of application may reduce effectiveness of the spray.
12. **MOVEMENTS IN SOIL:** No soil movement.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay. Minimum Interval to Harvest (days): Canola (64), Flax (82), Soybeans (80).
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats > 5,000 mg/kg. May irritate eyes, nose, throat, and skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 0°C.

ATRAZINE

Ciba-Geigy/United Agri Products/Tam O'Shanter

1. **FORMULATIONS:**
Liquid: Aatrex Liquid (Ciba-Geigy); 480 g/L; 2 X 10 L jug.
Water Dispersable Granule (WDG): Aatrex Nine-0 (Ciba-Geigy); 90%; 1 X 10 kg pack.
Atra-pell (Tam O'Shanter); Granular. 5% Atrazine + 5% 2,4-D; 0.9 kg, 4.54 kg; 15 kg bags.
Flowable: Atrazine 480 (U.A.P.); 480 g/L; 2 x 10 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
Crop oil concentrate, dry bulk granular fertilizers, nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers, Banvel, Dual, Bladex, Sutan^{+}, Kilmor.
Mixing restrictions: Do not mix oil concentrates, surfactants or hormone type herbicides with any mixture of Atrazine plus Bladex. Tank Mixes: add water, then Atrazine, agitate, add Bladex slowly, agitate thoroughly.
3. **CROPS:** Corn [(Field (9.0), Sweet (8.6)].
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buckwheat, wild	mustard (wild, wormseed)	purslane
clover, volunteer	oats, wild	ragweed
lady's-thumb	pigweed, redroot	smartweeds, annual
lamb's-quarters		

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
Aatrex Nine-O, Aatrex Liquid, Atrazine 480, Atrazine 90W: Pre-plant, pre-emergent, post-emergent or band applied.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate:
Aatrex Liquid, Atrazine 480: 0.85-1.25 L/ac.
Aatrex Nine-O: 0.44-0.68 kg/ac;
Note: Vary rates according to different soil types.
Water volume: 60-120 L/ac.

Incorporation: Only Aatrex Liquid, Atrazine 480, Aatrex Nine-O are applied pre-plant; Do not incorporate deeper than 5.0 cm. Pre-emergent treatments require rainfall within 10 days or a light cultivation.
Pressure: 200-300 kPa.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Continuous gentle agitation is needed. Avoid excessive agitation, especially with oil mixtures, as a grease like mass may form. Use oil mixes at once and clean tank and system with a strong detergent solution. Use 50 mesh or larger strainers and use only metal filters. Bypass line should discharge to bottom of tank. Band treatments are desirable when cultivation is to alleviate hard soil conditions or to control annual weeds.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Inhibits photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Weeds slow to emerge or under drought conditions will be killed when moisture improves. Heavy rainfall on sandy soils may cause leaching, a decrease in efficacy and off target injury.
11. **EFFECT OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall will activate the chemical, carrying it into the root zone where kill will begin.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Heavy rainfall on sandy soils may cause leaching and soil movement.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Plant only to corn in year of treatment. The use of atrazine on the prairies is not recommended when corn is grown in rotation with other crops except triazine tolerant canola. Breakdown of atrazine in the soil is slow and may cause injury to sensitive crops (e.g. cereals, canola, sugar beets) one or more years after application. Crops most tolerant after corn and triazine tolerant canola are sorghum, then flax, faba beans, and peas. The risk of damage to succeeding crops from atrazine residues may be reduced by ploughing or deep tilling treated fields in the fall prior to seeding the next crop in the rotation. Spreading and incorporating manure may also help to reduce the atrazine levels. Uneven application, excessive sprayer overlap, or applications in excess of recommended rates will not injure corn but may result in a longer carryover of atrazine residues. A prolonged period of hot dry weather will also lengthen the time that atrazine residues remain in the soil.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = Aatrex 1,075 (female), Aatrex Nine-O = 1,600. May cause eye irritation. Very low toxicity to fish and birds. This product should not be mixed/loaded within 30 metres of any wells, lake, stream or pond, in order to avoid the potential of well or surface water contamination.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** The flowable formulations should be kept from freezing. If stored in unheated areas the product should be warmed and agitated thoroughly prior to using.

AVADEX BW (triallate)

Monsanto

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Avadex BW Liquid; 400 g/L; 22.7 L pail. Granular; Avadex BW Granular; 10%; 22.7 kg bags.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Rival or Treflan (barley, wheat), dry bulk or liquid fertilizers.
Mixing instructions: Thorough mixing is essential. Agitation is required to suspend mixture, or to resuspend if spray mixture is allowed to settle at anytime.
Mixing restrictions: Do not mix with nitrate fertilizers, they may cause explosions and fires.
3. **CROPS:**

barley (8.9)
flax (8.9)
mustard (9.0)
peas (field)(9.0)
rapeseed (8.2)
sugar beets (8.0)
wheat (8.3) (durum, spring)

Underseeding: Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil, clovers; provided they are not harvested for green feed, silage or hay in year of seeding. Do not underseed with grasses or legume-grass mix.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Oats, wild (7.6).
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
Spring: Pre-plant incorporated on flax, mustard, peas, rapeseed, sugar beets. Pre-plant and post-plant incorporated on barley and wheat. Do not apply pre-plant with wheat in soils with 4% or less organic matter where discers are to be used for the seeding operation. Seed to the proper depth immediately or up to 3 weeks after application.
Fall: All crops. Granules: September 15 to freeze-up. Liquid: October 1 to freeze-up.
Note: For fall applications: where erosion may be a problem, maximize crop residue cover with only one fall tillage incorporation.

7. HOW TO APPLY:

With: Aircraft (granules only) or Ground equipment.
Water volume: Liquid formulation only: 36 L/ac minimum.
Incorporation:
Avadex BW: Two incorporation operations are necessary for thorough mixing. For application made prior to seeding, incorporation with disc plus harrows or field cultivator plus harrows is recommended. The second incorporation should be at right angle to first, with suitable disc or cultivator type implement. For application made after seeding, shallowly incorporate to a depth of 4 to 5 cm using suitable equipment such as harrow. The second incorporation can be conducted any time prior to crop emergence. Adjust incorporation equipment to a depth so as not to disturb the seed.
Do not incorporate more than 5 cm. This can be accomplished by setting the tillage equipment to work the soil no deeper than 7.5 cm to 10 cm. Shallow incorporation is necessary to prevent dilution of the product, thus decreasing wild oat control and increasing the risk of crop injury.
Liquid: The first incorporation should be completed as soon as possible on the day of spraying.
Granules: The first incorporation should be completed within 48 hours of application. The second incorporation for both liquid and granules may or may not be done immediately after the first. For maximum results from spring application of granules, delay second incorporation for at least 3-5 days.
Avadex BW + fertilizer banding: Avadex BW may be broadcast prior to or in conjunction with fall fertilizer banding. Banding unit should be operated at no less than 8 km/h to provide adequate soil mixing. Depth of operation of banding unit should be as recommended for proper fertilizer placement. An effective shank spacing of 30 cm or less will provide optimum results.
Spring application: If Avadex BW is applied in the spring prior to banding unit operated using knife-type openers, two additional incorporations are required at right angles.
Fall application: The use of tine harrow on banding unit is not required, but may provide superior incorporation where excessive trash is not a factor. The second incorporation should be at right angle to the banding operation with suitable disc or cultivator type implement.
Pressure: Liquid formulation only: 200 kPa.
Rate:

(A) Spring application

Crops	Application timing	Organic matter 4% or Less		Organic matter Greater than 4%	
		Liquid	Granules	Liquid	Granules
		L/ac	kg/ac	L/ac	kg/ac
Barley	Before and after seeding	1.4	5.7	1.7	6.9
Flax, mustard, rapeseed, sugar beets	Before seeding	1.7	6.9	2.2	8.9
Peas (dry)	Before seeding	1.7	NR*	1.7	NR
Wheat (durum, spring)	Before seeding	1.2	4.4	1.4	5.7
	After seeding	1.4	5.7	1.7	6.9

* NR-Not Registered

(B) Fall application - fall incorporated

Crops	Organic matter Less than 2%		Organic matter 2-4%		Organic matter Greater than 4%	
	Liquid	Granules	Liquid	Granules	Liquid	Granules
	L/ac	kg/ac	L/ac	kg/ac	L/ac	kg/ac
Barley	1.2	4.4	1.4	5.7	1.7	6.9
Flax, mustard, rapeseed, sugar beets	1.4	5.7	1.7	6.9	2.2	8.9
Wheat (durum, spring)	1.2	4.4	1.4	5.7	1.7	6.9

(C) Fall surface

Barley	–	–	–	5.7	–	6.9
Flax, mustard, rapeseed, sugar beets	–	–	–	6.9	–	8.9
Wheat (durum, spring)	–	–	–	5.7	–	6.9

8. APPLICATION TIPS:

Choice of formulation: Use liquid formulation on soil free of trash. Use granules on all soils including those with heavy trash cover. Granules may be applied in the fall prior to or in conjunction with fertilizer banding.
Fall surface application: Where fields are prone to water and/or wind erosion, and fall tillage is therefore undesirable, fall surface application should be made after October 15 or within three weeks of soil freeze up (average soil temperature at the 5 cm depth should be 4°C or less). Fall surface application should be made to standing stubble, chemical fallow or summerfallow fields in a state of low soil erodibility. Avoid smooth, hard packed soil conditions in summerfallow which may allow granules to drift. Surface applications should not be made to fields covered in snow or excessive crop residue, which will not allow granules contact with soil. Under excessively warm and/or wet conditions between application and crop emergence, control may be reduced. For best results on heavy wild oat infestations, use the incorporated treatment only.
Field preparation: Make sure the soil is in good working condition. Reduce trash to an acceptable level before application. If soil is excessively wet or lumpy, cultivate with suitable equipment to improve soil condition.
Seeding: Flax, mustard, and rapeseed can be seeded in treated layer. Barley and wheat are more sensitive and should be planted 6.0-7.5 cm. Wheat must be seeded below the treated layer. After seeding, any deep ridges left by drills must be levelled by harrowing. Treflan/Rival Mixes: Drought conditions in the year of treatment may result in higher levels of Treflan/Rival carry over. To avoid wheat injury, seed 6.0-7.5 cm into warm, moist seedbed.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by wild oat shoots, usually resulting in death before emergence. Under dry conditions wild oats may emerge before being killed.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Wild oats: Usually kills wild oats before they emerge. Scraping away the soil 1-2 weeks following treatment will expose white to yellow wild oats shoots 2.0-2.5 cm in length with pinched tips. Plants which have emerged and absorbed a lethal dose will cease growth, leaves become brittle and bluish-green in colour. Under dry conditions, a rainfall of 1.5 cm or more when wild oats are emerging, can cause post-emergent die-back of a high percentage of wild oat plants.
Crop: Wheat seeded into the treatment zone under very dry soil conditions may be thinned and delayed when germinating and emerging just prior to a heavy rainfall. Wheat must be seeded at least 1.5 cm below the treated layer of soil (eg. 5-7.5 cm). Some wheat thinning may be noted on eroded knolls. **Poor results may be expected if** incomplete incorporation due to wet, cloddy soil, or heavy trash. Incorporation delayed, very dry soil conditions, in spring or prolonged cool soil temperatures at time of germination. Ridges left by seeding may disrupt the treated layer and allow escapes.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Moisture is required for activation. Rainfall of at least 1.5 cm within 2 weeks of application, in the spring, is required to ensure maximum performance.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Negligible.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
Drift: No effect on standing crops.
Grazing restrictions: Treated underseeded legumes can not be harvested for green feed, silage, or hay in year of seeding. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Succeeding crops: Oats should not be seeded into soil treated with Avadex BW in the previous year.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (1,675-2,165). May cause slight eye irritation. Slightly toxic to fish. Non-toxic to birds.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store above 0°C. If frozen, warm to 22°C and agitate to redissolve crystals.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of wild oats tolerant to Avadex BW (triallate) have developed in a few fields in Alberta which have had a long history of repeated Avadex BW use. Triallate containing products (e.g. Avadex BW, Fortress) will not control triallate tolerant wild oats. To delay selection or reduce the spread of triallate tolerant wild oats, avoid repeated use of Avadex BW or Fortress in the same field.

AVENGE 200-C/640 (difenzoquat)

Cyanamid

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; Avenge 200-C; 200 g/L; 20 L pail. Soluble Powder; Avenge 640; 640 g cation/kg; 20 kg pail.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Ally[1], Buctril M[1], Cobutox 400[1,3], Diphenoprop 600[1], 2,4-D Butyric 400[1,3], 2,4-D Ester[1], Embutox 625[1,3], Estaprop[1], Laser [4], MCPA Ester[1,2], Pardner[1] and Refine[1]. (1 = Avenge wheat varieties and barley, 2 = canary grass, 3 = Avenge wheat varieties and barley underseeded to forages, 4 = Avenge hard red spring wheat varieties only. Do not use on semidwarf wheat or barley.)
Mixing instructions: Add 1/2-3/4 required amount of water; start agitation, add broadleaf herbicide, then rest of water, then Avenge. Follow Ally label when tank mixing. Ensure Ally is thoroughly dissolved before adding Avenge. Do **not** add surfactant to Avenge 200-C+Ally. Avenge 640 alone or in mix requires surfactant (Agral 90 or Ag-Surf). If foaming is a problem, add a silicone anti-foaming agent.
Mixing restrictions: Do **not** mix with MCPA amine; Banvel; Dyvel; Target; 2,4-D amine; or Blagal.
3. **CROPS:**
Barley (8.7): all varieties.
Canary grass (8.4).
Fall rye (8.6): Cougar, Frontier, Kodiak, Puma, Rymin.
Spring wheat (8.4): Benito, Biggar, Bluesky, Canuck, Chester, Columbus, Conway, Fielder, Genesis, Glenlea, HY320, Katepwa, Kenyon, Lancer, Leader, Macoun, Neepawa, Oslo, Pasqua, Selkirk, Wildcat. **Do not use on Laura, Park, Roblin, Saunders, Thatcher or any other varieties not listed above.**
Triticale (9.0): Carman, Welsh.
Winter wheat (8.7): Norstar, Sundance.
Forages underseeded to wheat or barley: Alfalfa (7.9), bird's-foot trefoil, bromegrass(7.9), clover [red (7.2), sweet (7.6)], crested wheatgrass (7.0), fescue [creeping red (7.8), red, meadow (7.4)], Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass (7.8), reed canary grass (7.0), Russian wild ryegrass (6.5), timothy (5.1). Do not treat underseeded legumes if they are to be grazed or used for feed.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Wild oats (7.5).
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. **WHEN USED:** 3-5 leaf stage of wild oats. Very good control at 4-5 leaf stage but yield increases may be reduced. 3-4 leaf stage to minimize early wild oat competition, and maximize yield increases. Do not apply to barley, wheat or canary seed after 6 leaf stage of crop. Use Avenge+Ally on soils with a pH of 7.9 or lower.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or Ground equipment. Do not apply Ally or Refine in tank mixtures with Avenge by air.
   Water volume:
   Avenge 200-C: Air: 8 L/ac minimum; Ground: 40 L/ac; Spra-Coupe: 40 L/ac.
   Avenge 640: Air: 8-20 L/ac; Ground: 40 L/ac.
   Incorporation: Not applicable.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan recommended; tilted 45° forward for better spray penetration. 50 mesh metal screens and filters.
   Rate:

Wild oat infestation level	200-C	Avenge 640 g/ac + Agral 90 or Ag-Surf (mL/ac)		
	Air or ground		By air	By ground
1-200 plants/m^2	1.4 L/ac	445	+ 50-120	+ 245
Over 200 plants/m^2	1.7 L/ac	525	+ 50-120	+ 245

   Mixing rates: MCPA ester (500 g/L): Up to 0.45 L/ac. 2,4-D ester (570 g/L): Up to 0.4 L/ac. Ally: Use high rate of Avenge. Others: Label recommended rate.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply if the crop is stressed from extreme drought or excessive moisture. Do not spray if freezing temperatures are forecast. Avenge can be sprayed if leaf surface is wet, as long as the spray solution will not drip off of the leaf surface after application. Apply a minimum of 30 days after seeding for best results.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Acts on the growing point located at or just above the soil surface, placing herbicide at or below this point is most efficient. Distrupts cell division and elongation causing growth to stop. Best at high temperature and humidity.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Wild oats: Start to yellow within 3-5 days. Effect is faster when temperature and humidity are high. Affected plants will turn brown or remain stunted and partially green throughout the season. Wild oats in the 1-2 leaf stage at spraying or those that emerge after spraying will be unaffected.
    Crop: Slight yellowing may be visible 5-7 days after application and will remain visible for 2 weeks. **Poor results may be expected if** spraying before 3 leaf stage; too low a rate for wild oat population; inadequate coverage due to dense broadleaf weeds; drought or temperature stress.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 6 hours will seriously decrease activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Is strongly absorbed to soil particles, is not leached, nor carried in runoff appreciably.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Drift: Only oats can be seriously affected by drift.
    Grazing Restrictions: Do not graze or feed crop for 8 weeks after treatment. Treated underseeded forages should not be grazed or harvested for feed during the year of seeding.
    Crop Use After Hail: Do not process for 8 weeks after treatment.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (506-691). Non-toxic to fish, birds or bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
    Symptoms of poisoning: Headaches, tiredness and diarrhea.
16. **STORAGE:** Will withstand freezing temperatures, returning to full solution as temperature increases.

BANVEL (dicamba)

Sandoz Agro

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Solution 480 g/L; 5 L, 9.5 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Ally, 2,4-D (amine, LV ester)(not on canary seed or oats); Rustler (chemical fallow); Lexone or Sencor (barley, spring wheat); MCPA Amine (barley, canary seed, oats, wheat); MCPA K-Salt (barley, oats, wheat); Roundup (reduced tillage); Sweep (chemical fallow).
3. **CROPS:**
   barley (8.2)
   canary seed
   corn, field
   fescue, red (seed crops)
   grasses (established turf, pasture, rangeland)
   non-crop areas
   oats (8.6)
   reduced tillage
   rye, spring
   stubble, summerfallow
   wheat (durum, spring, winter) (8.2)

4. WEEDS CONTROLLED:

Banvel alone (crop rates): Banvel tank mixes control these weeds + those controlled by the other herbicide.

buckwheat [tartary (6.7), wild (7.9)]
cockle, cow (6.9)
lady's-thumb
smartweeds, annual (6.4)
spurry, corn

Banvel alone (pasture, rangeland, non-crop areas; 2 rates):

Lower rate

bindweed, field
daisy, English
goldenrod
ragwort, tansy
sow-thistle, perennial
thistle, Canada

Higher rate

cherry, ground
goat's-beard
knapweed, diffuse
poverty weed
sage, pasture
sorrel, sheep
spurge, thyme-leaved

Banvel+Roundup (reduced tillage):

cereals, volunteer
cockle, cow (8.6)
flixweed*
foxtail, green (8.5)
kochia
lady's-thumb
lamb's quarters
mustard, wild (8.9)
oats, wild (8.4)
rapeseed, volunteer
stinkweed (9.0)
thistle, Russian (8.0)

* For flixweed, use 400 mL/ac rate of Round-up.

Banvel+2,4-D (reduced tillage):

buckwheat [tartary, wild]
cockle, cow
flixweed
kochia
lady's-thumb
lamb's quarters
mustard, wild
pigweed, redroot
shepherd's-purse
stinkweed
thistle, Russian

Banvel+2,4-D (brush)

alder
cherry
poplar, aspen
rose, wild
snowberry, western
willow, wolf

5. WEEDS SUPPRESSED:

Control top growth of Canada thistle and perennial sow-thistle and suppresses cleavers at in-crop rates. Top growth control of curled dock at lower pasture rate. Banvel+Roundup suppresses red root pigweed, foxtail barley and wild buckwheat. Banvel+2,4-D on reduced tillage controls top growth of Canada thistle and perennial sow-thistle.

6. WHEN USED:

Summerfallow: Banvel alone for Canada thistle rosette only, cultivate in the early spring and continue as required. Final cultivation must occur by the end of July (between July 15 and August 1). To encourage rosette formation the final cultivation should cut the thistles off at 5-7.5 cm below the soil surface. Under normal growing conditions regrowth of Canada thistle should take 3-4 weeks. Apply Banvel at least 2 weeks prior to a killing frost when the majority of Canada thistle plants are in the rosette stage and 15-25 cm in diameter. Resume cultivation 3 weeks after treatment. For maximum control, use Banvel in a cereal crop the following year at the recommended crop stage and rate.

Banvel + Roundup: For Canada thistle and/or perennial sow-thistle only, perform the final tillage operation the last week of July or first week of August. Allow thistles to regrow for a minimum of 4 weeks and apply when the majority of thistles have emerged. Apply before thistles reach early bud stage (15-25 cm tall).

Stubble: Banvel alone or Banvel+Roundup. When thistle regrowth is 10-15 cm tall. Apply 2 weeks prior to first killing frost.

Pastures, rangeland grasses: When weeds are actively growing or brush species are under 2 m tall.

Reduced tillage for annual weeds, summerfallow: Banvel+Roundup on actively growing weeds from 8-15 cm tall. Banvel+2,4-D on actively-growing weeds at the 2 to 4-leaf stage.

Cleavers: Spray before 3-whorl stage for better control.

Recommended leaf stage or height of crop:

Banvel crop	Banvel alone	Banvel+2,4-D Amine-500	Banvel+MCPA Amine-500	Banvel+MCPA K-400	Banvel+ Metribuzin	Banvel+ Ally
Barley	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-3	2-5
Canary seed	3-5	NR*	3-5	NR	NR	NR
Corn (post-emergent)	up to 20 cm	up to 10 cm	NR	NR	NR	NR
Corn (drop nozzles)	20-50 cm	10-50 cm	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fescue (red) seedling	5 cm tall	5 cm tall	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fescue (red) established	up to flag leaf	up to flag leaf	NR	NR	NR	NR
Oats	2-5	NR	2-5	2-5	NR	NR
Rye (spring)	2-3	2-3	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wheat (spring)	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-3	2-5
Wheat (durum)	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	NR	NR
Wheat (winter)	15-25 cm	15-25 cm	15-25 cm	15-25 cm	NR	NR

* NR-Not Registered

7. HOW TO APPLY:

With: Aircraft or ground equipment.

Rate:

Air: (Banvel or Banvel+phenoxy mixes only). Apply only 95 mL/ac of Banvel by air.

Ground: See table.

Water volume: Air: 8 L/ac minimum. Ground: Cereals, seed grasses: 45 L/ac. Corn: 90-140 L/ac. Summerfallow/stubble (thistles): 45-90 L/ac. Reduced Tillage: 20-40 L/ac. Pastures, Rangeland Grasses: 45-90 L/ac.

Pressure: Air: not above 200 kPa. Ground: 275 kPa.

Nozzles: Flat fan recommended.

Banvel 480 g/L formulation

Crop	Banvel alone mL/ac	Banvel+2,4-D Amine-500 mL/ac+mL/ac	Banvel+MCPA Amine-500 mL/ac+mL/ac	Banvel+MCPA K-400 mL/ac+mL/ac	Banvel+ Metribuzin (Sencor or Lexone DF) mL/ac+(mL/ac or g/ac)	Banvel+ Ally mL/ac + g/ac
Barley	95	95+340	95+340	95+445	95+110-170 or 110	95+2
Canary seed	115	NR*	115+340	NR	NR	NR
Corn (field)	245	115+340	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fescue (red)	245	245+600	NR	NR	NR	NR
Oats	95-115	NR	95-115+340	95-115+445	NR	NR
Rye (spring)	95-115	95-115+340	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wheat (spring)	95-115	95-115+340	95-115+340	95-115+445	95+110-170 or 110	95+2
Wheat (durum, winter)	95-115	95-115+340	95-115+340	95-115+445	NR	NR

* NR-Not Registered.

Other uses	Banvel alone L/ac	Banvel+2,4-D Amine-500 rate/ac	Banvel+2,4-D L.V. Ester-600 rate/ac	Banvel+Roundup+ non-ionic surfactant mL/ac
Fallow; thistle rosette	0.5 L	NR	NR	NR
Fallow/stubble; thistles	1.0 L	NR	NR	510+690+142
Reduced tillage	NR	95-115 mL + 445 mL	95-115 mL + 370 mL	(115-245)+(305-400)+142
Pastures/range; weeds	0.85-1.9 L	0.85 L+0.90 L	0.85 L+0.75 L	NR
Pastures/range; brush	NR	2.1 L+4.0 L in 1000 L water	2.1 L+3.3 L in 1000 L water	NR

Brush species	Broadcast application of Banvel+2,4-D in 90-130 L/ac of water
Aspen poplar	1.3 L/ac+1.7 L/ac 2,4-D Amine-500 **or** 1.5 L/ac 2,4-D Ester-600.
Wild rose	1.5 L/ac+1.7 L/ac 2,4-D Amine-500 **or** 1.5 L/ac 2,4-D Ester-600
Western snowberry	1.5 L/ac+1.5 L/ac 2,4-D Ester-600

8. APPLICATION TIPS: Best when crop is under good growing conditions and air temperature 10-25°C. Avoid application when crop is under stress from adverse environmental conditions. Do not spray if risk of frost or severe drop in night temperature is forecast. Do not use on bentgrass. Apply only at recommended crop stage otherwise crop damage can occur.

9. HOW IT WORKS: Absorbed through roots and leaves and translocated in phloem and xylem, disrupting the metabolism.

10. EXPECTED RESULTS:

Weeds: Results may take 10-14 days to appear. Proliferation of tissues in plant causes: twisting, bending of stem and leaf petioles; cupping of leaves; increase in root size; increase in fibrous roots.

Crops: Shortening of straw may occur in treated crops without adverse affects on yield. If applied at other than recommended crop stage, head and stem deformities may occur. Crops under stress from adverse environmental conditions may suffer a further setback. Crop injury may be offset by weed control obtained. **Poor results may be expected if** it rains within 4 hours, older weeds are sprayed, or insufficient water.

11. EFFECTS OF RAINFALL: Rainfall more than 4 hours after application will not reduce effectiveness.

12. MOVEMENT IN SOIL: Dicamba is more subject to leaching in sandy soils than in clay textured soils. During the growing season the half-life of dicamba is less than 30 days.

13. GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:

Drift: Can harm ornamentals and other desirable plants.

Grazing restrictions:

Canary seed: Use seed only as bird seed.

Cereals: Follow as per grazing and haying restrictions.

Corn: Do not graze or harvest for silage until 7 days after Banvel alone or Banvel + 2,4-D amine; at least 12 weeks after other tank mixes.

Pastures, Rangeland, Non-crop area (meat animals): If treated vegetation has been consumed by meat animals within 30 days of Banvel application, feed the animal with untreated diet for 30 days before slaughter. Meat animals may graze or feed on treated pasture 30 days after Banvel application without restrictions on slaughter.

Grazing and hay restrictions (Dairy Cattle)**:** (Days=time between treatment and grazing or cutting.) Up to 500 mL/ac - 0 days, 501-930 mL/ac - 7 days, 931 mL/ac-1.86 L/ac - 14 days, 1.87 - 2.87 L/ac - 30 days.
Succeeding crops: When Banvel is applied at 1.0 L/ac on fallow or stubble. Then grow only beans (white), cereals, corn (field, sweet), or soybeans the next year. If application is after September 1 or if soil is dry subsequent to application, crop injury may occur next spring. After Banvel (510 mL/ac) + Roundup (690 mL/ac) for thistle control grow only beans (white), cereals, corn (field, sweet), rapeseed, or soybeans.

14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = formulated (2,629). May cause mild skin irritation and extreme eye irritation and swelling. Non-toxic to fish and birds.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** If frozen, shake thoroughly before use. No activity is lost if completely resuspended.

BASAGRAN (bentazon)

BASF


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 480 g/L; 2 X 7 L Basagran + 1 X 7 L Assist Oil Concentrate.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Surfactants: Assist Oil Concentrate, Citowett Plus. No surfactant required for Basagran Forte.
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa*
alsike clover*
beans [dry (8.1) (black, kidney, pinto, white, lima, snap (8.1)]
bromegrass**
corn (8.8) (field, seed, silage, sweet)
creeping red fescue**
crested wheatgrass**
fababeans (8.6)
flax (8.8)
meadow foxtail**
orchard grass**
peas [field (8.5), processing (8.3)]
red clover*
sainfoin*
soybeans
timothy**

* Seedling legumes for seed production only.
** Seedling grasses for seed production only.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buttercup	groundsel, common (8.5)*	purslane	smartweeds, annual (7.0)
chickweed, common (7.2)	lady's-thumb	radish, wild	spurry, corn (7.0)
cocklebur	lamb's-quarters (6.2)*	ragweed (common, giant)*	stinkweed (7.8)
cudweed, low	mustard, wild (8.4)	rape, bird*	thistle, Russian (7.9)
galinsoga, hairy	nightshade, hairy (6.0)	shepherd's-purse (7.3)	

* Triazine resistant strains of these weeds are controlled by Basagran.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Bindweed field, redroot pigweed (7.2), thistle, Canada - single application (4.7).
   * Treat field bindweed before it is dark green and has begun to trail.

6. **WHEN USED:**
Beans (dry, lima, snap): 1-3 trifoliate leaves.
Corn: 1-5 leaf.
Fababeans: Soon after 3 leaf stage.
Flax: Soon after crop reaches 5 cm.
Peas (field, processing): Soon after 3 pair of leaves form or 2-5 nodes.
Soybeans: Unifoliate - 2 expanded trifoliate leaves, usually 18-28 day after planting.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft (Basagran and Assist only) or ground equipment
Rate: 910 mL/ac. For control of cocklebur, lady's-thumb, wild mustard, bird rape, stinkweed or shepherd's-purse, use 710 mL/ac. Ground: Add 400 mL of Assist Oil Concentrate per 40 litres of water with a maximum rate of 810 mL/ac. Reduce Assist to 400 mL/ac under hot humid conditions. Air: Add 50 - 100 mL/ac Assist Oil Concentrate. Do not use Assist in excess of 100 mL/ac as substantial crop injury could occur.
Water volume: Air: 20-40 L/ac. Ground: 80-160 L/ac.
Pressure: Air: 275 kPa minimum. Ground: 275-425 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan or hollow cone only recommended. Tilt 45° forward to ensure better coverage.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply to crops that have been stressed (e.g. hail damage, flooding, drought, widely fluctuating temperatures, prolong cold weather). Best results when weeds young and actively growing. Apply Basagran when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing and before the weeds reach the maximum size recommended for treatment. Basagran should be applied when the main weed of concern is in the suggested growth stage for treatment.
Band spraying: Spray minimum of 25 cm wide band. Minimize the amount of dust striking target weeds to ensure adequate coverage and penetration. Do not use cultivation equipment when spraying. Adjust the Basagran rate to proportion of the total area to be sprayed.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Contact herbicide which interferes with photosynthesis. In resistant plants, metabolized to a non-toxic material. Uptake into the plant occurs primarily through the leaves. Thorough coverage of foliage is important for consistent weed control.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Weeds turn yellow initially and then brown, usually within 2 weeks.
Crops: Yellowing, bronzing, speckling, or burning occurs sometimes. The crop usually outgrows the condition within 10 days. **Poor results may be expected when** weeds are beyond recommended growth stage; when spray coverage is poor; or under poor growing conditions (cool weather conditions or drought).
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 6-8 hours of application may reduce activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Bentazon is not adsorbed to soil particles, but is rapidly incorporated into the soil organic matter by microorganisms. Does not leach below plow layer.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
Drift: Avoid drift on to susceptible crops such as adzuki and mung beans, cucumbers, lentils, mustard, rapeseed, sugar beets, sunflowers.
Grazing restrictions: Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Succeeding crops: No restrictions.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = technical (1,100). Slightly toxic to fish. Non-toxic to birds and bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a heated place, freezing will not affect activity. If frozen, warm to room temperature and shake well.

BETAMIX (phenmedipham + desmedipham), BETANEX (desmedipham)

Nor-Am

1. **FORMULATION:** Emulsifiable Concentrate: Betamix: 75 g/L phenmedipham + 75 g/L desmedipham; 10 L bottle. Betanex: 150 g/L desmedipham; 10 L bottle.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Herbicide 273.
3. **CROPS:** Sugarbeet.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   foxtail (green, yellow)*
   kochia
   lamb's-quarters
   mustard
   nightshade
   ragweed
   redroot pigweed**
   stinkweed
   wild buckwheat
   * Betamix only.
   ** Betanex is more effective than Betamix.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Early post-emergence when weeds are early cotyledon to 4 leaves. Do not commence spray application until mid-afternoon.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment as a band or broadcast treatment.
   Rate: 1.0 to 4.45 L/ac broadcast equivalent in a maximum of 42 litres of water for each litre of Betamix/Betanex. Use low rate on early cotyledon beets and high rate on beets with at least 4 fully expanded leaves. Repeat application for improved weed control.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Avoid spraying until mid-afternoon when day time temperatures will exceed 22°C. High humidity increases efficacy. Best results are obtained with repeat applications of the lowest rate commencing when the first weeds emerge.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed through leaves. Sharply inhibits rate of assimilation of CO_2 in treated plants within 6 hours. Resistant species (sugar beets) begin recovery in this time while susceptible species do not.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Under warm conditions, weed kill is complete in 4 to 7 days. Cool conditions require longer periods of up to 2 weeks.
11. **EFFECT OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 6 hours of application may reduce weed kill.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Very little leaching occurs.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** Acute oral LD_{50} - phenmedipham. (Rat) 8,000 mg/kg. Acute dermal LD_{50} - phenmedipham. (Rat) 4,000 mg/kg. Acute oral LD_{50} desmedipham: (Rat) > 10,250 mg/kg. Toxic to fish - avoid contamination of water supply.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 0°C.

BLADEX LIQUID, BLADEX NINE-T (cyanazine)


DANGER POISON

DuPont

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; Bladex Liquid; 480 g/L; 2 X 10 L jugs. Water Dispersible Granules; Bladex Nine-T, 90%, 1x10 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Atrazine, Dual, Eradicane, Sutan+.
   Mixing restrictions: Do **not** mix with any oils or adjuvants, other than Bio-Veg crop oil.
3. **CROPS:** Corn [field (8.5) and sweet].
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   barnyard grass
   buckwheat, wild (8.3)
   foxtail [green (6.8), yellow]
   goosefoot, oak-leaved
   knotweed, prostrate
   kochia
   lady's-thumb
   lamb's-quarters (8.5)
   mustard [wild (8.4), wormseed]
   nightshade, black
   pigweed, redroot (7.2)
   purslane, common
   ragweed (common, false)
   shepherd's-purse
   smartweeds, annual
   stork's-bill
   thistle, Russian
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Bladex Liquid: May be used pre-plant incorporated on dryland, or pre-emergent followed in 5-7 days with irrigation. Do not use post-emergent.
   Bladex Nine-T: May be used pre-plant incorporated, or early post-emergent with Bio-Veg Crop Oil. (Bio-Veg Crop Oil for post-emergent use only.)

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: 60-80 L/ac.
Pressure: 200-300 kPa.
Rate:

Time	Bladex Liquid (L/ac)	Bladex Nine-T (kg/ac)
Pre-plant	1.7-2.0	0.9-1.1
Pre-emergent (only with irrigation)	1.9-2.3	1.0-1.2
Early post-emergent	NR*	1.0

Use lower rates for light textured soils and higher rates for heavier soils.
* NR-Not Registered.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not use Bladex on soils with more than 70% sand or less than 1% organic matter. For early post-emergent application: add 1 L Bio-Veg crop oil/100 L spray solution. Do not apply beyond the 3 leaf stage of corn (approx. 7.5 cm). A timely inter-row cultivation will control any seedling weeds which escape the treatment. If crop is under stress from cold, wet conditions, injury may occur. Do not apply Bladex if these conditions are expected within a 7 day period after application.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Active through root uptake, requires moisture to carry it to root zone. Interferes with photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Weeds fail to emerge or die before reaching 2-3 leaf stage.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall or irrigation required for activation. Heavy rainfall on very sandy soil may cause leaching and reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Degree of movement depends on soil texture, water content, and organic matter. In most cases, movement is negligible. On sandy soils, leaching rate was found to be comparable to atrazine.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Where atrazine mix is used, corn should follow corn.
14. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (182-380), Bladex Liquid (149-334), Bladex Nine-T (365-female; 835-male). Low toxicity to fish and birds.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Not damaged by freezing. Store in a dry place.

BLADEX LIQUID (cyanazine)


DANGER POISON

For Triazine Tolerant Canola Only
DuPont

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 480 g/L; 2 X 10 L jugs.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Fusilade, Lontrel, Poast. Follow label for mixing instructions.
Mixing restrictions: Add 1/2 the required amount of water, start agitation, add Bladex TTC, add more water, then Fusilade, Lontrel or Poast then Assist oil concentrate, then remaining water.
3. **CROPS:** Triazine tolerant canola (varieties: Tribute, Triton, Triumph). **Non-triazine tolerant canola will be killed.**
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buckwheat, wild
chickweed
cleavers
flax (volunteer)
groundsel, common
hemp-nettle (8.9)
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
mustard, wild
pigweed, redroot*
rapeseed (volunteer non-triazine tolerant)
shepherd's-purse
smartweeds, annual
stinkweed (8.5)

* Apply when redroot pigweed is small (less than 5.0 cm in height).

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** When crop and weeds are in 1-4 leaf stage.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate: Bladex Liquid: 1.2 L/ac. Bladex Liquid: 1.2 L/ac + Fusilade: 200-400 mL/ac. Bladex Liquid: 1.2 L/ac + Lontrel: 0.3-0.6 L/ac. Bladex Liquid: 1.2 L/ac + Poast: 325-770 mL/ac.
Water volume: 40 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan recommended. Screens 50 mesh or larger.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Optimum weed control is achieved when weeds are small and actively growing; later applications will be less effective.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Inhibits photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Application of Bladex liquid will result in wilting, leaf yellowing and eventual browning, beginning with the tip and margin of older leaves and proceeding towards the base of the plant.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 2 hours of application may reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Degree of movement depends on soil texture, water content, and organic matter. In most cases, movement is negligible. On sandy soils, leaching rate was found to be comparable to atrazine.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (182-380), Bladex Liquid (149-334). Low toxicity to fish and birds.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Not damaged by freezing. Store in a dry place.

BUCTRIL M (bromoxynil + MCPA)

Rhône - Poulenc

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 280 g/L bromoxynil + 280 g/L MCPA; 8 L jugs.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Ally+Surfactant (3 g/ac, barley, wheat), Achieve DG, Atrazine (corn), Avenge (barley, Avenge wheat varieties), MCPA (amine, ester, K salt) (barley, oats, wheat), Poast+Assist (flax), Select plus Amigo, TCA (barley, oats).
   Mixing restrictions: Atrazine: add Atrazine (450-910 g active/ac) to tank first. Do not add oil or surfactant. Observe precautions and limitations of both labels. TCA: Prepare Buctril M mix, then add TCA. Avenge: add 1/2 of the water, add Buctril M, add rest of water, add Avenge. MCPA: add 1/2 of the water, add MCPA, agitate, add rest of water, add Buctril M. Achieve DG: Refer to Achieve DG write-up for mixing instructions. Select: Prepare Buctril M mix, then add Select plus Amigo.
3. **CROPS:**

barley (8.8)
canary seed (8.5)
corn (field, sweet)(9.0)
flax (8.4)
oats (8.8)
rye, fall
wheat [durum, spring (8.6)]
wheat, winter (8.8) (fall or spring applied)

Seedling grasses (for seed)

bromegrass (8.9)
canary grass, reed
fescue [creeping red (8.7), meadow (8.3)]
orchard grass (8.9)
ryegrass, Russian wild (9.0)
timothy (8.5)
wheatgrass (8.5)(crested, intermediate, slender, tall)
meadow foxtail

Underseeding: Legumes not recommended.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

bluebur
buckwheat [tartary (8.5), common, wild (8.1)]
catchfly, night-flowering (7.8)
chamomile, scentless (7.2)
cockle, cow (7.8)
cocklebur
flixweed (5.7)
groundsel, common
kochia (6.7)
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters (8.6)
mustard [ball, wild (8.4), wormseed]
nightshade, American
pigweed, redroot (7.9) (except flax)
ragweed, common
rapeseed, volunteer (8.7)
shepherd's-purse (6.0)
smartweeds, [green, pale (8.2)]
stinkweed (8.9)
sunflower, volunteer
thistle, Russian (7.1)
wild tomato

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle (4.9) and perennial sow-thistle.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Cereals: 2 leaf to early flag leaf.
   Winter wheat, fall rye: 2-4 leaf (fall): after growth begins to early flag leaf (spring).
   Canary seed: 3-5 leaf.
   Flax: 5-10 cm.
   Corn: 4-6 leaf.
   Seedling grasses: 2-4 leaf (establishment year only, not underseeded to legumes).
   Weeds: before 5 leaf stage. Buckwheats, groundsel, lamb's-quarters, mustards (wild, wormseed), ragweed, stinkweed - up to 8 leaf stage.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft (wheat, barley and oats only) or ground equipment.
Rate: 400 mL/ac.
Water volume: Air: 8 L/ac or more. Ground: 20 L/ac or more. Corn: 80-120 L/ac. Seedling grasses: 60 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan recommended. Hollow cone (air only).
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Avoid spraying during a severe drought. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, slight discolouration of cereals may occur but no effect on crop yields. Flax is less tolerant than cereals, therefore do not spray flax in hot humid weather when day time temperatures are over 25-29°C. Best results are achieved when weeds are sprayed in seedling stage, with good spray coverage. Corn: Buctril M at 400 mL/ac, as an overall spray only up to 6 leaf stage. Buctril M+Atrazine for a broader spectrum of weed control. Cultivation after application is not recommended.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Bromoxynil is a contact type herbicide, therefore, good spray coverage is essential. Inhibits photosynthesis and plant respiration. MCPA is absorbed through leaves and is readily translocated in the plant.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Small burnt spots on the leaf can appear within hours, death takes up to 2 weeks. **Poor results may be expected if** poor coverage. Poor penetration through crop canopy.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Readily leached from soil. Longer residual in dry soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest for greenfeed until 56 days after treatment.
Succeeding Crops: No restrictions.
14. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (365). Very toxic to fish and birds. Non-toxic to bees. May cause burns and may be absorbed through the skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Does not require heated storage.

CALMIX PELLETS/HYBOR-D (bromacil + 2, 4-D)

Rhône - Poulenc/United Agri Products

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Calmix Pellets; 3.0% bromacil + 5% 2,4-D; 1 kg, 5 kg bags. Hybor-D granular; 2.0% bromacil + 5% 2,4-D; 5 kg Shaker boxes.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas only.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Non-selective.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable.
6. **WHEN USED:** May be applied during the growing season, but to prevent growth apply in fall or early spring.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Calmix spreader or shaker, or Hybor-D shaker box.
Rate: Apply higher rate to heavier soils and/or to extend the growth control period.

Weeds	Calmix pellets kg/100 m^2	Hybor-D kg/100 m^2
Annual weeds and perennial seedlings	2.5	5.0
Shallow-rooted perennials	3.75	—
Heavy perennial growth	5.0	7.5

Spot treatment Calmix: 37.5 g to about 1 m^2. Repeat treatment when required.
Around utility poles, treat 1.25 m around each pole, 250 g Calmix/pole.
Spot treatment Hybor: 63 g to about 1 m^2.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not use near lawns or flower beds. Do not apply closer than 1.5 times the height of nearby trees. Do not apply on slopes where water erosion may carry chemical onto areas of desirable vegetation. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or other domestic uses.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Systemic action, enters plant via roots.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Vegetation turns brown and dies. No new growth will appear, resulting in bare ground. Rapidity and duration of control will depend upon amount of chemical applied, soil type and environmental conditions. **Poor results may be expected if** inadequate application rate. Soil erosion removes chemical from treated area when applied on slopes. Insufficient rainfall to activate chemical.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Moisture will activate and carry the herbicide into the root zone.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Once fixed in the soil there is very little lateral movement. Pellets and granular can be carried by erosion.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Use on non-crop areas only.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = bromacil (5,200); 2,4-D (375). Slightly toxic to fish. Non-toxic to birds. May cause burns and may be absorbed through the skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in dry area.

CASORON (dichlobenil)

United Agri Products

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular; 4%; 2 kg shaker jug, 15 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:**

arbor vitae	crabapple	lilac	raspberries
ash	fruit trees, established*	linden	roses
birch, cutleaf weeping	honeysuckle	maple	saskatoons
caragana shelterbelts	juniper	non-crop areas	willow
cedar, white			

* Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum at least 1 year old.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

artemisia*	foxtail	mustard	shepherd's-purse
bindweed*	groundsel	pigweed	smartweeds
bluegrass, annual	horsetail	plantain	spurge
buckwheat, wild*	knotweed	purple loosestrife	thistle (Canada*, sow)
chickweed	kochia	purslane	vetch*
dandelion*	lamb's-quarters	quackgrass*	

* Controlled with higher rates with late fall application.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** For best results apply when soil temperatures are cool.
   Annual weeds: Apply to prepared weed-free soil either in early spring before seeds of annuals germinate or after cultivation has removed weeds. Do not apply until 4 weeks after transplanting tolerant crops.
   Perennial weeds: Apply in fall (October 15 until soil freeze-up) on crops established for at least 1 year. Quackgrass, artemisia in established woody ornamentals apply in fall and again in the early spring before May 1.
   Raspberries: Apply in late fall but before soil freeze-up. Do not cultivate or work into the soil. Do not apply in spring as injury may occur.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground granular applicator.
   Rate:
   Annual weeds: 45-70 kg/ac, based on area actually treated.
   Quackgrass, artemisia in woody ornamentals: 60 kg/ac in fall; 60 kg/ac again in spring.
   Quackgrass, thistles, bindweed in woody ornamentals: 91-111 kg/ac.
   Raspberries: 71 kg/ac.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not use on light sandy soils with less than 2% organic matter. Do not use on firs, hemlock, spruce, Mugho pine nor on herbaceous perennials. Do not use in seed beds, transplant, or cutting beds or in greenhouses. Do not apply until 6 months after rooting of cuttings in the field.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Snow melt or rain moves Casoron into the soil. Casoron inhibits germination but acts primarily on growing points and root tips.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Growth of emerging shoots of some perennials controlled. Tolerant crops are unaffected if roots do not come in contact with Casoron in the upper layers of the soil.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** If it is dry, poor results can be expected.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Some movement in coarse-textured soils.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not transplant into treated soil for 1 year. Do not plant vegetables or other sensitive crops the year following treatment. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.

14. **TOXICITY:** Very low mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (3,160). Slightly toxic to fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Dry storage - not affected by frost.

DIPHENOPROP BK700
(2, 4-D + dichlorprop)

United Agri Products

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 329 g/L 2,4-D + 350 g/L dichlorprop; 4 L, 10 L, 20 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** DyCleer.
   Mixing instructions: Add 1/2 amount of carrier, start agitation, add herbicide, add rest of carrier. If used in oil, do not let water get in mixture.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas, industrial areas, rights of way, roadsides.
   Underseeding: Not applicable.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Brush

alder	cedar, white	hazel	plum, wild
apple, wild	cherry, wild	hickory	poison-ivy
aspen	elderberry	honeysuckle	poplar
basswood	elm	juniper, ground	raspberry (tame, wild)
birch	fir, balsam	maple (Manitoba, silver)	sumac
blueberry	hardhack	oak (bur, white)	tamarac
buckbrush	hawthorn	pine (red, Scotch)	willow

Weeds

alfalfa	clover, sweet	hawkweed	teasel
burdock	dandelion	horsetail	thistle (bull, Canada)
buttercup	dock, curled	mullein	vetch
carrot, wild	dogbane	plantain	yellow rocket
chicory	goat's-beard	sow-thistle, perennial	most annual broadleaf weeds
cinquefoil	goldenrod	tansy	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Milkweed, rose, sugar maple, toadflax.
6. **WHEN USED:** Throughout growing season.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft, power equipment, knapsack sprayer.
   Rate: Brush: 7.0-11.0 L in 1000 L of water for foliage stem treatment. Weeds: 1.42-2.02 L/ac.
   Water volume: Spray to point of runoff. For fixed wing application - 8 L/ac minimum. Water may be replaced by oil.
   Pressure: As recommended for equipment used.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Forms an emulsion in water - agitate to prevent separation.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A translocated, systemic herbicide absorbed by leaves.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Leaves brown and wilt shortly after spraying - no leaves appear the following year.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain within 3 or 4 hours after application may reduce control.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Leaching does not pose a problem.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
    Drift: Over susceptible crops causes injury.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = 2,4-D (300-1,000); dichlorprop (800). Do not apply when bees are foraging. Toxic to bees. May cause burns and may be absorbed through the skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:** If frozen, warm to 5°C and mix well.
Note: Similar products are Estaprop/Diphenoprop 600.

DUAL (metolachlor)

Ciba-Geigy

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 960 g/L; 2 X 10 L jugs.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** May be applied as split application or tank mixed as follows. With Aatrex Liquid, Aatrex Nine-O or Bladex formulations. Kil-Mor and Estemine 2,4-D: split application only. Liquid nitrogen - 28% nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers may replace all or part of the water for pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergent application of Dual tank mixes in corn. Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers - impregnate on fertilizer, soil apply, then incorporate to 5 cm.
Mixing restrictions: Do not tank mix with Banvel, Kil-mor or Estemine 2,4-D. Do not impregnate on nitrate fertilizers (ammonium, potassium, sodium, calcium) or on single superphosphate (0-26-0), triple superphosphate (0-46-0) or on ammonium phosphate or on limestone. Fertilizer blends containing limestone may be impregnated. For tankmixes for crops other than corn, refer to Dual label.
3. **CROPS:** Beans (snap), corn (all types), potatoes (except Superior), soybeans, sugar beets, sweet white lupins.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Barnyard grass, green and yellow foxtail plus weeds controlled by the second material in mix or oversprayed.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergent if irrigated within 10 days.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment: band or overall spray.
Water volume: 70-140 L/ac.
Incorporation: Incorporate to 5 cm. Do not exceed this depth since product dilution can occur. If using tandem discs set to cut to a depth of 10 cm operated at 6-9 km/h. If using vibrating shank cultivators with overlapping sweeps, set 10 cm deep and operate at 10-13 km/h. Spike tooth or diamond tooth harrows are good incorporation equipment. Immediate incorporation is not necessary although desirable.
Pressure: 200-300 kPa.
Rate: Corn, potatoes, sugar beets: 0.8-1.1 L/ac. Snap beans, soybeans: 0.7-1.1 L/ac.
Corn: Tank mixes of Dual Ciba-Geigy 960E at above rate plus:

Weeds controlled	Tank mixes for corn (Qty/ac) pre-plant	Split application pre-emergent (under irrigation only)	Post-emergent
Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds	Aatrex Nine-0 - 0.5-0.7 kg/ac **or** Aatrex Liquid - 0.9-1.3 L/ac **or** Bladex Liquid - 1.5-1.9 L/ac **or** Bladex Nine-T - 0.9 kg/ac	Aatrex Nine-0 - 0.5-0.7 kg/ac **or** Aatrex Liquid - 0.9-1.3 L/ac **or** Bladex Liquid - 1.7-2.0 L/ac **or** Bladex Nine-T - 1.1 kg/ac	Kilmor - 345-445 mL/ac **or** Estemine 2,4-D - 285-445 mL/ac

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For band treatments, use a press wheel ahead of the nozzle to level the band.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Inhibits germination, particularly grasses.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Annual grasses do not germinate or under dry conditions may die back soon after emergence.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Moisture required to move chemical to area of germination but an excess may move it below this area.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Some movement may occur if excess moisture on light soils.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply on muck, peat or high organic soils, or after growth has begun. Winter cereals may be seeded 4.5 months after treatment.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (2,780), Dual (2,690). Prolonged exposure may cause eye injury. Slightly toxic to birds; non-toxic to fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage required.

DYCLEER (dicamba)

Sandoz Agro

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 480 g/L; 9.5 L jug. **Rates only for the 480 g/L formulation.**
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** 2,4-D (Amine, LV Ester); 2,4-D+dichlorprop (Desormone LV 700, Diphenoprop 700).
   Mixing restrictions: Do not mix with oils. Use aerial tank mixes only on: aspen poplar, white birch.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas, turf (established).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Weeds

0.50 L/ac DyCleer (Turf)	**0.95 L/ac DyCleer**	**1.90 L/ac DyCleer**	**3.7 L/ac DyCleer**
chickweed, mouse-eared	bindweed, field	cherry, ground	baby's breath
clover	daisy, English	goat's-beard	lambkill
knotweed, erect	goldenrod	knapweed, diffuse	sage brush, fringed
sorrel, sheep	ragweeds (common, false, giant)	poverty weed	
0.85 L/ac DyCleer +	ragwort, tansy	sage, pasture	
1.8 L/ac 2,4-D Amine 500	sow-thistle, perennial	sorrel, sheep	
wild carrot	thistle, Canada	spurge, thyme-leaved	

Brush: Rates /1000 L of water

Group 1: 2.1 L DyCleer+(4.0 L 2,4-D Amine *or* 3.3 L 2,4-D Ester 600)

alder	poplar, aspen	rose, wild	snowberry, western	willow, wolf

Group 2: 4.0 L DyCleer+(8.0 L 2,4-D Amine *or* 6.6 L 2,4-D Ester 600)

basswood	birch	cottonwood, black	elm	fir, balsam
oak (bur, red)	pine	poplar, balsam	spruce	tamarack

Group 3: 5.2 L DyCleer+7.1 L (2,4-D+dichlorprop)

ash, white	maple, sugar

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Top growth control.

0.50 L/ac DyCleer		**0.95 L/ac DyCleer**	**3.7 L/ac DyCleer**
absinthe	sow-thistle, perennial	curled dock	cinquefoil, perennial
chamomile, scentless	spurge, leafy		knapweed, Russian
poverty weed	thistle, Canada		

6. **WHEN USED:**
   Coniferous and Deciduous species: When leaves are fully expanded (spring-early summer) and stop applications at least 3 weeks prior to a change of leaf colour in the fall.
   Broadleaf weeds: When actively growing, normally between May and July.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment. Thorough coverage essential.
   Rate: ***See Weeds Controlled, Weeds Suppressed.*** **Rates vary depending on species.**
   Water volume: Aircraft: 35 L/ac minimum. Ground: Turf weeds: 45 L/ac; Weeds: 45-90 L/ac; Brush: rate/1000 L of water.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Thorough coverage of weed and wetting brush to the point of runoff is essential for control. Brush and trees over 2 m should be cut and regrowth sprayed. Do not use on bentgrass. Do not rake, mow, or water turf within 24 hours after treatment. 2,4-D Ester tank mix may improve brush control, especially under drought stress. Tank mix with 2,4-D (Amine or Ester) for control of a broader range of weeds. Avoid spraying if temperatures exceed 30°C to reduce risk of vapour drift. Avoid spraying onto soil over root system of desirable trees and shrubs. Thoroughly clean application equipment after use.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Dicamba is a systemic herbicide that is absorbed through roots or leaves and translocated in most plants. Disrupts the metabolic and growth activities in the plant.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Excellent control of brush can be expected within a year of application. Effect on broadleaf weeds may be seen in 10-14 days with twisting and bending of main stem, cupping of leaves, increase in root size and increase in fibrous roots.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall 4 hours after application will not reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Dicamba is more subject to leaching in sandy soils than in clay textured soils. During the growing season the half-life of dicamba is less than 30 days.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Use on non-crop areas only.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = dicamba DMA salt (2,600). Low toxicity to fish. Non-toxic to bees. May cause severe damage to eyes.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:** Freezing may cause crystalization but no activity is lost if completely resuspended.

DYCLEER 24 (dicamba + 2, 4-D amine)

Sandoz Agro

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 200 g/L dicamba + 400 g/L 2,4-D amine: 10 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing restrictions: Do not mix with oils.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas, turf (established).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Weeds

1.1 L/ac (Turf)	2.2 L/ac	4.5 L/ac
chickweed, mouse-eared	carrot, wild	cherry, ground
clover	daisy, English	goat's-beard
dandelion	goldenrod	knapweed, diffuse
knotweed, striate	ragweeds (common, false, giant)	poverty weed
plantain	ragwort, tansy	sage, pasture
sorrel, sheep		sorrel, sheep
		spurge, thyme-leaved

Brush 5.0 L/1000 L water	10.0 L/1000 L water	
alder	basswood	oak (bur, red)
poplar, aspen	birch	pine
rose, wild	cedar (red, white)	poplar, balsam
snowberry, western	cottonwood, black	spruce (red, white)
willow, wolf	elm	tamarack
	fir, balsam	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Top growth control. * Apply to regrowth in summer and fall.

1.1 L/ac		2.2 L/ac
absinthe	sow-thistle, perennial	bindweed, field*
chamomile, scentless	spurge, leafy	sow-thistle, perennial*
poverty weed	thistle, Canada (6.3)	thistle, Canada*
		dock, curled

6. **WHEN USED:**
   Coniferous and Deciduous species: When leaves are fully expanded (spring-early summer) and stop applications at least 3 weeks prior to a change of leaf colour in the fall.
   Broadleaf weeds: When actively growing, normally between May and July.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Conventional boom sprayer, handgun, or boomless type sprayer. Thorough coverage essential.
   Rate: ***See Weeds Controlled, Weeds Suppressed.*** **Rates vary depending on species.**
   Water volume: Turf Weeds: 45 L/ac. Broadleaf weeds: 45-90 L/ac. Brush: rate/1000 L of water, applied to runoff.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Thorough coverage of weed and wetting brush to the point of runoff is essential for control. Brush and trees over 2 m should be cut and regrowth sprayed. Do not use on bentgrass. Do not rake, mow, or water turf within 24 hours after treatment. Avoid applications if temperatures exceed 30°C to reduce risk of vapour drift. Avoid applications onto soil over the root systems of desirable trees and shrubs. Thoroughly clean application equipment after use.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Dicamba is a systemic herbicide that is absorbed through roots or leaves and translocated in most plant Disrupts the metabolic and growth activities in the plant.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Excellent control of brush can be expected within a year of application. Effect on broadleaf weeds seen in 10-14 days resulting in twisting and bending of the main stem, cupping of leaves, increase in root size and stimulation of fibrous root production.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall 4 hours after application will not reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Dicamba: more subject to leaching in sandy soils than in clay textured soils. During the growing season the half-life of dicamba is less than 30 days. 2,4-D: Leaching does not pose a problem.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Use on non-crop areas only.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = formulation (2,500). Low toxicity to fish. Non-toxic to bees.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Freezing may cause crystalization but no activity is lost if completely resuspended.

DYVEL (dicamba + MCPA-K)

Sandoz Agro


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Water Soluble Solution; 84 g/L dicamba + 336 g/L MCPA-K; 10 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (8.1), oats (9.0), wheat [spring (8.7), winter].
   Underseeding: Legume underseeding not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   - buckwheat [tartary (7.6), wild (7.1)]
   - burdock
   - cockle, cow
   - cocklebur
   - flixweed
   - hemp-nettle (6.5)
   - kochia (7.9)
   - lady's-thumb
   - lamb's quarters (8.0)
   - mustard (8.8) [ball, hare's ear, Indian, tumble, wild (8.4), wormseed]
   - pigweed [prostrate, redroot (7.2), Russian]
   - radish, wild
   - ragweeds (common, false, giant)
   - shepherd's-purse
   - smartweeds, annual (7.7)
   - spurry, corn (5.6)
   - stinkweed (8.4)
   - sunflower, volunteer
   - thistle, Russian (7.0)
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle (7.3), sow-thistle, cleavers.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Barley, oats, spring wheat: 2-5 leaf stage.
   Winter wheat: apply in spring when wheat is 15-25 cm tall or before shot blade stage. Best results will be obtained on hemp-nettle and cow cockle if application is made at the 2-3 leaf stage and at the 2-3 whorl stage of corn spurry.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
   Rate: 500 mL/ac.
   Water volume: Air: 8 L/ac minimum. Ground: 45 L/ac.
   Pressure: Air: not above 200 kPa. Ground: 275 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Best under good growing conditions and air temperature 10-25˚C. Avoid application when crop is under stress from disease or adverse environmental conditions. Do not spray if rain is expected within 4 hours of application. Avoid application if frost or severe drop in night temperature is forecast. To prevent drift to sensitive crops, do not spray if temperatures are expected to exceed 30˚C, when humidity is high, or fog is present. Crop damage can occur if the chemical is applied at any time other than the recommended crop stage. Shortening of straw may occur without loss in yield.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** DyVel is a systemic herbicide that is absorbed through the roots and leaves and translocated readily.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Twisting, bending of main stem and leaf petioles, cupping of leaves or increase in root size occur within 10-14 days. **Poor results may be expected if** it rains within 4 hours of application, or when older weeds are sprayed, or if less than recommended water volume is used.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall 4 hours after application will not reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** At recommended rates, very little movement occurs.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = dicamba (1,707-2,900), MCPA (700). Non-toxic to birds, fish, and bees. May cause burns and can be absorbed through the skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Protect from freezing but if frozen no activity is lost if completely resuspended.

DYVEL DS/KIL-MOR
(2,4-D + mecoprop + dicamba)

Sandoz/Ciba-Geigy

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 295 g/L 2,4-D + 80 g/L mecoprop + 110 g/L dicamba; 2 X 10 L jugs.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Aatrex Liquid or Aatrex Nine-0 (corn).
3. **CROPS:**
   barley (8.5)
   corn (8.3)(field, sweet)
   oats (8.6)
   roadsides
   stubble fields
   summerfallow
   wheat (7.9)
   (durum, spring, winter)
   Underseeding: Do not apply to crops underseeded to legumes.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

In crops			Along roadsides
artichoke, Jerusalem (in corn)	kochia	ragweed, common	alders
bindweed (hedge, field)*	lady's-thumb	shepherd's-purse (8.6)	chicory
buckwheats [tartary, volunteer, wild (7.9)]	lamb's quarters (8.5)	smartweeds, annual (7.7)	cockle, white
cockle, cow (7.6)	mustards [ball, volunteer, wild (8.6), wormseed]	sow-thistle, annual	goat's-beard
cocklebur	pigweed [prostrate, redroot (7.7)]	spurry, corn (7.3)	poison-ivy
flixweed (7.8)		stinkweed (8.6)	ragwort
knotweed		thistle, Russian (7.3)	sheep-laurel
			thistle, bull

   * If applied to field bindweed when it is actively flowering.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Field bindweed, Canada thistle (5.8), cleavers (7.0), round-leaved mallow.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Barley: 2-3 leaf stage.
   Corn: Overall spray prior to 15 cm height of corn, use drop nozzles after 30 cm height.
   Oats: 3-4 leaf stage.
   Roadsides: Spring when weeds are in 2-5 leaf stage and growing actively.
   Wheat (spring, durum): 3-5 leaf stage.
   Wheat (winter): In spring before crop is 30 cm high.
   Summerfallow: When Canada thistle is in the early bud stage. Do not cultivate for a minimum of 4 weeks after treatment.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Rate:
   Barley: 340 mL/ac.
   Wheat, oats: 340-445 mL/ac.
   Corn (sweet): 340-445 mL/ac.
   Roadsides: 1.3 L/ac.
   Stubble, summerfallow: 445-710 mL/ac.
   Tank mix: 345-445 mL/ac+(Aatrex Liquid: 910 mL/ac **or** Aatrex Nine-0: 506 g/ac.)
   Water volume: 40 L/ac for cereals; 80-140 L/ac for corn.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Barley is the most sensitive crop. Ensure that proper rate, water volume and timing are used, otherwise, crop injury may occur. Risk of crop injury increases as water volume drops below 36 L/ac. Do not apply when temperatures exceed 27°C and relative humidity is very high. Use the 445 mL/ac rate for hard to kill weeds; suppression of cleavers and round-leaved mallow; for top-growth control of Canada thistle; when weeds are at an advanced growth stage; when weed densities are high; or under adverse weather conditions. Use the 345 mL/ac rate for easy to kill weeds, when weed densities are low and growing conditions are optimum. Apply to weeds that are actively growing and are in the 2-3 leaf stage for best results.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Accummulates in the growing points resulting in abnormal growth which disrupts the transport system in plants.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Visible effects occur 7-14 days after spraying. Leaves curl, leaf petioles twist, leaf edges turn brown, the whole plant ceases growth, eventually turns brown, and dies.
    Crop: Improper applications can result in abnormal bending at the internodes of grain stalks, difficulty in head emergence from sheath, curled awns, malformed kernels, and sterile florets. **Poor results may be expected if** inadequate coverage. Rainfall less than 4 hours after application. Weeds overmature.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Do not spray if rain is expected within 4 hours.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:**
    2,4-D/mecoprop: Readily mobile in the soil.
    Dicamba: Relatively mobile; mobility affected by capillary movement and/or surface evaporation. Concentration and location in the soil profile will be determined by total seasonal precipitation, its frequency, and original herbicide dosage.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
Drift: Tomatoes, sugar beets, sunflowers, beans, turnips, cauliflower, cabbage, ornamentals and fruit crops are very sensitive to drift.
Grazing restrictions: Do not feed treated crop to livestock until 7 days after application.
Succeeding crops: No restrictions.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg formulated product) = 1,000. Non-toxic to fish and bees. Intake may cause convulsions.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage preferred. If frozen, shake thoroughly before use..

2, 4-D (amine, LV esters)

Numerous Manufacturers

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquids: Amines, LV esters.
Amine 500: Amsol; 2,4-D Amine (500, 80); Estemine 2,4-D; Dy-Amine; No-Weed 2,4-D. 470 g/L. 4 L, 2 X 10 L, 20 L containers.
LV Ester 500: SEE - 2,4-D; 450 g/L; 2 X 10 L pack.
LV Ester 600: 2,4-D LV Ester (600, 96); No-Weed 2,4-D; 564 g/L; 2 X 10 L pack.
LV Ester 700: 2,4-D LV Ester 700; 700 g/L; 20 L pails.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
2,4-D Amine: Atrazine (non-crop areas); atrazine+dicamba+mecoprop (corn); bromoxynil (barley, wheat); dicamba [barley, corn, non-crop areas, pastures, rangeland, red fescue (for seed only), rye (spring), turf, wheat (spring, winter)]; dicamba+mecoprop (barley, wheat); mecoprop (turf); propanil [wheat (durum, spring)]; Sencor (barley, wheat); sodium TCA (barley, brush, flax).
2,4-D Ester: Bromoxynil (barley, wheat); dicamba (non-crop areas, pastures, rangeland); dicamba+dichlorprop (non-crop areas, rangeland); dichlorprop (barley, non-crop areas, turf, wheat); difenzoquat (barley, Avenge wheat varieties); propanil [wheat (durum, spring)]; sodium TCA (brush).
Note: Some formulations can be mixed with liquid fertilizer (28-0-0).
3. **CROPS:**

asparagus	flax (emergency only)*	oats (emergency only)*	rye (fall, spring) (8.9)
barley (9.0)	grasses	pasture (grass)	stubble, fallow (fall)
corn	non-crop areas	rangeland	turf (established)
			wheat [spring (8.7), winter (8.6)]

* Use only if crop is heavily infested with MCPA resistant weeds; crop injury may occur.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
Note: First rating amine; second rating ester.

bluebur	lamb's quarters (8.0)(8.3)	pigweed, Russian (7.0)	spurge, thyme-leaved
burdock	lettuce, prickly	plantain, common	stinkweed** (7.2)(7.7)
cocklebur	mustard (8.3)(8.2)(ball,	radish, wild	sunflower, wild
clover, sweet	hare's-ear Indian,	ragweeds (common, false, giant	vetch
flixweed (4.6)(7.4)**	tumble, wild, wormseed)	shepherd's-purse (8.6)(8.0)**	
kochia (5.9)(7.3)			

More resistant weeds:

dock, curled	goosefoot, oak-leaved	pigweed (prostrate,	purslane, common
false flax, small-seeded	lady's-thumb	redroot (-)(6.6), tumble)	smartweeds, annual (6.5)(5.5)
galinsoga, hairy	mustards (dog, tansy)	pineappleweed	thistle, Russian (8.0)(7.5)
goat's-beard	peppergrass (common, field)		

** For the control of fall rosettes in stubble or fallow, apply to emerged weeds prior to freeze-up.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Top control or suppression.

alfalfa	buttercup, creeping	hawk's-beard,	sow-thistles [annual (6.2),
bindweed (field, hedge)	cress, hoary	narrow-leaved	perennial]
buckwheats	dandelion (3.0)(-)	horsetail, field	spurge, leafy
[tartary (5.2)(4.9)	gumweed	knapweed, Russian	thistle, Canada (4.6)(5.4)
wild (4.8)(5.3)]		lettuce, blue	wormwood, biennial

6. **WHEN USED:**
Grasses (seedling): 3 leaf to just before flag leaf.
Asparagus: Just before first spears appear. May be repeated at end of cutting season.
Barley, rye, wheat (spring): 3 leaf expanded to just before flag leaf.
Rye (fall), wheat (winter): Early spring, before flag leaf.
Corn: Up to 15 cm tall; 15-20 cm tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn.
Flax (Emergency Use Only; MCPA preferred): After 5 cm to early pre-bud.
Oats (Emergency Use Only; MCPA preferred): Up to 3 leaf; 6 leaf to early flag leaf.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
Water volume: Aircraft: 12 L/ac minimum. Ground: Barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat: 40-80 L/ac; Flax: 45-70 L/ac recommended; Pasture, rangeland, turf: 182 L/ac.
Pressure: Air: 235 kPa or less; Ground 200-275 kPa.
Rate: Recommendations vary from label to label.

	Formulation and concentration (Quantity/ac)			
Crop	**Amine 500**	**Ester 500**	**Ester 600**	**Ester 700**
Grasses (seedling)	200-445 mL	NRF	NRF	NRF
Asparagus	140 mL	NRF	NRF	NRF
Barley, rye, wheat	285-445 mL	170-470 mL	210-385 mL	190-345 mL
Resistant weeds in cereals	505-710** mL	465-750** mL	375-610** mL	375-445** mL
Corn	200-445 mL	NRF	285 mL	NRF
Flax (Emergency only)	285-710*** mL	NRF	285 mL	NRF
Non-crop areas	0.7-2.3 L	1.2-1.9 L	1.5 L	1.3-2.5 L
Oats (Emergency only)	285-710 mL	NRF	210-610 mL	NRF
Pasture, rangeland, turf.	0.81-1.7 L	0.75-2.1 L	0.61-1.1 L	0.61-1.0 L
Stubble, fallow (fall)	340-445 mL	340-445 mL	NRF	NRF
Fallow	0.31-1.3 L	0.5-1.3 L	NRF	NRF

* NRF-No Recommendation Found.
** Higher rates can be used if weed infestation is high, but some crop injury may occur.
*** Rates over 607 mL/ac may cause a delay in maturity.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Recommendations vary from label to label, **read label** of product used. Do not use on sanfoin, bentgrasses, or freshly seeded grass. Spray during warm weather when the weeds are young and growing actively. At high temperatures vapourization of more volatile esters may cause injury to susceptible plants.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** This hormone type herbicide causes abnormal growth, and affects respiration, food reserves and cell division in broadleafed plants. Absorbed primarily by leaves and stems and translocated to the growing tips and roots.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Susceptible plants become malformed before they die.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** A rain free period of 2 hours for esters, 4 hours for amine and 6 hours for salts is needed after application.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Leaching does not pose a problem.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze for at least 24 hours after treatment. Do not graze treated area within 1 day of slaughter. Tank mixes: Check label of other product for grazing restrictions.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (300-1,200). Some formulations may cause skin irritation. Some formulations are toxic to fish. May cause burns and can be absorbed through the skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not freeze amine, if frozen warm to 4°C and mix thoroughly before using.

2, 4-D (LV ester)

(Industrial)

DowElanco/Rhône - Poulenc/United Agri Products

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Low volatile ester; 570 g/L. Estasol LV600: 8 L jug; Esteron 600: 20, 205 L drum; No Weed 2,4-D: 10 L jug; 2,4-D Ester LV600: 20 L pail.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** bromacil, dicamba, dicamba+dichlorprop, dichlorprop, picloram, sodium TCA.
   Mixing restrictions: Carriers: water, oil. Use only diesel oil No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil or kerosene where oil is recommended. When using oil carriers do not allow water to get into product or spray tank. (Oil mixes are very expensive, use may be limited to small areas during the dormant season.) Add 1/3 of the carrier, start agitation, add herbicide, then remainder of the carrier.
3. **CROPS:** Industrial and forestry locations. To control unwanted vegetation.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   Brush: Alder, birch, cherry, elm, hazelnut, maple (Manitoba), poplar (balsam, trembling aspen), snowberry (western), sumac, willow.
   Weeds: Common broadleaf weeds.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle, field bindweed.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Foliar treatment: After foliage is fully developed.
   Stump treatment: On freshly cut stump any time including winter.
   Basal bark treatment: Any time. Do not cut for 1 year after application.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
   Rate:
   Aircraft:
   Brush control: 6.6 L in 30 L of spray solution.
   Snowberry, willows: 1.33 L/ac.
   Ground:
   Foliar treatment: 8 L in 1000 L of water.
   Stump treatment: 30 L in 1000 L of diesel oil, fuel oil, or kerosene.
   Basal bark treatment: 20-30 L in 1000 L of diesel oil, fuel oil, or kerosene.
   Frill treatment: 30 L in 1000 L oil.
   Broadleaf weeds: 405 mL/ac-1.6 L/ac.
   Pressure: Aircraft: 235 kPa or less. Ground: up to 1700 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Wet all foliage and stems to point or runoff. Spray during warm weather when weeds and brush are actively growing. Continuous agitation is required for the oil-water mixture. Do not apply by air in dead-calm conditions as the "cloud" of suspended droplets may drift when wind comes up.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed through leaves and bark in trees. A hormone type herbicide causing an abnormal growth.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Brown crisp leaves first appear then death.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** A rain free period of 4-6 hours is needed after application.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Minimal soil movement. 30 day half-life.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Intended for non-crop areas only. Use only on established turf grasses except creeping grasses such as bentgrass.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (300-1,000). Some formulations may cause skin irritation. Toxic to fish and should not be introduced into aquatic environments.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store away from fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, fungicides or other herbicides intended for use on 2,4-D sensitive crops. If frozen, bring to room temperature before using.

EDGE (ethalfluralin)

DowElanco

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular; 5%; 22.7 kg bag and 454 kg returnable bag; Dispersible Concentrate; 60%; water soluble packets; 15 kg case.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing restrictions: Liquid Fertilizer: Do a compatability test before using. Use a minimum of 45 L/ac.
   Dry fertilizer: apply a minimum of 135 kg/ac in spring or 100 kg/ac in fall.
   Mixing instructions: Edge DC alone: Vigorous, continuous agitation is essential for proper mixing. Do not preslurry. Fill tank 1/3 full with clean water and begin agitation. Add the Edge DC packets directly into the tank. Fill the remainder of the tank. If foaming is a problem, the use of Halt anti-foaming agent is recommended. Continue agitation for at least 5 minutes after filling and maintain throughout operation.
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa (establishment), canola (9.0) (including triazine tolerant), caraway, coriander, dill, fababeans, mustard (yellow) (8.6), peas (9.0), safflower (9.0), soybeans, sunflowers (8.7), dry common beans (white or kidney).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

blueweed	grass [barnyard (8,2), crab]	panicum, fall
buckwheat, wild (8.3)	kochia (7.0)	pigweed [prostrate, redroot (8.2)]
chickweed (7.3)	lamb's-quarters (8.6)	purslane
cockle, cow	oats, wild (8.2)	spurry, corn
foxtail [giant, green (8.5), yellow]		wheat, volunteer (7.9)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Barley (volunteer) (6.3), cleavers (6.4), hemp-nettle, lady's-thumb (7.7), nightshade (American, black), thistle (Russian).
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Fall: Between September 1 and soil freeze-up.
   Spring: Cultivate to destroy weeds; apply prior to seeding crop.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment only.
   Water volume: 45 L/ac.
   Incorporation: First incorporation must be done within 24 hours of application. Second incorporation should be done at right angles to the first.
   Spring application: Apply Edge 5G or Edge 60 DC when the soil is in good working condition. Insure that the early season flush of weeds are killed by either first or second incorporation. Seed into a weed free seedbed using accepted cultural practices.
   Fall application: It is recommended that both incorporations be completed in the fall. For optimum weed control, prework the field early in the spring to promote germination of weeds and to allow green growth of resistant weeds to develop. Use a 5-8 cm deep cultivation with Vibrashank type cultivator or disc prior to seeding to destroy existing green growth. Seed into a weed free seedbed using accepted cultural practices.
   Edge 5G: Delay second incorporation a **minimum** of 3 days. This allows time for greater release of Edge from the granule into the soil and assures a more uniform distribution.
   Implements: A tandem disc, discer, or field (vibrashank) cultivator is recommended. Set to work 8-10 cm deep. Disc implements at 7-10 km/hr; cultivators at 10-13 km/hr. Do not use a field cultivator to incorporate when soil is crusted, lumpy, or too wet for good mixing. A tandem disc gives best mixing action on stubble.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Screens 16 mesh or coarser for the filter on inlet side of pump. Screens 50 mesh or coarser for spraying.
   Rate:

Organic matter	Spring Sand to sandy loam 5% G.**	Spring Loams to clays 5% G.**	Fall Sand to sandy loam 5% G.**	Fall Loams to clays 5% G.**
2-4%	6.9 kg/ac	6.9 kg/ac	8.9 kg/ac	8.9 kg/ac
4-6%	6.9 kg/ac	8.9 kg/ac	8.9 kg/ac	11.3 kg/ac
6-15%	8.9 kg/ac	8.9-11.3 kg/ac*	11.3 kg/ac	11.3 kg/ac
	60% D.C.**	**60% D.C.****	**60% D.C.****	**60% D.C.****
2-4%	0.57 kg/ac	0.57 kg/ac	0.77 kg/ac	0.77 kg/ac
4-6%	0.57kg/ac	0.77 kg/ac	0.77 kg/ac	0.93 kg/ac
6-15%	0.77 kg/ac	0.77-0.93 kg/ac*	0.93 kg/ac	0.93 kg/ac

* For improved results, use higher rates for fields with high populations of weeds.
** G. - Granular; D.C. - Dispersible Concentrate.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** To avoid concentrating wild oat and volunteer cereal seeds below the treated layer, do not plow the land prior to Edge application. Do not apply to fields spread with manure during the past 12 months. Do not apply to soils subject to prolonged periods of flooding or soils in poor working condition. If swath from previous crop has been removed by burning, cultivate once to remove the charcoal layer prior to Edge application. Do not apply Edge DC on soils with more than 20-25% straw cover. Chop and thoroughly mix crop residues into the soil prior to the application of Edge DC. Edge 5G can be used where trash is heavier or on standing weeds provided that they do not interfere with distribution of the granules and do not limit incorporation. Do not apply on soils with less than 2% organic matter. Application on eroded knolls or grey wooded soils with highly variable texture and organic matter may result in a reduced crop stand, delayed development or reduced yield in either treated crop or rotational crop.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A pre-emergence herbicide which kills seedlings as they germinate. Inhibits cell division in the actively growing points of the root and shoot. Does not control established weeds.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Most die before emerging. Weeds will exhibit swelling of the coleoptile region; stubby, thick primary root development and lack of secondary roots. Plants die from lack of ability to obtain moisture.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once incorporated into the soil.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Succeeding crops: Will not harm rotational crops if used as directed. As a precaution, very sensitive crops such as oats, sugar beets or small-seeded grasses such as timothy, canary seed and creeping red fescue should not be grown following an Edge treated crop. Over application caused by overlapping, improper calibration, non-uniform application, may reduce stands of crops grown in rotation. Drought conditions in the year of treatment may result in higher than normal levels of Edge in the soil at the end of the growing season. Therefore, to reduce the possibility of injury to rotational crops, seed shallow into a warm moist seedbed using recommended agronomic practices which willl promote rapid germination and emergence of the rotational crop. Avoid direct seeding (zero till) and seeding into loose seedbeds. Refer to industry or government extension documents which outline seeding practices for each crop. Use good quality certified seed. As an additional safety precaution, seeding rate may be increased slightly (10%). As a precaution, do not seed wheat as a rotational crop on land that has received ethalfluralin or trifluralin at oilseed/special crop/barley rate for two consecutive years.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (technical) greater than 5,000. Direct contamination of any body of water may kill fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in areas not exposed to high temperatures or prolonged direct sunlight. Do not let Edge 5G remain in standing applicator under these conditions.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Trifluralin 10G, Heritage, Trifluralin 400, Rival and Fortress) will not control trifluralin tolerant Green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.

EMBUTOX 625; CALIBER 400; SEE 2,4-DB; COBUTOX 600 (2,4-DB)

hône - Poulenc/United Agri Products/IPCO

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Caliber 400; 400 g/L, Cobutox 600; 600 g/L; 8 L container. Embutox 625; 625 g/L; 8 L jug. See 2,4-DB; 480 g/L, 10 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Avenge (refer to Avenge label for details), MCPA amine, Embutox 625: MCPA Na-salt (300 g ai/L), MCPA K-salt (400 g ai/L).
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa, seedling (8.0)
barley (9.0)
clovers (alsike, white)(8.9)
corn (field)
oats (8.2)
pastures (9.0)
trefoil, bird's-foot (seedling)
wheat (spring)(8.8)
grasses (seedling) for forage

4. WEEDS CONTROLLED:

buckwheat, wild (5.7)
chicory
dock, curled (8.0)
goose-foot, oak-leaved
hawk's-beard, narrow-leaved*
lamb's-quarters (8.5)
mustard (ball, wild**, wormseed) (5.8)
pigweed, redroot (7.5)
plantain
ragweed
shepherd's-purse (6.5)
stinkweed
thistle, bull
yellow rocket

* Fall application for legumes.
** For better control tank mix with MCPA.

5. WEEDS SUPPRESSED:

bindweed, field
dandelion
horsetail
lady's-thumb
smartweeds, green (5.4)
sow-thistle, perennial (5.4)
thistle, Canada (5.4)

6. WHEN USED:

Weeds: 1-3 leaf (seedling) stage.
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard: Rosette stage in late fall after alfalfa has become dormant but weeds are still growing.
Legumes: Seedling alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil: 1-4 trifoliate leaf. Seedling white, alsike clover: after the first trifoliate leaf.
Cereals: 5th leaf to early flag leaf.
Field corn: After crop is 38 cm high but before the beginning of tasselling.
Pastures: After cutting or grazing, and before regrowth is 7.5 cm tall.

7. HOW TO APPLY:

With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: 60-80 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Rate:

Crop	Embutox 625 (L/ac)	Cobutox 600 (L/ac)	Caliber 400 (L/ac)	See 2,4-DB (L/ac)
Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil (seedling; direct or underseeded)	0.7-0.9	0.7-0.9	1.1-1.4	0.9
Barley, oats, wheat	0.7-0.9	0.7-0.9	1.1-1.4	0.9
Clovers (seedling; direct or underseeded)	0.7-0.9	0.7-0.9	1.1-1.4	0.9
Corn (field)	0.7-0.9	0.7-0.9	1.1-1.7	1.5
Pasture (containing legumes)	0.7-1.1	0.7-1.1	1.1-1.7	1.5
Perennial weeds	0.9-1.1	0.9-1.1	1.1-1.7	1.5
Dandelion, horsetail, smartweeds*	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.5

* Seedlings only stunted.
Use 500 mL/ac Embutox 625 tank mixed with 47 mL/ac MCPA Na-salt or 36 mL/ac MCPA K-salt for improved wild mustard control beyond the 4 leaf stage.

8. APPLICATION TIPS: Damage to forage legumes (especially to established alfalfa) may occur and increase in severity the longer treatment is delayed beyond stage recommended. Do not spray in drought conditions. Oats are sensitive if treated before the 5 leaf stage. For better wild mustard control: tank mix with MCPA amine for use on seedling alfalfa and bird's-foot trefoil - some crop stunting may occur. Use low rate when tankmixing with MCPA (see product label).

9. HOW IT WORKS: Susceptible plants convert 2,4-DB to 2,4-D. Certain legumes do not convert it. 2,4-DB is translocated to actively growing parts.

10. EXPECTED RESULTS: Weeds should die within 2-3 weeks of treatment. Smartweeds seedlings only stunted.

11. EFFECTS OF RAINFALL: Rainfall before the foliage has dried from the spraying may decrease activity.

12. MOVEMENT IN SOIL: Leaching does not pose a problem.

13. GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS: Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed in the year of treatment.

14. TOXICITY: Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (1,960). Toxic to fish. Non-toxic to birds and bees.

15. PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. STORAGE: Heated storage is not required. If frozen, warm to 20-22°C and agitate thoroughly.

EPTAM (EPTC)

Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Eptam 8-E; 800 g/L; 10 L can.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Treflan and Rival [beans (dry common white and red kidney) only], Eptam 8-E+Lexone or Sencor (Irish potatoes), liquid or granular fertilizers (except nitrate based), Rival, Treflan.
   Mixing restrictions: Check fertilizer compatibility before tank mixing.
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa (7.7), bird's-foot trefoil, dry beans (7.8), snap beans (8.7), flax (7.5), Irish potatoes (8.8), sunflowers (7.8), turnips (rutabagas) (8.0), sugar beets (8.3).
   Underseeding: Not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barley, volunteer (7.0)
barnyard grass (8.6)*
bluegrass, annual (7.2)
chickweed, common
foxtail [green (7.7)*]
henbit
lamb's-quarters (6.4)*
nightshade, hairy (6.3)
oats [volunteer, wild (8.1)]
pigweed* [prostrate, redroot (6.3), tumble]
purslane
quackgrass
ryegrass, Italian (8.4)
spurry, corn (9.0)
wheat, volunteer (7.9)

* In dry beans, improved control can be obtained by tank mixing with Treflan or Rival.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil (seedings): Pre-planting. Do not use if seeding a grain or grass nurse crop.
   Beans [snap or dry (including red kidney): Pre-planting. Do not use on cow peas; or Adzuki, soy, lima, or other flat podded beans except Romano.
   Flax, sunflower: Spring - Pre-planting. Do not apply in spring to soils with less than 3% organic matter. Fall - Before freeze-up. Cultivate lightly to destroy any overwintering rosettes in spring, before seeding.
   Potatoes: Incorporate in the fall or spring, after pre-emergence cultivation, or before the last cultivation. Eptam 8-E can also be metered into sprinkler irrigation equipment (**read label** for instructions).
   Turnips: Apply and incorporate 6-10 days before planting. Sugar Beets: In sprinkler irrigation water.
   Note: Fall application should not be used in areas where soil drifting is a hazard.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment or irrigation water.
   Water volume: 45 L/ac minimum.
   Incorporation: Incorporate immediately. Second incorporation must be at right angles to the first. Power-driven cultivation equipment, set to cut 5-7.5 cm deep. Tandem, one way discs, set to cut 10-15 cm and operate at 6.5-9.5 km/h followed by harrows. Field cultivators, for lighter soils in good tilth. Use 3-4 rows of sweeps spaced no wider than 18 cm. Cut 10-15 cm deep at 9.5 km/h. Pull a levelling device (such as harrows) behind incorporating equipment.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Rate:

Crop	Eptam 8-E L/ac	Crop	Eptam 8-E L/ac
Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil	1.7	Potatoes (pre-plant, pre-emergent)	1.7-3.4
Beans (dry, snap)	1.7-2.2	Potatoes (post-emergent)	1.7-2.2
(See exceptions in When Used)		Potatoes (sprinkler)	1.7-2.2
Flax (spring; sandy soil)	1.4	Potatoes (fall)	2.2-3.4
Flax (spring; clay soil)	1.7	Sugar beets (sprinklers)	1.1-1.7
Flax (fall; sandy soil)	1.7	Sunflowers (spring)	1.7
Flax (fall; clay soil)	2.2	Sunflowers (fall)	1.7-2.2
(Do not use on Flax south of Highway 1 in Alberta)		Turnips (sandy soil)	1.3
		Turnips (clay soil)	1.7

   Beans [dry common (white and red kidney)], Eptam 8-E+Treflan 545EC or Rival 500EC, 1.2 L/ac+445 mL/ac or 486 mL/ac.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For use on mineral soils only. When applying Eptam 8-E with granular fertilizer, a minimum of 81 kg/ac and a maximum of 324 kg/ac of fertilizer is required. See product label for further instructions.
   Flax, special instructions: Seed shallow, less than 3 cm, into a firm seedbed. Deep seeding reduces stands.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Taken up by the roots and shoots of a germinating weed where it disrupts and stops further growth.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Absorbed by the weed shoot, therefore, most affected weeds will not emerge. Numerous chlorotic and bleached shoots may be visible by removing the top few inches of treated soil. Provides effective weed control for approximately 6-8 weeks.
    Crops: If crop seedlings are weak, some injury may occur.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Very soluble in water so excessive moisture may cause leaching (usually not a problem in Alberta).

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Eptam will move readily in the soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed in year of treatment.
    Harvest restriction: Pre-harvest interval (days) after treatment - potatoes (45).
    Succeeding crops: No restrictions.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (1,600). Very toxic to fish. Non-toxic to birds.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage not required. Store away from seed and fertilizer.

ERADICANE 8-E (EPTC)

Zeneca Agro

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 800 g/L; 10 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Atrazine (80W or F), liquid fertilizer, granular fertilizer, urea and urea blends.
   Mixing restrictions: Check fertilizer compatability before tank mixing.
3. **CROPS:** Corn (field, sweet) (9.0).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barley, volunteer (7.0)	foxtail [green (7.7), yellow]	oats (volunteer, wild)(8.1)	quackgrass
barnyard grass (8.6)	henbit	pigweed [prostrate,	ryegrass, Italian
bluegrass, annual	lamb's-quarters (6.4)	redroot (6.3), tumble]	spurry, corn
chickweed, common	nightshade, hairy (6.3)	purslane	wheat, volunteer (7.9)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply, incorporate, and seed corn as soon as possible.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Water volume: 45 L/ac minimum.
   Incorporation: Within minutes of application. Use power-driven cultivation equipment, set to cut 5-7.5 cm deep or discs set 10-15 cm - both these types of equipment should operate at 6.5-9.5 km/h. A second working, at right angles to the first will provide adequate mixing. Pull a levelling devise (such as harrows) behind incorporating equipment.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Rate:

Crop	L/ac
Corn (field, silage)	1.7-3.4
Corn (sweet)	1.7-2.2
Sandy soils	1.7
Clay soils	2.2
Annual weed control	2.2 (maximum)
Quackgrass control	3.4

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Proper soil coverage and immediate and adequate soil mixing are important.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by roots and shoots of a germinating weed, disrupts and stops growth and causes eventual death.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Affected weeds do not emerge, chlorotic and bleached shoots are visible by removing a layer of treated soil.
    Crops: Weak seedlings may be injured. **Poor results may be expected if** soils are wet, cloddy and trashy; not suitable for proper application or incorporation.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Very soluble therefore, excessive moisture may cause leaching (usually not a problem in Alberta).
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Will move readily.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** No restrictions on grazing, crop use after hail nor on succeeding crops. Danger from drift is low.
    Caution: Excessive incorporation required may cause erosion on some soil.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (1,600).

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page for 21 further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage not required.

ESCORT (metsulfuron methyl)

DuPont

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Dry flowable; 60%; 500 g container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Surfactants: Escort must be used with a recommended surfactant such as Agsurf, Agral 90, or Citowett Plus.
   Mixing instructions: Add 1/2-3/4 required amount of water. While agitating, add Escort and ensure it is completely suspended. Complete filling, then add surfactant. Continuous agitation is required. Antifoaming agent may be needed.
3. **CROPS:** Pasture and Rangeland.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   Western snowberry: 10 g/ac.
   Wild rose: 12 g/ac.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Mid-June to mid-August after weed species have leafed out, but before fall coloration begins.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment. Do **not** apply by air.
   Rate: 10 - 12 g/ac depending on weed species.
   Surfactant: 2 L/1000 L spray solution.
   Water volume: 40 - 90 L/ac.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat Fan types. 50 mesh or larger screens. Only metal or nylon filters.
   Sprayer cleanup: To avoid injury to susceptible crops thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after spraying.
   1. Drain tank; then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes. Visually inspect tank to assure removal of all visible residues of Escort. If necessary, repeat step 1.
   2. Fill the tank with clean water and add one litre of household ammonia (containing a minimum of 3% ammonia) per 1000 litres of water. Fill boom and hoses with solution and allow sprayer to sit for 15 minutes. Drain.
   3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
   4. Repeat step 2.
   5. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of ammonia, rinse the tank, hoses and booms thoroughly with clean water.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Apply as a full coverage spray to foliage and stems using equipment that will assure uniform coverage. Use spray preparation within 48 hours or product degradation may occur. If spray preparation is left standing without agitation, thoroughly agitate before spraying. Avoid overspray or drift to important wildlife habitats such as shelterbelts, wetlands, sloughs, and dry slough borders, woodlots, vegetated ditchbanks and other cover on the edge of fields. Leave a 50 metre buffer zone between the last spray swath and the edge of any of these habitats.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by foliage. Inhibits cell elongation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Escort rapidly stops growth of susceptible species, however, typical symptoms (discoloration) may not be noticeable for several weeks after application, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of Escort while cold, dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 2 hours of application may lessen the degree of weed control.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Movement is restricted by fine-textured soils, soil organic matter and neutral to acidic conditions.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** The treated area may be grazed on the day of treatment.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (greater than 5,000).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition, wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for cleaning clothing and equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place. Non-corrosive, non-flammable, non-volatile and does not freeze.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Escort, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, the Refine component of Refine W.O., the Plus component of Triumph Plus and Telar. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Escort, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra, Refine W.O, Telar. and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.

ESTAPROP/DIPHENOPROP 600/ SEE DIPHENOPROP (2,4-D+ dichlorprop)

CAUTION POISON

Rhône - Poulenc/United Agri Products

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 282 g/L 2,4-D ester isomer specific + 300 g/L dichlorprop; Estaprop; 10 L, 114 L container; Diphenoprop 600; 10 L, 115 L containers; SEE Diphenoprop; Solventless Concentrate; 222 g/L 2,4-D + 222 g/L dichlorprop; 10 L, 115 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Avenge (barley, Avenge wheat varieties), Achieve DG.
   Mixing instructions: Add 2,4-D + dichlorprop. Agitate. Add Avenge. Refer to Achieve DG write-up for mixing instructions.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (8.1), wheat [spring (8.2), winter (8.9)].
   Underseeding: Legumes not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

bluebur (9.0)	goosefoot, oak-leaved	mustard [ball, dog,	shepherd's-purse (7.8)
buckwheat	kochia (8.1)	hare's ear, Indian,tumble,	smartweeds (6.9)
[tartary (8.2), wild (6.8)]	lady's-thumb	wild (8.6), wormseed]	sow-thistle, annual (7.6)
burdock	lamb's-quarters (8.4)	pigweed [redroot (7.9),	stinkweed (8.4)
catchfly, night-flowering	mallow, round-leaved (6.9)	Russian]	stork's bill (7.3)
cocklebur		ragweeds	sunflower, volunteer
flixweed (7.6)		rapeseed, volunteer	thistle, Russian (8.1)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Sow-thistle (perennial), thistle [Canada (5.6)], curled dock, toadflax,** mallow (round-leaved) (Diphenoprop, See Diphenoprop).
6. **WHEN USED:** Spring seeded crops: 4 leaf to early flag leaf. Fall seeded crops: full tillering to flag leaf, apply only in spring. Early spraying of stork's bill, round-leaved mallow and kochia gives good control.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Rate: 710 mL/ac.
   Water volume: 20-80 L/ac.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Crops under stress from adverse environmental conditions such as excess moisture, drought, or disease may suffer a further setback when Estaprop is applied; however, the crop injury that may occur is usually offset by weed control obtained.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic herbicide absorbed by leaf and stem.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Twisting and curling of weeds will commence 2-10 days after application. Growth ceases, eventually plants turn brown and die. **Poor results may be expected if** poor coverage. Low relative humidity during and after spraying.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain within 3 or 4 hours of application may reduce control.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Leaching does not pose a problem.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = 2,4-D (300-1,000), dichlorprop (800). Do not spray on foraging bees. Toxic to bees. May be absorbed through the skin and may cause burns.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** May be stored at any temperature. Shake well after storing for 1 year or longer.

** Toadflax: Apply when the majority of the toadflax are no taller than 15 cm. The degree of suppression will vary with the size of toadflax and environmental conditions prior to and following treatment. Use of Estaprop for suppression of toadflax in wheat or barley is part of a long-term planned approach for toadflax control. Do not apply before the 4-leaf stage or between flag leaf to full-headed stages.

Note: This is a minor use registration and may or may not appear on the current product label.

ESTAPROP/DIPHENOPROP 600
(2,4-D + dichlorprop)

(Industrial)

Rhône - Poulenc/United Agri Products

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Estaprop/Diphenoprop 600; 282 g/L 2,4-D ester isomer specific + 300 g/L dichlorprop; Estaprop 10 L, 114 L container, Diphenoprop 600: 10 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** DyCleer, fuel oil (basal, frill, stump).
   Mixing Instructions: Add 1/2 amount of carrier, start agitation, add herbicide, then add rest of carrier. In water, agitate to prevent separation. In oil, do not let water get into mixture.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas, industrial areas, rights of way, roadsides.
   Underseeding: Not applicable.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Brush: Group 1	**Group 2**		
cedar, white	alder	fir, balsam	pine (red, Scotch)
cherry, wild	apple, wild	hardhack	poison-ivy
hawthorn	aspen	hazel	raspberry, tame
maple, sugar	basswood	hickory	sumac
pine, Scotch	birch	honeysuckle	tamarack
plum, wild	blueberry	juniper, ground	willow
poplar	elderberry	maple (Manitoba, silver)	
raspberry, wild	elm	oak (bur, white)	

Weeds (also weeds listed for Estaprop, Diphenoprop 600)

alfalfa	clover, sweet	hawkweed	tansy
burdock	dandelion	horsetail	teasel
buttercup	dock, curled	mullein	thistle (bull, Canada)
carrot, wild	dogbane	plantain	vetch
chicory	goat's-beard	sow-thistle, perennial	yellow rocket
cinquefoil	goldenrod		

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Milkweed, toadflax.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Brush control: Apply on foliage and stems just prior to or just after brush is in full leaf in late spring or early fall. Many species may require retreatment the following year.
   Basal treatment (not ash or basswood): Any time of year.
   Frill treatment: Standing trees more than 13-15 cm in diameter.
   Stump treatment: Immediately after cutting.
   Weeds: During May or in early fall. Some species may require a second treatment.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Power equipment, knapsack sprayer, air.
   Rate:
   Brush control (rate/1000 L of water): Group 1 (see Weeds Controlled): Estaprop 8.75 L; Diphenoprop 8.0 L. Group 2 - Estaprop 11.7 L; Diphenoprop 11.0 L.
   Basal (not ash or basswood)(rate/100 L of fuel oil): Group 1: Estaprop 3.25 L; Diphenoprop 2.4 L. Group 2: Estaprop 5.1 L; Diphenoprop 3.2 L.
   Frill/stump treatment (rate/100 L fuel oil): Estaprop 3.25 L; Diphenoprop 3.2 L.
   Weeds: Estaprop/Diphenoprop 1.6 L/ac.
   Water volume:
   Ground: Brush Control 305-610 L/ac depending on brush density and height. Weeds 80-240 L/ac, spray to point of runoff.
   Pressure: As recommended for equipment used.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Thoroughly wet down all foliage and stems to ground level. Do not spray during high winds or high temperatures.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A translocated, systemic herbicide absorbed by leaves.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Leaves brown and wilt shortly after spraying - no leaves appear the following year.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain within 3 or 4 hours after application may reduce control.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Leaching does not pose a problem.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** No grazing restrictions specified.
    Drift: Over susceptible crops causes injury.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = 2,4-D (300-1,000); dichlorprop (800). Do not apply when bees are foraging. Toxic to bees. May be absorbed through the skin and may cause burns.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** If frozen, warm to 5°C and mix well.
Note: Similar product is Diphenoprop 700.

EXPRESS PACK (tribenuron methyl)

DuPont

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Dry flowable, 75% , 160 g container Express packaged with 10L jug 2,4-D Ester LV 700.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES: Express herbicide must be tank-mixed with 2,4-D. Do not use Express alone.** 2,4-D amine 500 (323 mL/ac - 445 mL/ac); 2,4-D ester LV 700 (240 mL/ac - 323 mL/ac); 2,4-D ester LV 600 (283 mL/ac - 364 mL/ac); acid equivalent. Do not mix amine and ester.
Mixing instructions: Add 1/3 required amount of water. While agitating, add Express and ensure it is completely suspended. Add 2,4-D amine or ester. Complete filling. Antifoaming agents may be required.
3. **CROPS:** Wheat (spring, durum), barley, summerfallow.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Express and 2,4-D amine or ester.

cockle, cow	lettuce, prickly	pigweed (redroot, Russian)	sweet clover
flixweed	mustard (ball, Indian, hare's-ear, tumble, wormseed, wild)	Russian thistle	stinkweed
kochia (2- 20 leaf)		shepherd's-purse	thyme-leaved spurge
lamb's-quarters	narrow-leaved hawk's-beard	sunflower, annual	wild radish

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle, wild buckwheat.
6. **WHEN USED:** Wheat (spring, durum), barley: 3 leaf expanded to just before the flag leaf stage (shot blade). Do not apply after the head has emerged. Summerfallow (control of fall rosettes and spring seedlings of flixweed and stinkweed) - apply the tank mix in the spring after emergence, up to the early flowering stage. Only weeds that have emerged at time of application will be controlled.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
Rate: Express 4 gms/ac plus 2, 4-D amine or ester.
With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by air.
Water volume: 40 L/ac.
Pressure: 210 - 275 kPa.
Nozzle: Use flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood jet nozzles. Use 50 mesh screens or larger.
Sprayer clean-out: To avoid injury to susceptible crops thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after spraying. Ammonia must be used to deactivate Express when cleaning equipment. Use the following procedure:
    1. Drain tank; then flush tank,boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of ten minutes to remove all visible residues.
    2. Fill the tank with clean water then add 1 litre household Ammonia (containing a minimum of 3% ammonia) per 100 litres of water. Fill boom and hoses with solution and allow sprayer to sit for 15 minutes. Drain.
    3. Repeat step 2.
    4. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned seperately. To remove traces of ammonia, rinse the tank, hoses and booms thoroughly with clean water.
    5. Dispose of tank rinseate according to Provincial directions.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Wild Oat herbicides require a 4-5 day interval before or after an application of Express. Effectiveness may be reduced if spray mixture remains in tank for more than 24 hours.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by foliage and roots. inhibits cell elongation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Express stops growth of susceptible weeds immediately. However, typical systoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 3 weeks after application, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on weed sensitivity, weed size, spray coverage and growing conditions. Favorable growing conditions folowing treatment promote the activity of Express while cold, dry conditions delay the activity.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** If rain occurs soon after application control may be reduced. 4-6 hours of dry weather are needed to allow Express to be absorbed by weed foliage.
12. **MOVEMENTS IN SOIL:** Express moves little in the soil. It's life in the soil is very short.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Wheat or barley may be grazed or cut for hay 7 days after application. A minimum recropping interval of 2 months should be left between the application of EXPRESS and seeding of the next crop. The following crops can be seeded after 2 months: canola, flax, lentils, alfalfa.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats greater than 5,000 mg/kg. May irritate eyes, nose, throat, and skin.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, the Refine component of Refine W.O. and the Plus component of Triumph Plus. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra, Refine W.O. and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.

FENCEROW (triclopyr)

DowElanco

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 480 g/L; 2 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Fence rows, around farm buildings.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Brush:

alder	dogwood	poplar
ash	elderberry	sassafras
aspen	hawthorn	sumack
basswood	hickory	sycamore
beech	hop-hornbeam	tamarack
birch	locust	wild rose
blackberry	maples	willow
buckthorn	mulberry	witch hazel
cottonwood	poison oak	

Hard-to-control brush species:

cherry	honey locust	pines
chokecherry	red maple	raspberry
elm	oaks	

Weeds:

burdock	field bindweed	smooth bedstraw
curled dock	lambs-quarters	wild lettuce
chicory	ragweed	vetch
dandelion	smartweed	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** When weeds and woody plants are actively growing and below 2.5 metres in height.
   Foliar applications: After foliage is well developed. Unsatisfactory results are likely if foliage has lost its normal color and/or texture.
   Basal bark applications: Any time (dormant or growing) the target zone of the stem and/or root collar can be clearly seen and treated.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Boom, Radi-arc, OC nozzles, handgun or backpack.
   Rate:
   Brush: 1.6-3.2 L/ac.
   Weeds 0.4-1.6 L/ac.
   Water volume: 100 L/ac or more.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
   Foliar application: Weeds and brush should be actively growing. Best results occur when uniform coverage occurs. Higher application volumes (200 L/ac or more), depending on the application system, provide the uniformity of coverage that is desired. Do not treat woody plants which exceed 2.5 m in height. For woody plants exceeding 2.5 metres, cut and spray regrowth or use basal bark treatment.
   Use higher rates for species listed as hard to control. Use higher rate for late summer application when plant growth rates are reduced. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur and treatment may be necessary the following year. Do not contaminate water. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, irrigation ditches and domestic water supplies. Avoid drift or overspray of vegetable crops, grapes, fruits, flowers and other desirable broadleaf plants.

Basal bark treatment: Mix 1-3 litres of Fencerow in 100 L of diesel oil, kerosene or mineral oil. Spray the basal part of brush on tree trunk between the ground and a point 50 cm up the tree trunk.
Thin line basal bark treatment: Use on plant on which the stem is less than 15 cm in diameter. Apply undiluted Fencerow around the stem approximately 15 cm from groundline. 2-15 mL of Fencerow treats 1 stem and 25-100 mL will treat a clump of stems.
Cut stumps: Mix 1 part Fencerow and 30 parts diesel oil, kerosene or mineral oil. Apply to freshly cut stumps of susceptible bush and ensure that all cut surfaces are wet, as well as remaining bark to ground line. Treat all stumps in a clump of brush.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Interferes with cell division and elongation; causing leaf cupping, stem distortion and eventual death. **Fencerow** is absorbed through leaves and stems of susceptible plants.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Within 1 or 2 weeks of treatment leaves of treated vegetation display cupping and browning. Within first season smaller twigs and stems become brittle and die.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain within 2 hours of application may cause poor results to occur.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Triclopyr is relatively strongly bound to organic carbon and clay colloids so movement with soil water is unlikely to occur.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated area or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data available to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} (male) rats (mg/kg) = technical triclopyr (729); Formulated product (2,460).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place above -2°C. If stored below -2°C agitate before use.

FORTRESS (triallate + trifluralin)

Monsanto

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular; 10% triallate + 4% trifluralin; 22.7 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (8.9), flax (8.0), mustard (9.0), rapeseed (9.0) (including canola), wheat [durum (9.0), spring (8.2)].
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Green (7.1) and yellow foxtail, wild oats (7.3).
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Spring: Pre-plant incorporated on barley, flax, spring and durum wheat and rapeseed. Do not apply preplant with wheat in soils with 0-4% organic matter.
   Fall: Apply in fall, after September 15 until soil freeze-up. Do not apply preplant with wheat in soil with less than 2% organic matter.
   Note:
   Fall applications: Where erosion may be a problem, maximize crop residue cover with only one fall tillage incorporation.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
   Incorporation:
   Time: 1st incorporation within 24 hours, second incorporation can be either in the fall or spring.
   Implement: Use a double disc or light duty cultivator plus harrows. Harrowing does not provide effective incorporation if compacted soil prevents penetration of harrow teeth or if trash accumulates in harrow section or if harrows bounce.

Rate:

Fall granular fortress rates (kg/ac)

Crop	Less than 2% organic matter	2 - 4% organic matter	4 - 6% organic matter	Greater than 6% organic matter	Greater than 8% organic matter
Barley	4.5	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.9
Rapeseed/flax/mustard	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.9
Wheat (durum, spring)	- -	4.5	5.7	5.7	6.9

Spring granular fortress rates (kg/ac)

Crop	Application timing	Less than 2% organic matter	2 - 4% organic matter	4 - 6% organic matter	Greater than 6% organic matter	Seeding depth (cm)
Barley		- -	4.5	5.7	6.9	5-7.5
Rapeseed/flax/mustard		5.7	5.7	6.9	6.9	as desired
Wheat (durum, spring)	Before seeding	- -	- -	4.5	5.7	5-7.5

Fall surface granular fortress rates (kg/ac)

Crop	Less than 2% organic matter	2 - 4% organic matter	4 - 6% organic matter	Greater than 6% organic matter	Seeding depth (cm)
Barley	4.5	5.7	5.7	6.9	5-7
Rapeseed/flax/mustard	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.9	as desired
Wheat (durum, spring)	- -	4.5	5.7	5.7	5-7

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Calibrate equipment to deliver desired amount of product. Use only a hoe-drill or a double disc press drill to seed barley or wheat into a Fortress treated field. Do not apply to soil with less than 2% organic matter if it is to be seeded to wheat. Do not apply Fortress for wheat on land which has been treated with trifluralin since June 1 of the previous year.
   Seeding: Flax, mustard, and rapeseed can be seeded in treated layer. Barley and wheat are more sensitive and should be planted 6.0-7.5 cm. Wheat must be seeded at least 1.0 cm below the treated layer. Do not seed deeper than 7.5 cm. To ensure an even crop stand, increase the usual seeding rate of barley and wheat by 10%. Seed into warm, moist seedbed.
   Fall surface application: Where fields are prone to water and/or wind erosion, and fall tillage is therefore undesirable, fall surface applications should be made after October 15 or within three weeks of soil freeze-up (average soil temperature at the 5 cm depth should be 4°C or less). Fall surface application should be made to standing stubble, chemical fallow or summerfallow fields in a state of low soil erodibility. Avoid smooth hard packed soil conditions in summerfallow which may allow granules to drift. Surface applications should not be made to fields covered in snow or excessive crop residue, which will not allow granules contact with soil. Under excessively warm and/or wet conditions between application and crop emergence, control may be reduced. For best results under heavy wild oat infestations, use the incorporated treatments only.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by wild oat shoots and foxtail roots usually resulting in death before emergence. Under dry conditions, some wild oats and foxtail may emerge before being killed.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Wild oats and foxtail die before they emerge. Weed control may be reduced under conditions of prolonged, cool soil temperatures at the time of germination, or extreme drought in spring.
    Crops: Thinning in barley and wheat are known to occur under conditions of heavy rainfall and/or cold weather after application and before crop emergence. In most cases thinning is more than offset by tillering. Some thinning may be noted on eroded knolls. **Poor results may be expected if** there is incomplete incorporation due to wet, cloddy soil or heavy trash. Very dry soil conditions in spring or prolonged cool soil temperatures at time of germination. Ridges left by seeding may disrupt the treated layer and allow escapes.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Moisture is required for activation. Rainfall of at least 1.5 cm within 2 weeks of application, in the spring, is required to ensure maximum performance.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Negligible.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
    Succeeding crops: Under normal conditions Fortress carry over will not harm crops grown in rotation. As a precaution domestic oats, sugar beets, creeping red fescue, and small-seeded grasses such as timothy, and canary seed should not be grown in rotation following a Fortress treated crop.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (greater than 5,000). May cause skin and eye irritation.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:** Store in a dry place.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Trifluralin 10G, Trifluralin 400, Rival and Fortress) will not control trifluralin tolerant Green Foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.

FUSILADE II - 125 EC (fluazifop-p-butyl)

Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Fusilade II; 125 g/L; 2x8 L.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Ally (creeping red fescue), 2,4-DB (alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil, red clover), Lontrel (All canola including T.T.C. and rapeseed), Bladex (T.T.C. canola only), metribuzin (Lexone, Sencor)(potatoes), Muster (Argentine canola only), Poast (canola, flax).
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa* (8.8)	clover, red* (8.7)	ornamentals**	sunflowers (9.0)
asparagus	fescue, creeping red (seed)	potatoes (8.9)	tomatoes
canola (8.6)	flax (8.9)	soybeans (8.9)	trefoil, bird's-foot* (7.4)
carrots	onions	sugar beets (8.9)	

*** Legumes for seed production. Do not graze or harvest for feed in year of treatment.**
** See label text for full listing of plant species.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barley (volunteer,spring)(8.4)	foxtail [green (8.4), yellow]
barnyard grass (7.5)	oats (wild) (8.2)
corn (volunteer)	quackgrass (season long control) (7.8)
darnel (persian) (6.8)	wheat (volunteer, spring) (8.2)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** At 400 mL/ac foxtail (yellow and green) and quackgrass are suppressed.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply to actively growing grassy weeds.
   Annual grasses: Full 2 to 5 leaf stage*.
   Foxtails: Full 2 to 4 leaf stage. Full 2 to 5 leaf stage when using Fusilade II plus Poast-Merge tank mix.
   Quackgrass: 3 to 5 leaf stage, maximum 20 cm tall, not heading.
   * Total number of leaves on the plant including leaves on the main stem and tillers.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Water volume: 50-200 L/ac.
   Pressure: 200-300 kPa. Dense weed infestations 425 kPa.
   Nozzles: Standard flat fan nozzles are recommended.
   Rate: Maximum use rate 800 mL/ac.

Weed	Rate	Leaf stage
Annual grasses		
Corn, volunteer	240 mL/ac	2 - 5
Barley (volunteer, spring)	320 mL/ac	2 - 5
Darnel, persian	320 mL/ac	2 - 5
Grass (barnyard)	320 mL/ac	2 - 5
Wheat (volunteer, spring)	320 mL/ac	2 - 5
Oats (wild)	400 mL/ac	2 - 5
Foxtail (green, yellow)	570 mL/ac	2 - 4
Perennial grasses		
Quackgrass (top growth suppression in canola only)	400 mL/ac	3 - 5
Quackgrass (season long control in all crops)	800 mL/ac	3 - 5

Weed	Rate	Leaf stage
Annual grasses		
Fusilade II (160 mL/ac)/Poast-Merge (210 mL/ac) tankmix*:		
Foxtail (green)		2 - 5
Barley (volunteer, spring)		
Oats (wild, volunteer)		
Wheat (volunteer, spring)		2 - 5

* Add Assist, Merge, or Superior oil concentrate to this tank mixture to attain a final rate of 0.5% v/v.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Application made to annual grasses that have tillered and are under moisture and/or temperature stress will not provide acceptable control. Apply 3 days before the use of any broadleaf herbicide. Rhizomes of quackgrass should be thoroughly fragmented by tillage (disc or cultivator) prior to application to obtain effective control. Crop competition generally enhances control of quackgrass. Do not cultivate for 5 days after application.
Sequential application: Always apply Fusilade II first and allow at least 3 days before applying the other herbicide. If Muster is to be applied in sequence, apply Muster first and wait at least 4 days before applying Fusilade II.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Systemic, readily translocated from leaf surfaces to the growing points where it starts killing the grasses. Translocation also carries **Fusilade** to the roots and rhizomes to help prevent regrowth and add to the control of perennial grasses.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Grass growth stops in 48 hours. Young shoots turn brown in 7 to 8 days, and complete kill takes place over a 3 to 4 week period.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect 2 hours after application.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** No soil movement. This product will not leach in the soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not harvest alfalfa, red clover, bird's-foot trefoil or creeping red fescue for feed in the year of treatment. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Minimum interval to harvest (days): Canola, Flax (80); Sugar beets, Potatoes, Soybeans (90); Sunflowers (120); Onions, Tomatoes (60); Strawberries (30).
Succeeding crops: Seed only broadleaf crops listed on this label if it is necessary to reseed a crop within 60 days of applying **Fusilade II.**
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (4,770). May cause eye and severe skin irritation.
Warning: Experimental feeding studies in rats have demonstrated that the active ingredient in this product can produce birth defects and other adverse effects in the developing fetus of rats. **Women capable of bearing children should be particularly careful when handling this product.** Occupational exposure to this product will be reduced by strict adherence to the handling precautions and use directions provided.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** When spraying, avoid spray mist by staying upwind from the spray and/or by wearing a suitable mask or respirator. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Not affected by freezing down to -20˚C.

FUSION (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + fluazifop-p-butyl)

Hoechst

1. **FORMULATIONS: Component #1** (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl), emulsifiable concentrate, 80.5, g/L, 3.7 L jug;
Component #2 (fluazifop-p-butyl), emulsifiable concentrate, 125 g/L, 6.5 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
Canola and triazine tolerant canola: Lontrel (400 mL/ac).
Flax: Buctril M (400 mL/ac), MCPA ester or amine 500 (340 mL/ac).
3. **CROPS:** Canola, triazine tolerant canola, flax.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Wild oats, green foxtail, volunteer wheat, volunteer barley, persian darnel, barnyard grass.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled.
Annual grassy weeds: 1 to 6 leaf stage of growth.
Crop: Do not apply after the fifth leaf stage of canola.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by air.
Water volume: 45 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa or 310 kPa if using check valves.
Nozzles: The use of 80˚ or 110˚ flat fan nozzles is recommended for optimal spray coverage.
Rate: Component #1 at 185 mL/ac and **Component #2** at 325 mL/ac.
Caution: Both of the components of the Fusion Tank Mix must be applied at the recommended rate or a reduction in grassy weed control may result.

Mixing instructions:

1. Assure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean.
2. Fill the tank half full with clean water and start agitation or bypass system.
3. If a broadleaf herbicide is to be used with Fusion Tank Mix, add it first and agitate.
4. Slowly add the correct amount of **Component #1** to the spray tank. Agitate thoroughly until **Component #1** is mixed completely.
5. Add the correct amount of **Component #2** and continue agitation.
6. Triple rinse the emptied containers into the spray tank.
7. Add the remaining amount of water while agitation continues. Spray out immediately. Spray mixture should not be left in tank overnight.
8. Thoroughly clean the spray tank after using Fusion Tank Mix and before using any other pesticide.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS.** A time interval of 4 days prior to application or 4 days after application of Fusion tank mix is required before any other pesticide can be applied, unless registered as a tank mix. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing. When daytime temperatures before and after application are very hot combined with very dry conditions and low humidity, plants are under stress. Application of Fusion during these periods may result in substantially reduced control. Application of the spray at a forward angle of 45˚ will result in better penetration of the canopy and better coverage. Do not apply to crop that is stressed by severe weather conditions, frost, low fertility, drought, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage as crop injury may result.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Contact as well as systemic, no soil activity. Regions of high meristematic activity, such as root and shoot tips are known to be affected.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Grassy weeds: Reduction of leaf growth and chlorotic blotching within 1-3 days after application. Initial development of leaf chlorosis within 5-8 days after application and complete death within 14-21 days after application.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect 2 hours after application.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** No soil movement. This product will not leach in the soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated fields prior to harvest. Pre-harvest interval: 80 days.
14. **TOXICITY:**
Component #1 (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl): Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = 3,355. May cause eye and severe skin irritation.
Component #2 (fluazifop-p-butyl): Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = 2,451.
Warning: Experimental feeding studies in rats have demonstrated that the active ingredient in **Component #2** can produce birth defects and other adverse effects in the developing fetus of rats. **Women capable of bearing children should be particularly careful when handling this product.** Occupational exposure to this product will be reduced by strict adherence to the handling precautions and use directions provided.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Causes eye and severe skin irritation. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
First aid: If the tank-mix spray solution, **Component #1** or **Component#2** are swallowed do **not** induce vomiting but rush patient to nearest hospital taking label Directions For Use or the labelled container with you. If inhaled, remove patient from site of exposure.
16. **STORAGE:** Keep away from fire or open flame or other sources of heat. Do not store below freezing. If stored for 1 year or longer, shake well before using. Keep in original container during storage.

CAUTION POISON

GARLON 4 (triclopyr)

DowElanco

Available only to authorized Pesticide Applicators

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 480 g/L; 10 L jug; 110 L drum.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Utility rights-of-way, fence rows, pipelines, power lines, communication lines, roadsides and rail road, industrial manufacturing and storage sites.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Brush:

alder	cottonwood	poison oak
aspen	dogwood	raspberry
balsam poplar	elderberry	tamarack
birch	maples	wild rose
chokecherry	pine	willow

Weeds:

burdock	field bindweed	smooth bedstraw
curled dock	lamb's quarters	wild lettuce
dandelion	smartweed	vetch

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Foliar applications: After foliage is well developed. Unsatisfactory results are likely if foliage has lost its normal color and/or texture.
   Basal bark applications: Any time (dormant or growing) the target zone of the stem and/or root collar can be clearly seen and treated.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Boom, Radi-arc, OC nozzles, handgun or backpack.
   Rate:
   Brush: 1.6-3.2 L/ac.
   Weeds 0.4-1.6 L/ac.
   Water volume: 100 L/ac or more.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
   Foliar application: Weeds and brush should be actively growing. Best results occur when uniform coverage occurs. Higher application volumes (200 L/ac or more), depending on the application system, provide the uniformity of coverage that is desired. Do not treat woody plants which exceed 2.5 m in height. For woody plants exceeding 2.5 metres, cut and spray regrowth or use basal bark treatment.
   Use higher rates for species listed as hard to control. Use higher rate for late summer application when plant growth rates are reduced. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur and treatment may be necessary the following year. Do not contaminate water. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, irrigation ditches and domestic water supplies. Avoid drift or overspray of vegetable crops, grapes, fruits, flowers and other desirable broadleaf plants.
   Basal bark treatment: Mix 1-3 litres of Garlon in 100 L of diesel oil, kerosene or mineral oil. Spray the basal part of brush on tree trunk between the ground and a point 50 cm up the tree trunk.
   Thin line basal bark treatment: Use on plant on which the stem is less than 15 cm in diameter. Apply undiluted Garlon around the stem approximately 15 cm from groundline. 2-15 mL of Garlon treats 1 stem and 25-100 mL will treat a clump of stems.
   Cut stumps: Mix 1 part Garlon and 30 parts diesel oil, kerosene or mineral oil. Apply to freshly cut stumps of susceptible bush and ensure that all cut surfaces are wet, as well as remaining bark to ground line. Treat all stumps in a clump of brush. Refer to label for other basal methods.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Interferes with cell division and elongation; causing leaf cupping, stem distortion and eventual death. **Garlon 4** is absorbed through leaves and stems of susceptible plants.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Within 1 or 2 weeks of treatment leaves of treated vegetation display cupping and browning. Within first season smaller twigs and stems become brittle and die.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain within 2 hours of application may cause poor results to occur.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Triclopyr is relatively strongly bound to organic carbon and clay colloids so movement with soil water is unlikely to occur.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated area or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data available to support such use. No recropping restrictions exist for triclopyr used for industrial brush and weed control.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ (male) rats (mg/kg) = technical triclopyr (729); Formulated product (2,460).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place above -2°C. If stored below -2°C agitate before use.

GRAMOXONE (paraquat)

Zeneca Agro

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Solution; 200 g/L; 1, 4 X 5 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Lexone, Lorox, Patoran, Sencor and 2,4-D.
   Chemical mowing of non-crop areas: May be tank mixed with certain soil sterilants where immediate top kill and long-term sterilization are required.
3. **CROPS:** Asparagus, non-crop areas, potatoes, shelterbelts, stale seedbed (vegetables, field crops), sugar beets.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** All top growth. Generally kills annuals in 1 application. Repeat applications may be needed on perennials.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Most perennial weeds.
6. **WHEN USED:** Prior to crop emergence, but soon after weeds emerge.
   Potatoes: Apply up to ground crack only for Netted Gem and Cherokee. Other varieties apply up until the first potato tops are 5-8 cm. Do not apply to emerged potato foliage in evening, or when potatoes are under moisture stress due to extremely dry soil conditions, or to early potatoes.
   Stale seedbed: Do not apply later than 3 days before crop emergence.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment only. Do not use mist blowers.
   Rate:
   Chemical mowing: 1.1 L in 220-445 L/ac of water.
   Non-crop areas: 2.2-4.5 L in 220-445 L/ac of water.
   Potatoes: Quackgrass, annual grasses and broadleaf weeds: 1-1.75 L in 120-220 L/ac of water; emerged seedlings thereof: only 610 mL in 120-220 L/ac of water. **Note:** Application to exposed or emerged potato foliage will cause temporary injury and chlorosis. Use of poor or diseased seed and cut seed with 1 eye will make potatoes more susceptible to injury by post-emergence sprays. Will not control weeds that germinate after treatment.
   Shelterbelts: 2.2 L in 445 L of water/ac or 75 mL in 10 L of water/100 m^2. 550 mL of this mixture will treat an area 1.75 min diameter around a tree. Keep chemical off the foliage of trees.
   Stale seedbed technique (vegetables, field crops): Beans (all types), beets, carrots, cole crops, corn, cucumbers, onions, peas, potatoes, soybeans, turnips. Prepare a seedbed at least 2-4 weeks before seeding to stimulate weed growth. Seed with minimum soil disturbance. Burn-off of emerged weeds: 1.1-2.2 L in 120-445 L of water/ac before or after seeding. Weeds above 5 cm tall: 2.2 L/ac.
   Water volume: 120-445 L/ac. Thoroughly wet all foliage. For dense weed growth use the greater volume of water.
   Incorporation: Not applicable.
   Pressure: 300 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Use only clean water to avoid reduction in effectiveness. Use high volume, low pressure type spraying equipment to thoroughly cover foliage. Special equipment is necessary to shield some row crops from spray. Applications on cloudy days, or just prior to or during periods of darkness will generally increase effectiveness of the treatment. Thoroughly wash equipment after spraying - use a wetting agent (Agral 90 at 60 mL/100 L of water), flush and spray out, then thoroughly rinse with clean water. Fill with clean water and leave overnight, then spray out.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** **Gramoxone** is a contact type herbicide, therefore, good spray coverage is essential. It is absorbed by all leaf and stem surfaces and is non-systemic. It interferes with photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Provides immediate, fast and virtually complete annual weed kill from 1 application. Repeat applications may be necessary for perennial weeds. Yellowing occurs within a few hours and desiccation of the plant continues rapidly until death.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain prior to spray solution drying on plant, or muddy water will reduce effectiveness of the chemical. Once spray solution has dried on plant tissue, rain will not reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Binds to the soil and becomes biologically unavailable. No residual effect.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Drift: Prevent drift onto crops, ornamentals, lawns, grazing areas, or other desirable areas.
    Grazing restrictions: Not applicable.
    Crop use after hail: No restriction.
    Succeeding crops: No restriction.
14. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = paraquat ion (120-150). Symptoms of acute poisoning may occur. Intake can cause heart, liver and kidney damage and can be fatal. It can be absorbed through the skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** **Keep out of reach of children and animals.** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage preferred. Will crystallize if frozen. **Never** transfer to other containers.

HARVEST (glufosinate ammonium)

Hoechst

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 150 g/L; 10 L container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Lentils and rapeseed (canola, including triazine tolerant canola). Do not apply to either crop if intended for seed; there is not enough data to support such use.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Harvest will desiccate weeds present in the field at application (wild buckwheat may not be completely desiccated).
   When used in fallow situations the following weeds can be controlled:

common chickweed	kochia	redroot pigweed	wild buckwheat
dandelion	lamb's-quarters	Russian thistle	wild mustard
green foxtail	oak-leaved goosefoot	stinkweed	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable.
6. **WHEN USED:** For crop desiccation.
   Canola: When 30-40% of the seeds have turned from green to brown.
   Brassica campestris (Polish) varieties: Harvest may be used in all campestris (Polish) varieties to provide uniform drydown and hasten maturity of green areas. The application of Harvest may also reduce the incidence of immature (green) seed.
   Brassica napus (Argentine) varieties: Napus (Argentine) varieties are more prone to shattering and seed loss during crop drydown and during harvest operations under adverse weather conditions. Harvest should only be used to desiccate and hasten maturity of napus varieties of canola in extremely uneven and/or late maturing fields which may not mature under natural conditions. Harvest desiccated standing crops are at high risk to shattering losses, especially during windy conditions. The application of Harvest may reduce the incidence of immature (green) seed.
   Lentils: When the crop is in the 40-60% pod turn (yellow to brown) stage. Harvest will provide complete lentil plant drydown to facilitate straight combining, reducing the risks associated with adverse weather affecting the windrowed crop.
   Weed control in fallow situations.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment only. Do not apply by air. Booms on ground equipment must be high enough to ensure proper coverage of foliage.
   Water volume: 45 L/ac. When crop canopy is dense or weed growth is heavy, better spray coverage will be achieved with higher water volumes. Under these conditions, apply in 70-90 litres of water per acre.
   Pressure: 275 kPa. If check valves are used, apply at 310 kPa.
   Nozzles: The use of 110˚ or 80˚ flat fan nozzles is highly recommended for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration.
   Rate:
   Rapeseed (canola, including triazine tolerant canola): 0.8 - 1.1 L/ac.
   Lentils: 1.1 - 1.33 L/ac.
   In both crops, use the higher rate when the crop canopy is very dense and/or there are high populations of weeds present at application or when environmental conditions are cool and dry (see below).
   Weed control in fallow situations: Apply at 1.1 - 1.6 L/ac to control lamb's-quarters, stinkweed, wild mustard, common chickweed, green foxtail, redroot pigweed (at 1.6 L/ac rate only).
   Apply at 1.6 - 2.0 L/ac to control wild buckwheat, oak-leaved goosefoot, dandelion, kochia, Russian thistle.
   Mixing instructions:
   1. Fill tank one-half full of clean water prior to adding Harvest.
   2. Add correct amount of Harvest.
   3. Add remaining amount of water, begin agitation, and spray out immediately.

   Note: The addition of an anti-foaming agent may reduce foaming, especially when using soft water.
   Sprayer cleanup: Before and after using Harvest always complete a through cleaning of the spray tank, lines and filter. Spray equipment should be thoroughly rinsed using a strong detergent solution.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** The speed of action of Harvest is influenced by environmental factors. Desiccation of crops and weeds will be best when environmental conditions are favourable (warm temperatures, good moisture, high humidity). At cool temperatures (below 10˚C), poor moisture and low humidity, speed of action may be reduced. Generally, visual symptoms appear 2 to 4 days after application.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Harvest works primarily as a contact type herbicide. Thorough coverage of the plant tissue to be desiccated or controlled is essential. Absorbed by all leaf and stem surfaces. Interferes with plants ability to detoxify ammonia.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Harvest will effectively control most annual weeds. Fast and virtually complete top kill of annual weeds. Generally, visual symptoms appear 2 to 4 days after application.
    Crops: Leaf kill will occur within a matter of a few days of application. Stem dry down will take longer depending on the crop, however, harvesting should normally commence within 7-21 days.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** If rainfall occurs within 4 hours of application, effectiveness may be reduced.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Harvest breaks down rapidly in soil which will effectively limit soil movement.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Grain and meal from treated crops can be fed to livestock. **Do not** graze or feed other portions of the treated crop to livestock. Pre-harvest interval: canola - 5 days; lentils 9 days.
14. **TOXICITY:** Acute oral LD $_{50}$ male rats = 2,270 mg/kg; female rats = 1,730 mg/kg. Moderate dermal irritant. No allergic potential.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: Keep out of reach of children and animals.** This product may cause eye irritation. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE: Do not** store below freezing. If stored for one year or longer, shake well before using. Store in original container.

HERBICIDE 273 (endothall)

Atochem North America

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Herbicide 273 is a 360 g/L liquid available in 18.2 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Betamix, Betanex.
   Mixing instructions: Fill spray tank with 1/2 amount of water. With agitator running, add Herbicide 273 followed by other herbicide for tank mix. Add remaining water.
3. **CROPS:** Sugarbeet.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   Pre-emergent with high moisture: barnyard grass, green foxtail, red-root pigweed.
   Post-emergence application: lady's-thumb, wild buckwheat.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Post-emergence: 4-6 leaf stage of the crop.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Rate:
   1. **Band treatment** (56 cm row spacing).

Band width (cm)	Litres/ac
15	0.4-0.5
20	0.4-0.7
25	0.6-0.8

   - Use lower rate on light, sandy soils.
   2. **Broadcast treatment** - 0.9 to 1.9 L/ac in 36-110 L of water.
   3. Tank mixes (post-emergence only, 56 cm row spacing band).

Broadcast	Band (L/ac)	Width (cm)	Litres/ac
Herbicide 273	0.6-1.3	15	0.1-0.3
		20	0.2-0.4
		25	0.2-0.6
Betamix	2.8	15	0.8
		20	1.1
		25	1.3
Betanex	2.8	15	0.8
		20	1.1
		25	1.8

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** As a post-emergence treatment, do not apply later than 80 days after emergence. Some temporary marginal leaf burn may occur under adverse conditions but recovery is normally rapid. For best results apply when average temperature is above 20°C.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** No information available.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** No information available.
11. **EFFECT OF RAINFALL:** No information available.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** No information available.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Will not interfere with normal crop rotation.
    Grazing restrictions: Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** Acute oral LD $_{50}$ (rat) 125 mg/kg. Acute dermal LD $_{50}$ (rabbit) 10,000 mg/kg.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Keep from freezing.

HERITAGE 5G/ADVANCE 10G (trifluralin)

DowElanco

Wheat - Brown Soil Zones Only

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Heritage Granular; 5%; 25 kg bag and 725 kg returnable bulk bag. Advance Granular; 10%; 22.7 kg bag and 454 kg returnable bulk bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Wheat (durum, spring)(8.6).
   Underseeding: Not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   Fallow year:

barnyard grass (8.3)	darnel, Persian	oats, wild (7.5)
buckwheat, wild (8.3)	foxtail, green (8.1)	pigweed, redroot (8.2)
cockle, cow (9.0)	lamb's-quarters (8.0)	thistle, Russian (7.9)

   Crop year: Green foxtail, lamb's-quarters.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:**
   Crop year: Wild buckwheat, wild oats.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply to summerfallow in May, June and July for weed control during both years of a summerfallow-wheat rotation. Maximum benefit comes when applied as early as possible in the fallow year. **Also see Special Use below.**
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment with granular applicator.
   Rate:

		May	June (kg/ac)	July
1-3% Organic matter	- Heritage	7.7	6.5	5.3
	- Advance 10G	3.8	3.2	2.6
4-8% Organic matter	- Heritage	8.9	7.7	6.5
	- Advance 10G	4.5	3.8	3.2

   Brown soil zones only.
   Incorporation: If green growth prevents proper mixing, it must be destroyed before application. Apply over standing or pre-worked stubble, provided straw is chopped and evenly distributed. Incorporate within 24 hours of application to 5-8 cm with cultivator (field or deep tillage) at 10-13 km/h or disc at 7-10 km/h. Second incorporation at the same depth and right angles to first. Repeat when necessary to control resistant weeds in fallow year. Cultivation with a rodweeder or shallow tillage cultivator may be required. Do not cultivate when soil is crusted, lumpy or too wet for good mixing action. Working deeper than 8 cm can result in erratic weed control and crop injury.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply on soils subject to prolonged flooding, sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter, soils with more than 8% organic matter, soils in poor working condition. Application to severly eroded knolls may result in reduced crop stands. In the fall, prior to application, spread straw evenly over field and leave stubble standing to trap snow. For maximum effectiveness apply in May. After filling granular applicator, close lid quickly to avoid exposure to direct sunlight. In crop year, after application and when soil is warm enough for good germination, prepare seedbed with field cultivator set at 5 cm deep. Seed into a weed-free seedbed, 3-6 cm deep, using double disc or hoe drill. Separate spring tillage may not be necessary with a discer or airseeder. Pack or harrow after seeding. Drought conditions in fallow year, prior to seeding, may result in higher carry over of Heritage at seeding time. To reduce possible injury by carry over, seeding to the correct depth (3-6 cm) and into a warm moist seedbed is critical. Use quality seed and agronomic practices which promote good, rapid, even crop germination and emergence for each crop seeded. Drought conditions in fallow year, prior to seeding, may result in higher carryover of Heritage at seeding time.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Seedlings are killed during germination by inhibited cell division at active growing points. This results in puffy, brittle, slow growing shoots and swollen brittle root tips. Established weeds are not controlled.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: After first incorporation, susceptible weeds are partially controlled. After second operation, susceptible weeds are controlled before emergence.
    Crop: No injury to wheat, after summerfallow. Over-application caused by overlapping, improper calibration, non-uniform application, etc. may reduce crop stand, delay development or reduce yields.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once incorporated into the soil.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (10,000). Non-toxic to bees. Very toxic to fish. Large amounts of Heritage can be tolerated by fish in runoff or muddy water because it binds to suspended soil. Intake can cause heart, liver and kidney damage. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled can be fatal.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in areas not exposed to high temperatures, prolonged direct sunlight or moisture.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Triflurex, Rival, Trifluralin 10G/400 and Fortress will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.

Special use: Wheat [durum, spring (including semi-dwarf)] - **Fall application only. (September 1 to soil freeze-up).**
Weeds controlled: Green foxtail.
Incorporation: (as above) First incorporation within 24 hours of application, 5-8 cm deep. Second incorporation at same depth and right angles to first, in the fall at least 3 days later or in the spring during seedbed preparation.
Application tip: Do not apply Heritage on stubble in the fall if the crop harvested in the current calendar year was treated with either a trifluralin product or Edge (ethalfluralin). This includes application made in the previous year.
Rate: Heritage - 4.5 kg/ac. Advance 10G - 2.25 kg/ac.

HOE-GRASS II
(diclofop-methyl + bromoxynil)


CAUTION POISON

Hoechst

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Liquid; 230 g/L diclofop-methyl + 80 g/L bromoxynil; 20 L, 110L, 400L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Decis: barley (except Betzes, Klages), flax, wheat. MCPA (Amine or Ester)**(only 28 mL/ac)**: barley (except Betzes, Klages), spring rye, triticale, wheat.
   Caution: Do not exceed, under any circumstances, the recommended amount of MCPA as a severe reduction in grassy weed control will result.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (8.4)(except Betzes, Klages), flax (7.6), rye (spring) (9.0), triticale (9.0), wheat [durum (8.8), spring (8.7)].
   Seedling grasses (seed production only): Bromegrass; fescue, creeping red; ryegrass, Russian wild; wheatgrass (crested intermediate).
   Underseeding: Do not treat crops underseeded to legumes.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barnyard grass (9.0)	cockle, cow (7.9)	knawel	oats, wild (7.4)
buckwheat	corn, volunteer (8.4)	kochia (8.2)	pigweed, redroot (7.2)
[tartary (7.2) wild (8.0)]	darnel, Persian (6.9)	lady's-thumb	smartweed, green (8.8)
catchfly, night-flowering (8.8)	foxtail [green (7.4), yellow]	lamb's-quarters (7.0)	stinkweed (8.2)
chamomile, scentless (8.7)	groundsel, common (9.0)	mustard, wild (8.3)	thistle, Russian (8.2)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Weeds: Barnyard grass, foxtail, wild oats: 1-4 leaf. Persian darnel: 1-3 leaf. Volunteer Corn: 15-25 cm. Broadleaf weeds: seedling - early 4 leaf. Russian Thistle: seedling - 5 cm tall.
   Crops:
   Barley (except Betzes, Klages): 1-4 leaf and prior to tillering. Application beyond the 4 leaf stage or after tillering will result in crop damage.
   Flax: 5-10 cm in height. During periods of stress [for example, very hot (28°C or 82°F)] or high humidity, flax may show leaf burn, retarded growth and a slight maturity delay. Avoid spraying flax under these conditions. Early evening spraying has been shown to be best.
   Wheat: No leaf stage restriction.
   Grasses: 2-5 leaf stage.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment only. Do not apply by air.

Rate: 1.4 L/ac.
Water volume: 45 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Only flat fan nozzles recommended.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For best results and maximum yield enhancement, apply when majority of weeds are in the 2-3 leaf stage. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing. When daytime temperatures are very hot (28°C or 82°F) and/or conditions are very dry and/or there is low humidity, plants are under stress. Application of Hoe-Grass during these periods may result in substantially reduced control. Under these conditions, yellow blotches may appear on crop leaves. These blotches will be rapidly outgrown and will not affect maturity or yield. Good spray coverage and penetration may be difficult if weed populations are extremely high. Apply the spray at a forward angle of 45° and ensure that weeds are young and actively growing. Hoe-Grass II must be applied at least 4 days before the use of any other herbicide to eliminate a reduction of control.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Diclofop-methyl possesses contact as well as systemic action. Uptake is primarily through the leaves. The site of action is the growing point. Bromoxynil is primarily a contact herbicide with limited translocation in susceptible annual broadleaf weeds.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Yellowing of susceptible plants are visible within 2-4 days. New leaf growth exhibits light chlorosis which deepens and browning develops within 10-14 days of application. Photosynthesis and growth are inhibited and uptake of water and nutrients ceases. Lack of adequate crown root development is 1 of the most distinguishable features of diclofop-methyl activity. Bromoxynil activity is evident within 24 hours as necrotic spots appear on the leaves of susceptible broadleaf weeds. This damage spreads rapidly until the plants ultimately die. Chlorosis may develop in the untreated leaves of these susceptible weeds even though very little movement of the bromoxynil occurs.
Precautions:
Barley: Under certain environmental conditions, yellow blotches may appear on the barley leaves. These blotches will be rapidly outgrown and will not affect maturity or yield.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 1 hour will decrease activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Some movement may occur if sufficient moisture is present.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated fields prior to harvest.
Drift: Avoid treatment near susceptible crops.
Succeeding crops: No restriction.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (2,350). Eye irritant. Toxic to fish. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled can be fatal. May cause burns to the skin and eyes.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store below freezing. If stored for 1 year or longer, shake well before using.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail and wild oats tolerant to diclofop-methyl have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada that have had a long history of repeated diclofop-methyl use. To delay selection or reduce the spread of diclofop-methyl tolerant green foxtail and wild oats, avoid use of Hoegrass 284 and Hoegrass II repeatedly in the same field.

HOE-GRASS 284 (diclofop-methyl)

Hoechst


DANGER CORROSIVE

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Liquid; 284 g/L; 20 L, 110 L, 400 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Lontrel (405 mL/ac only)(canola), Pardner [barley*, flax, wheat (durum, spring)], Decis [barley*, canola, flax, mustard, potatoes, wheat (durum, spring, winter)].
Note: * Barley (except Betzes or Klages).
Mixing restrictions: Mixing with any broadleaf herbicide other than those registered on the Hoe-Grass 284 label will result in a reduction of grassy weed control.

3. CROPS:

barley (8.2)(except Betzes, Klages)
beans, dry common (8.8) (only black, pinto, white)
beans, snap
buckwheat, tame (8.6)
canola (8.9)
carrots
fababeans (9.0)
flax (8.9)
lentils (8.4)
mustard, tame (8.9)
onion, dry bulb (8.6)
peas (field, processing) (9.0)
potatoes (8.7)
rye [fall (9.0), spring (8.7)]
soybeans (8.8)
sugar beets (8.5)
sunflowers (8.6)(except Corona)
triticale (8.5)
wheat, spring (8.5)
wheat (durum, winter) (8.9)

Forages, only in year of establishment
aflalfa (8.5)
alsike clover**
bromegrass (7.5)
clover (red, sweet) (8.0)
fescue, creeping red (7.9)
ryegrass, Russian wild (7.6)
sainfoin**
wheatgrass [crested (7.3), intermediate]

** Seedling legumes for seed production only.

4. WEEDS CONTROLLED: Wild oats (7.7), foxtail [green (7.6), yellow], barnyard grass (8.0), Persian darnel (6.8), volunteer corn (8.4).

5. WEEDS SUPPRESSED: None.

6. WHEN USED:
Weeds: Barnyard grass, foxtail, wild oats: 1-4 leaf. Persian darnel: 1-3 leaf. Volunteer corn: 15-25 cm.
Crops:
Barley: 1-4 leaf, prior to tillering.
Forages: Only in year of establishment; cannot use for food or feed.
Wheat: No leaf stage restriction.

7. HOW TO APPLY:
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment. Do not use controlled droplet application equipment.
Rate: 1.0-1.13 L/ac.
Beans, carrots, fababeans, onions, potatoes, soybeans, sugar beets: 1.4 L/ac.
Wild oats in 4-5 leaf stage: 1.1 L/ac.
When tank mixing: 1.13 L/ac, except with Decis 1.0-1.13 L/ac.
Water volume: Air: 14 L/ac minimum. Ground: 45 L/ac.
Pressure: Air: 300 kPa. Ground: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Only flat fan recommended.

8. APPLICATION TIPS: Do not use on Betzes and Klages barley. When tank mixing with bromoxynil do not delay Hoe-Grass 284 application if grassy weed is in correct stage. Reduced control can be expected if Hoe-Grass 284 is applied to weeds growing under stress. Control may be further reduced if tank mixed. Apply at least 4 days before any broadleaf herbicide, except bromoxynil products, to eliminate a reduced grass kill from Hoe-Grass 284. Not recommended to apply Hoe-Grass 284 after a broadleaf herbicide, during periods of stress, plants are not actively growing, when daytime temperatures are very hot (28°C or 82°F) and/or conditions are very dry and/or there is low humidity. Application of Hoe-Grass during these periods may result in substantially reduced control. Under these conditions, yellow blotches may appear on crop leaves. These blotches will be rapidly outgrown and will not affect maturity or yield. Good spray coverage and penetration may be difficult if weed populations are extremely high. Apply the spray at a forward angle of 45° and ensure that weeds are young and actively growing.

9. HOW IT WORKS: Contact as well as systemic action. Uptake primarily through leaves and translocated to growing point. Penetration and uptake via roots may occur if soil is sufficiently moist and the rate of application is relatively high.

10. EXPECTED RESULTS: Yellowing of susceptible plants is noticeable within 2-4 days of application. New leaf growth exhibits light chlorosis which deepens and browning develops 10-14 days after application. Photosynthesis and growth are inhibited and uptake of water and nutrients ceases. Lack of adequate crown root development is evident on wild oats as well as in some sensitive barley varieties.

11. EFFECTS OF RAINFALL: Rainfall within 1 hour will decrease activity.

12. MOVEMENT IN SOIL: Some movement in soil if sufficient moisture is present.

13. GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:
Drift: Danger from drift is low.
Grazing restrictions: Do not graze treated fields prior to harvest. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
Succeeding crops: No restriction.

14. TOXICITY: Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (2,350). Toxic to fish. Non-toxic to birds. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled can be fatal.

15. PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. STORAGE: Do not store below freezing. If stored 1 year or longer, shake well before using.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail and wild oats tolerant to diclofop-methyl have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada that have had a long history of repeated diclofop-methyl use. To delay selection or reduce the spread of diclofop-methyl tolerant green foxtail and wild oats, avoid use of Hoegrass 284 and Hoegrass II repeatedly in the same field.

HYVAR X (bromacil)

DuPont

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Wettable Powder; Hyvar X; 80%; 2 kg, 25 kg bags. Water Soluble Liquid; Hyvar X-L; 240 g/L; 4 L, 10 L jugs.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing instructions: Hyvar X: Weigh out proper amount of Hyvar X and mix into necessary volume of water (minimum 20 L/kg of Hyvar X). Agitate continuously by mechanical or hydraulic means.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas only. Total vegetation control.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** A non-selective, total vegetation control chemical for weeds, grasses and some brush.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable
6. **WHEN USED:** Just before or during the period of active growth of weeds. Do not apply when ground is frozen.
   Brush: Apply in spring or summer as a basal (spot) treatment.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   Hyvar X-L:
   With: Power sprayer. Handguns, backpack sprayers or a watering can may be used to treat small areas.
   Rate:
   Initial treatment: Apply 12-18 L/ac. Higher dosage on soils containing 5% or more organic matter, or soils high in clay content.
   Retreatment of regrowth: 7-9 L/ac.
   Small areas: 450 mL/100 m^2.
   Brush control: Spot Treatment Undiluted: At 8 mL/m of tree height up to 3 m. Four or five 8 mL deposits around the root collar for brush taller than 3 m with a spot gun. Spot Treatment Diluted: mix 1 L in 5 L of water, apply in 55 mL deposits with a spot gun.
   Hyvar X:
   With: Same as Hyvar X-L, except more efficient agitation of the spray solution is required.
   Rate:
   Initial treatment: 3-5 kg/ac. Use the higher dosage on soils containing 5% or more organic matter, or soils high in clay content.
   Retreatment of regrowth: 1.5-2.7 kg/ac.
   Small areas: 135 g/100 m^2.
   Brush control: Mix 870 g Hyvar X in 10 L of water and apply 30-60 mL/stem 5-10 cm in basal diameter. Wet base of stem to point of runoff.
   Water volume: 100-1000 L/ac. Use enough water to uniformly cover the area to be treated. Hyvar X-L: With a handgun apply 650 L of spray solution/ac. Hyvar X: Minimum of 20 L of water/kg of Hyvar X.
   Nozzles: Screens should be 50 mesh or larger.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
   Weed control: If dense growth is present, results will be improved if vegetation is removed before treatment. **Do not apply to slopes as soil erosion may occur.** Do not apply to brush standing in water, lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Applying, draining or flushing equipment too near feeding roots of susceptible vegetation may cause injury. Thoroughly clean all traces of Hyvar from application equipment immediately after use.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Hyvar X is readily absorbed through the roots but much less readily through the leaves. Once in the plant it inhibits photosynthesis.
   Caution: Do not apply closer than 1.5 times the height of desirable vegetation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Susceptible plants become chlorotic and then die. Vegetation kill is faster with higher rainfall. Degree and duration of control depends on amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall, and other conditions. Brush: final kill may not take place until the year following treatment. **Poor results may be expected if** weed growth too mature or if there is insufficient rainfall.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall will carry the chemical into the root zone where it is absorbed.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Movement in soil is dependent upon soil type and soil moisture. Bromacil will move faster in a vertical direction in sandy soils than in soils high in organic matter or clay content. Movement can be severe on slopes.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Drift: All crops and ornamentals may be injured by chemical drift. Do not apply in areas subject to severe soil erosion.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (5,200). Toxic to fish. Intake of Hyvar X-L can cause damage to lungs, liver, heart and kidney and lead to a coma. May also cause blindness.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Hyvar X-L is combustible. While applying undiluted product, do not smoke and keep away from heat and open flame. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Hyvar X: Store in a cool dry place. Hyvar X-L: Combustible, keep away from heat or open flame. Do not allow to freeze.

IPCO GRANULAR SOIL STERILANT

CAUTION POISON

(sodium metaborate tetrahydrate+sodium chlorate+diuron)
IPCO

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Dry granule; 66.5% sodium metaborate tetrahydrate + 30% sodium chlorate + 1.25% diuron; 1 kg, 4 kg, 22.7 kg bags.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas; where long term, total vegetation control is desired.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** All growth. Annual broadleaf weeds and grasses. Perennial weeds.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable.
6. **WHEN USED:** In early spring when weeds are small, up to 15 cm tall, or in fall when weeds are dormant.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Shaker can, mechanical spreader or knapsack sprayer.
   Rate:
   Annual weeds: 0.5-1 kg/10 m^2 - for dry application apply when rain is expected or water in.
   Persistent perennial weeds: 1-2 kg/10 m^2 - either at maturity of weed or on damp soil in spring. Use higher rates on deep rooted perennials.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
   Limitations
   Do not apply in hot, dry weather.
   To avoid fire hazard from dead and dry vegetation, treat when weeds are small. If growth is well advanced, mow and rake before treatment.
   Do not apply on or near desirable plants or on areas into which their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
   Dried chemical residue on organic matter can be explosive.
   Spray solution will damage leather.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Kills through contact action. Persists in the soil and provides prolonged control of germinating seedlings and regrowth from perennial roots. Length of control depends on: species, rate, soil type, rainfall, vegetation cover, and time of application.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Seedlings are controlled quickly. Slower kill on perennial weeds.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall will move the chemical into the soil and enhance its activity. In areas of high rainfall or sandy soils, the residual effect is reduced due to leaching.
12 **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Limited.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Treated area will be rendered more or less unproductive for 1 or more years.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (2,000). May cause irritation of eyes, nose, throat and skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page for 21 further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in cool, dry place. Avoid direct contact with ground or concrete floors when storing.

KARMEX (diuron)

DuPont

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Wettable Powder; 80%; 2 kg, 25 kg packs, Dry flowable; 80%; 2 kg, 25 kg packs.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing instructions: Agitate continuously by mechanical or hydraulic means.
3. **CROPS:** Asparagus; irrigation and drainage ditches, ponds, dug-outs and spot treatment for general weed control. Non-crop areas.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Broadleaf and grassy weed seedlings.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable.
6. **WHEN USED:** May be used at any time, except when the ground is frozen. Best results obtained when applied shortly before weed growth begins. Dense weed growth should be removed first then treatment applied. Sufficient rainfall or irrigation is necessary following treatment to carry the chemical to the root zone.
   Asparagus (established): No earlier than 4 weeks before spear emergence and no later than the early cutting period.
   Irrigation and drainage ditches: Before expected seasonal rainfall, if possible when soil in the ditch is still moist. Apply during the non-crop season when the ditch is not in use.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Field sprayer, hand sprayer, back-pack or sprinkling can.
   Rate:
   General weed control: Sandy or sandy loam soils 5.8-11 kg/ac. Clays or high organic soils 16-22 kg/ac. Use the lower rate when annual weed growth predominates and where only one season's control is desired.
   Retreatment of regrowth: Annuals and seedlings 500 g/ac.
   Irrigation and drainage ditches: 250-750 g/100 m^2 or 9.3-27 kg/ac. Flush once before using for irrigation purposes. Karmex must be fixed in the soil by moisture to minimize movement in irrigation water.
   Spot treatment: Couch grass, toadflax 0.75-1.0 kg/100 m^2.
   Small areas: 50 g/10 m^2 is equal to 20.2 kg/ac.
   Water volume: Use 100-160 L of water/acre to provide thorough, uniform coverage.
   Nozzles: Screens should be 50 mesh or larger.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not use on sand, loamy sand, or gravelly soils with less than 1% organic matter. Spray booms must be shut off while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping as injury to the crop may result. Do not apply to newly seeded asparagus or to young plants during the first growing season after setting or on plants with exposed roots as severe injury may result. **Do not apply to slopes as soil erosion may occur.** Applying, draining or flushing equipment too near feeding roots of susceptible vegetation may cause injury. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Thoroughly clean all traces of Karmex from application equipment after use.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Diuron is readily absorbed through the root system and less readily absorbed through stem and foliage.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Susceptible plants become chlorotic soon after treatment and then die. Degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall, and other conditions. Regrowth of plantain, thistle, or wild carrot will indicate that retreatment is necessary. **Poor control may be expected if** inadequate rate or weeds too old or insufficient rainfall.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall will activate the chemical, carrying it into the root zone.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Diuron absorbs readily to the soil and there is little movement by leaching.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Drift: All crops and ornamentals may be injured by chemical drift.
    Succeeding crops: Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (3,400). Non-toxic to birds and fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool dry place.

KERB 50W (propyzamide)

Rohm and Haas

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Wettable Powder; 50%; 2.0 kg bags. **Order directly from UnitedAgri Products, Wilbur-Ellis or Van Waters and Rogers.**
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None specified.
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa (established) (8.7), bird's-foot trefoil (established), grass (established), pastures (grass/legume).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barley [foxtail (7.5), volunteer]	most annual grasses (8.3)	orchard grass (8.3)	timothy
chickweed (8.2)	oats, wild (5.9)	quackgrass, seedling (7.4)	wheat, volunteer

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Fall: Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil. Apply between October 1 and freeze-up. Best results are obtained when soil temperature is low but above freezing and soil moisture is high.
   Spring: Alfalfa (grown for seed). For optimum control, the soil temperature should be cool.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment only.
   Rate:

Fall	**g/ac**
Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil (established)	
- annual grasses, volunteer grain, wild oats	710
- quackgrass, orchard grass, timothy, chickweed	910-1310
Pasture (established)- Brown, Dark Brown, Grey Wooded soils	275-365
- Thin Black or Black soils	365-455
Spring	
Alfalfa (grown for seed)	
- annual grasses, volunteer grain, wild oats	710 (maximum)
- quackgrass, orchard grass, timothy, chickweed	910 (maximum)

   Water volume: 40-200 L/ac.
   Incorporation: None. Spring application on alfalfa, if soil temperature is high and moisture content low, a light incorporation is recommended.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan. 50 mesh or larger metal filters and nozzle screens.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not use on highly organic peat or muck soils. Avoid application to timothy, fescue, or perennial bluegrass. In fall, rain in 1 or 2 days, or a light overhead irrigation (1.25-2.5 cm) improves results.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Root absorption. Inhibits cell division.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Plant growth stops, turns brown and dies.
11. **EFFECT OF RAINFALL:** Improves efficacy.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Very little leaching. Readily absorbed on organic matter.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not harvest or graze within 90 days of applying 1.3 kg/ac or 60 days after lower rates. Wait 9 months before planting other crops.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) rats = technical (5,620-8,350).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in cool dry place.

KRENITE (fosamine)

DuPont

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Water Soluble Liquid; 480 g/L; 10 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Non-ionic surfactants: Tween 20.
3. **CROPS:** Brush control on non-crop areas only.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

alder	cherry*	hemlock*	poplar (trembling aspen, largetooth aspen*)
ash	elm	maple	spruce, white*
beech	fir, balsam*	oak	
birch	hazel	pine	

* Highest rate.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable.
6. **WHEN USED:** From mid-June to end of July.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: High volume ground equipment.
   Rate: 10.0-15.0 L/1,000 L of water. Add 1-2 L of surfactant to the mixture. Use higher rate for balsam fir, cherry, hemlock, largetooth aspen, white spruce.
   Water volume: 200-1,200 L of spray solution/ac to point of runoff.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply to food crops. A non-ionic surfactant is required to control most conifers and to control the root suckering of deciduous brush.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by leaves, stems and buds. Restricts bud development the following spring.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Injury may not be observed until the following spring, particularly if minimum rates are used or if cool temperatures prevail when spraying is done. Plants will fail to develop leaves and subsequently die.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 24 hours of application may reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Little downward movement as Krenite readily adsorbs to soil colloids.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze on land treated with Krenite.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (24,000). Non-toxic to birds and fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool dry place.

KROVAR I (bromacil + diuron)

DuPont

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Wettable Powder; 40% bromacil + 40% diuron; 2 kg, 25 kg bags.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing instructions: Weigh out the proper amount of Krovar and mix into necessary volume of water (minimum 20L water/kg of Krovar). Agitate continuously by mechanical or hydraulic means. Do not use air agitation.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas only. Total vegetation control.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Most annual and perennial weeds and grasses.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable.
6. **WHEN USED:** Before weeds emerge or when actively growing. Remove dense growth before treatment. Do not apply when ground is frozen. Sufficient moisture is required to carry the chemical to the root zone of the weeds.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Boom sprayer, handgun, back pack, or sprinkling can.
   Rate:
   General weed control: 5.3-7.3 kg/ac. Use higher rates on soils containing 5% or more organic matter or soils high in clay content. Use 5.5 kg/ac on sandy or sandy loam soils only.
   Retreatment of regrowth: 2.75-3.6 kg/ac when annual weeds reappear on previously treated sites.
   Small areas: 180 g/100 m^2, approximately 7.3 kg/ac.
   Water volume: 20 L water (minimum)/kg of Krovar I. 100-1000 L/ac. Use enough water to uniformly cover area to be treated.
   Nozzles: Screens should be 50 mesh or larger.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Applying, draining or flushing equipment too near feeding roots of susceptible vegetation may cause injury. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. **Do not apply to slopes as soil erosion may occur.** Thoroughly clean all traces of Krovar I from application equipment immediately after use.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Readily absorbed through the roots, leaves and stems.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Plants become chlorotic and then die. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall, and other factors. **Poor results occur if** weeds are too mature or insufficient rainfall.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall will leach the chemical into the root zone.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Movement in soil is faster with heavier rainfall. Do not use in areas subject to soil erosion.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Drift: All crops and ornamentals may be injured by chemical drift.
    Succeeding crops: Krovar I is a non-selective residual herbicide. It should only be used on non-crop areas where bare ground is desired.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = bromacil (5,200), diuron (3,400). Non-toxic to birds. Toxic to fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place.

LADDOK (bentazon + atrazine)

BASF


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid Suspension; 200 g/L bentazon + 200 g/L atrazine; 1 X 10 L Laddok + 1 X 8 L Assist Oil Concentrate.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Surfactant: Assist Oil Concentrate.
3. **CROPS:** Corn (field, seed, silage, sweet). Seed corn producers should consult the seed corn company regarding tolerance of seed production lines to Laddok + Assist Oil Concentrate.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buttercup	groundsel, common*	nightshade, black	rape, bird*
chickweed, common	lady's-thumb	pigweed, redroot*	smartweeds, annual
cocklebur	lamb's-quarters*	purslane	spurry, corn
cudweed, low	mustard, wild	ragweed (common, giant)*	thistle, Russian
galinsoga, hairy			velvetleaf

   * Triazine resistant strains of these weeds are controlled by Laddok.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply early post-emergence when weeds are small and actively growing (usually corresponds to corn growth stages of one to five leaves). Under good growing conditions the most effective time for application usually is 18-28 days after planting. A cultivation may be necessary if additional weeds emerge after the application. Corn is tolerant to Laddok at all stages of growth.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Rate: 1.2-1.6 L/ac. Use the rate appropriate for weed size as shown in the application rate table of the Laddok label. Where **Dual** has been applied as a pre-emergent grass herbicide the application rate of Laddok may be reduced to 0.8-1.0 L/ac. Assist Oil Concentrate at 1.0 L/100 L of spray volume should be added for all applications of Laddok.
   Water volume: 80-160 L/ac.
   Pressure: 275-400 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan or cone type only recommended.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Best results if weeds are young and actively growing. Do not apply where runoff erosion is likely to occur. Do not apply if crop is under stress from prolonged cold weather, poor fertility or when crop is wet and succulent from recent rainfall as crop injury may occur. It is important to obtain complete spray coverage of al leaves for best control.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Both bentazon and atrazine are contact herbicides interfering with photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Turn yellow, then brown, usually within 2 weeks.
    Crops: Occassionally show light leaf speckling. **Poor results may occur if** weeds are too mature, failure to penetrate crop canopy or under conditions of prolonged cool weather or drought.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Within 6-8 hours may reduce activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Very little, except in sandy soil and with excessive moisture.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Grazing restrictions: Treated plants can be used for silage.
    Succeeding crops: On very light soils with low organic matter some atrazine may carry over and injure susceptible crops. Injury may also occur if land treated with Laddok is planted to any crop other than corn in the same season.

14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (3,000). Intake may cause convulsions and coma.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool dry place above 0°C.

LASER
(fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + bromoxynil + MCPA)


CAUTION POISON

Hoechst

1. **FORMULATION:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 236.5 g/L; 20 L, 110 L, 400 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Spring wheats and canary seed. Do not apply on durum wheat.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Bluebur, buckwheat [tartary, wild], night-flowering catchfly, scentless chamomile, cow cockle, cocklebur, common groundsel, flixweed, foxtail (green), kochia, lady's-thumb, lamb's-quarters, mustard [ball, wild], red-root pigweed, smartweed [green, pale], shepherd's-purse, stinkweed, volunteer rapeseed, volunteer sunflower.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Grassy weeds: Green foxtail apply at 1-6 leaf stage. This means that Laser must be applied to a plant where the number of leaves on the main shoot plus tillers does not exceed 6. (The counting of tillers as leaves is not in agreement with this publication, see page vi).
   Broadleaf weeds: Seedling up to 4 leaf stage. Buckwheats, stinkweed, mustards, lamb's-quarters and common groundsel - seedling up to 8 leaf stage. Spray Russian thistle and kochia before plants are 5 cm high.
   Crop: Apply to wheat or canary seed that has a minimum of 2 leaves and up to a maximum of 6 leaves on the main stem plus 3 tillers.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by aircraft.
   Rate: 1 L/ac.
   Water volume: Ground: 45 L/ac.
   Pressure: Ground: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Only 110° or 80° flat fan recommended. Application of the spray at a forward angle of 45° will result in better coverage and penetration of the canopy. Do not use flood jet nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not treat cereals underseeded with forages. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing. When daytime temperatures before or after application are very hot (28°C or 82°F) and/or conditions are very dry and/or there is low humidity, plants are under stress. Application of Laser during these periods may result in substantially reduced control. Under these conditions, yellow blotches may appear on crop leaves. These blotches will be rapidly outgrown and will not affect maturity of yield. Good spray coverage and penetration may be difficult if weed populations are extremely high.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:**
   Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: Contact as well as systemic, no soil activity. Regions of high meristematic activity, such as the root and shoot tips are known to be affected.
   Bromoxynil: Inhibits photosynthesis and plant respiration.
   MCPA: Disrupts cell division and causes abnormal growth responses that affect respiration and food reserves.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Canary seed: Yellowing, stunting and delayed maturity may occur.
    Foxtail: Reduction of leaf growth and chlorotic blotching within 1-3 days after application. Initial development of leaf chlorosis within 5-8 after application and complete death within 14-21 days after application.
    Broadleaf weeds: Small burnt spots on the leaf can appear within hours, death takes up to 2 weeks.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Do not apply Laser if rain is expected within 1 hour.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl appears to undergo rapid hydrolysis in the soil. Bromoxynil and MCPA are readily leached from the soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Grazing restrictions: Do not graze treated fields prior to harvest.
    Pre-harvest intervals: 60 days.
    Succeeding crops: No restriction.

14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (1,510). Intake of a large dose may cause sudden collapse and coma.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store below freezing. If stored for one year or longer, shake well before using.

LASER DF (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl+ MCPA + thifensulfuron)


CAUTION POISON

Hoechst

1. **FORMULATION:**
Greenfox: Emulsifiable Concentrate; 28 g/L fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 336 g/L MCPA Ester; 10.1 L container.
DF: Dryflowable; 75% thifensulfuron; 162 g container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None. No surfactant required.
3. **CROPS:** All spring wheats. Durum wheat only if 2,4-D Ester is added to tank mix (see below for 2,4-D rate).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buckwheat, wild
burdock
chickweed
cocklebur
cockle, cow
flixweed*
foxtail, green
green smartweed
hemp-nettle
hoary cress**
horsetail, field**
kochia
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
mustards (except dog and green tansy)
pigweed (redroot and Russian)
plantain**
prickly lettuce
radish, wild
ragweeds
rapeseed, volunteer
Russian thistle*
shepherd's-purse
spurry, corn
stinkweed
sunflower, annual
vetch

* Spring seedings only.
** Top growth control only.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
Crop: Apply when the crop has a minimum of 2 leaves and up to maximum of 6 leaves on the main stem plus 3 tillers.
Annual grassy weeds: Apply when green foxtail is in the 1 to 6 leaf stage of growth. Total number of leaves on main shoot and tillers not to exceed 6.
Broadleaf weeds: Annual sunflower, ball mustard, burdock, cocklebur, field horsetail, flixweed, hoary cress, kochia, mustards, plantain, prickly lettuce, ragweeds, Russian pigweed, shepherd's-purse, vetch and wild radish - apply at 2-4 leaf stage; corn spurry, cow cockle, green smartweed, hemp-nettle, lady's-thumb, lamb's-quarters, redroot pigweed, Russian thistle, stinkweed, volunteer rapeseed and wild mustard - apply when weeds are less than 10 cm tall or across; chickweed - apply at 1-6 leaf stage; wild buckwheat - apply at 1-3 leaf stage. Apply to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled.
Note: Treatment at the 3 to 4 leaf stage of crops and weeds usually combines maximum crop tolerance and weed susceptibility. Some broadleaf weeds may not be controlled if infestation is heavy, weeds are in bud or weather is dry and cool.
7. **HOW TO APPLY**
With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by aircraft.
Rate:
Greenfox - 0.51 L/ac. **DF** - 8.1 g/ac. **Durum wheat** - Add 70 mL/ac 2,4-D LV600 or 60 mL/ac 2,4-D LV700.
Water: 45 L/ac.
Pressure: Ground - 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Only 110˚ or 80˚ stainless steel flat fan nozzles are recommended. Uniform, thorough coverage is important to achieve good control.

Mixing instructions:

1. Assure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean.
2. Fill the tank half full with clean water and start agitation or bypass system.
3. Slowly add the correct amount of DF (container #1) to the spray tank. Agitate thoroughly until DF is completely in suspension.
4. Add the correct amount of Greenfox (container #2) and continue agitation.
5. Triple rinse the containers into the spray tank.
6. Add the remaining amount of water while agitation continues. Spray out immediately. Spray mixture should not be left in tank overnight.
7. On repeat loads, prepare a DF slurry in water by slowly adding the correct amount of thifensulfuron to 20 litres of water, and add to spray tank. Agitate thoroughly until completely in suspension. Repeat steps 4, 5 and 6.

Sprayer cleanup:

When moving into wheat, barley, rye or flax:

When moving into Wheat, Barley, Spring or Fall Rye, or Flax immediately following the application of Laser DF Tank Mix, clean the sprayer by thoroughly flushing with a water/detergent mixture.

Note: Broadleaf crops can be damaged by Laser DF Tank Mix residues in the spray tank even after a number of applications of a different product. It is critical to thoroughly clean and remove all traces of Laser DF Tank Mix from the spray tank prior to moving into a broadleaf crop.

When moving into broadleaf crops:

In all cases, prior to spraying a broadleaf crop (such as Canola, Peas, Lentils, Alfalfa, Sugarbeets, Vegetables, etc.) complete a thorough cleaning of the tank, because DF component of the Laser DF Tank Mix can cause crop injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Follow the cleanup instructions below to ensure adequate sprayer cleaning and removal of the Laser DF Tank Mix.

Cleanup instructions prior to spraying broadleaf crops:

1. Drain tank; then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of ten minutes to remove all visible residues.
2. Fill the tank with clean water while adding 1 litre of household ammonia (containing a minimum of 3% ammonia) per 100 L of water. Fill boom and hoses with solution and allow sprayer to sit for 15 minutes and then drain.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes flushing water through the hoses and boom.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not treat spring wheat underseeded to forages. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing. When daytime temperatures before or after application are very hot (28˚C or 82˚F) and/or conditions are very dry and/or there is low humidity, plants are under stress. Application of Laser DF tank mix during these periods may result in substantially reduced control. Application of the spray at a forward angle of 45˚ will result in better penetration of the canopy and better coverage. Do not apply to crop that is stressed by severe weather conditions, frost, low fertility, drought, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage as crop injury may result.
   Caution: If Laser DF is to be applied to **durum wheat**, ensure the correct amount of 2,4-D is added to every spray tank, otherwise severe damage to durum wheat will occur.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:**
   Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: Contact as well as systemic, no soil activity. Regions of high meristematic activity, such as root and shoot tips are known to be affected. MCPA: disrupts cell division and causes abnormal growth responses that affect respiration and food reserves. Thifensulfuron: absorbed by foliage. Inhibits cell elongation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Grassy weeds - reduction of leaf growth and chlorotic blotching within 1-3 days after application. Initial development of leaf chlorosis within 5-8 days after application and complete death within 14-21 days after application. Broadleaf weeds - growth stops almost immediately. Discoloration of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. **Poor results may be expected if** improper mixing, timing, coverage, or when weeds are under drought stress.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Do not apply Laser DF if rain is expected within 2 hours.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl appears to undergo rapid hydrolysis in the soil. MCPA is readily leached from the soil. Thifensulfuron moves little in the soil and has a very short life in the soil.
13. **GRAZING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated fields prior to harvest. Pre-harvest interval: 70 days.
14. **TOXICITY:** Greenfox - acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = 3,090. DF - acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) > 5,000.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Keep away from fire or open flame or other sources of heat. **Cannot** be stored below freezing. If stored for 1 year or longer, shake well before using. Store the tightly closed containers away from seeds, fertilizer, plants and foodstuffs. Do not use or store in or around the home.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, the Refine component of Refine W.O. and the Plus component of Triumph Plus. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra, Refine W.O. and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.

LENTAGRAN (pyridate)

United Agri Products

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Wettable powder, 45% pyridate; 1 kg. water soluble bags, 8 x 1 kg/carton.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** (corn) Atrazine, (tomatoes) Metribuzin. Do not use with oil surfactants.
   Mix instructions: Fill spray tank about 1/2 full with water. Add the required amount of Lentagran 45 WP. When used in combination with other products, add wettable powders or dry flowables first, followed by aqueous flowables, then emulsifiable concentrates. Agitate thoroughly and continuously. When all materials have been added and thoroughly agitated, add the remainder of the amount of water to be used for spraying. Agitation must be continued during spraying until spray tank is empty. Contents of spray tank should be used immediately and may not be stored.
3. **CROP:** Corn - seed, field, sweet; tomatoes, cabbage.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   Lentagran + tank mixes:

lamb's-quarters	ragweed, common
mustard, wild	smartweed
nightshade	shepherd's purse
pigweed, redroot	velvet leaf
purslane	

   Lentagran:

lamb's-quarters	pigweed, redroot

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:**
   Lentagran: None.
   Lentagran and tank mixes:

buckwheat, wild	foxtail (green, yellow)
grass (crab, barnyard)	lady's thumb

6. **WHEN USED:** Lentagran can be used alone or in tank mix combinations with Atrazine (corn) or metribuzin (tomatoes) for broadleaf weed control. For broadleaf and grassy weed control, it is recommended that Lentagran alone or Lentagran tank mixes follow a preplant incorporated or pre-emergent grass herbicide.
   Lentagran and Atrazine - post emergent. Apply up to the 4 leaf stage of broadleaf weeds and up to the 3 leaf stage of grassy weeds.
   Lentagran and Metribuzin - post emergent. Do not apply before the tomato plants reach the five leaf stage. Apply when weeds are in the 1-4 leaf stage.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:** With ground equipment.
   Rates:
   Lentagran: 810 g/acre.
   Lentagran + Atrazine: 400 g/acre + 400 gai/acre.
   Lentagran + Metribuzin: 400-800 g/acre + 60-121 g ai/acre.
   Water volume: Apply with 60-120 L/acre.
   Pressure: 175 - 250 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply more than once a year.
   Lentagran + Atrazine Application: Lentagran + Atrazine are to be applied in a sequential treatment with a pre-emergent grass herbicide, or in fields with no or low grass infestation.
   Lentagran and Metribuzin: Apply as directed spray to lower 1/3 of tomato plant. For broader spectrum weed control including grasses, apply trifluralin as a preplant incorporated, then follow, as directed with the Lentagran and metribuzin.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Rapidly absorbed by leaves. Interferes with photosynthetic process in susceptible weeds.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Visible evidence generally occurs within 4-7 days of application. Activity is evident by marginal yellowing, followed by browning and yellowing of the entire leaf. Activity is more rapid at high temperature and under good growing conditions. Weed control under drought conditions may be decreased.
11. **EFFECT OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 1-2 hours after application may decrease activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** No movement in soils.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not harvest for either human or animal consumption for at least 45 days after application. Grazing and cropping restrictions should also be followed as per the atrazine and metribuzin label precautions. Do not apply when conditions favour drift from target area.

14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate mammalian toxicity oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (Lentagran) 2,230. An eye irritant. Potential skin sensitizer.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: If on skin**, wash with plenty of soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. **If in eyes**, wash and flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not freeze.

LEXONE (metribuzin)

BASF

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Dry Flowable; Lexone DF; 75%; Toss-N-Go Bags; 2.5 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Banvel (barley, wheat), Eptam 8-E (potatoes), MCPA amine 500 (barley, wheat), Treflan 545 EC (fababeans), Gramoxone (potatoes).
   Mix instructions: Shake Lexone L containers well before adding to tank.
3. **CROPS:** Barley(8.9)(except Klondike), fababeans (Lexone+Treflan), lentils, peas (field) (8.5) **(Lexone DF only)**, potatoes (8.6)(except red skinned, or early maturing varieties, Belleisle, ND 146-4R, Rideau, Shepody, Tobique), tomatoes, wheat (8.5)(spring).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buckwheat, tartary (5.3)	lady's-thumb	pigweed, redroot (7.1)	smartweeds, green (8.5)
chickweed (8.1)	lamb's-quarters (8.4)	rapeseed, volunteer (8.8)	spurry, corn (7.1)
hemp-nettle (8.4)	mustard (ball, wild)(8.0)	shepherd's-purse	stinkweed (8.2)

   Note: Weeds controlled will depend on rate and method of application.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Barley, wheat: Lexone, 2-5 leaf; Banvel Mix, 2-3 leaf; MCPA Mix, 3-5 leaf.
   Fababeans: Treflan Mix, pre-plant incorporated in spring or fall.
   Lentils: Apply before vines are 15 cm long and after weeds have emerged but are less than 5 cm in height or diameter.
   Peas (field; dryland)(Lexone DF only): When weeds are less than 5 cm tall and before pea vines are 15 cm long. Do not use of peas undersown to forages. Do not apply on sandy textured soils containing less than 3% organic matter.
   Potatoes: Crop injury may result if used on sandy or coarse textured soils with less than 1% organic matter. Resistence to Lexone varies among varieties. Test for safety on a limited area before large scale sprays are adopted. Do not use on red skinned or early maturing varieties, Belleisle, ND 146-4R, Rideau, Shepody, or Tobique.
   Potatoes (dryland): Lexone, early post-emergent - apply over the top of potato plants soon after emergence and before weeds are 4 cm tall. Eptam Mix, pre-plant incorporated: apply as by Eptam label. Crop injury may occur if used on soil with greater than 7% organic matter or, on sandy or coarse textured soils with less than 2% organic matter.
   Potatoes (irrigated): Lexone, pre-emergent: a single application after planting (at least 5 cm deep) or hilling but before crop emerges and before weeds are 3 cm tall. Lexone, early post-emergent: applied following 3 or more successive days of sunny weather. Treat before weeds are 3 cm tall and potatoes are less than 10 cm tall. Lexone, pre+post-emergent - same as early post-emergent but do not apply more than 910 mL/ac or 567 g/ac per season.
   Tomato transplants, grown for processing only: As directed spray before weeds are 4 cm tall. Avoid spray contact with at least 2/3 of the tomato foliage. Best results when plants are well established about 3 weeks after transplanting. Do not apply to direct-seeded tomatoes.

7. HOW TO APPLY:

With: Ground equipment. 50 mesh line strainer and screens.

Water volume: Barley, fababeans, wheat (spring): 32-40 L/ac. Potatoes: dryland 81-121 L/ac; irrigated 61-121 L/ac. Tomato transplants, grown for processing only: 81 L/ac. Lentils, peas (field, dryland): 40 L/ac (min.).

Rate:

Crop	Lexone DF (g/ac)	Tank Mix
Barley	110-142	NA*
Barley, wheat (spring)	110	Banvel 480 - 93 mL/ac
Barley, wheat (spring)	110-142	MCPA Amine 345-445 mL/ac
Wheat (spring)	110	NA
Fababeans (fall)	160-220	Treflan 545 EC 810-1050 mL/ac
Fababeans (spring)	140-220	Treflan 545 EC 610-810 mL/ac
Lentils	115	NA
Peas (field; dryland) post-emergent	115-150	Do **not** tank mix
Potatoes (dryland) early post-emergent	140	NA
Potatoes (dryland) pre-plant	140-220	Eptam 8-E 1.7-2.2 L/ac
Potatoes (irrigated) early post-emergent	285-390	NA
Potatoes (irrigated) pre-emergent	260-567	NA
Potatoes (irrigated) pre + post-emergent	567 maximum	NA
Potatoes (irrigated and dryland) pre-emergent	335-485	
Tomato transplants (light soils)	130	NA
Tomato transplants (medium soils)	260	NA
Tomato transplants (heavy soils)	260-445	NA

* NA-Not Applicable.

** NR-Not Registered.

8. APPLICATION TIPS: Allow 4-5 day interval before or after application of wild oat herbicides. If frost occurs, allow 4-5 day interval for crop to recover before applying Lexone. Crop must be planted at least 5 cm deep.

9. HOW IT WORKS: A systemic herbicide absorbed by foliage and roots. Affected plants become chlorotic and stunted. Death usually occurs 10-14 days after treatment. Because Lexone leaves a residue in the soil, control of shallow germinating weeds (eg. chickweed) occurs throughout the growing season.

10. EXPECTED RESULTS:

Weeds: Should start to yellow within 7-10 days after treatment.

Crop: Temporary (7-10 days) lightening in colour and occasionally a slight reduction in height may occur, especially if frost or abnormally high temperatures occur within 1-2 days of application. Injury to barley can occur if there is shading for 12 hours after spraying. Thus avoid late evening or cloudy day applications. **Poor results may be expected if** it rains immediately after application or weeds are under stress or too mature.

11. EFFECTS OF RAINFALL: Do not spray if rain is expected within 2 hours.

Peas: Weed control may be reduced if rain falls within 6 hours after spraying. Heavy rainfall immediately after application may decrease activity.

12. MOVEMENT IN SOIL: Readily leached in sandy soils low in organic matter. Little leaching occurs in soils with high organic matter.

13. GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS: Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Peas (field): do not apply within 70 days of harvest.

Grazing restrictions: Do not graze or feed to livestock within 30 days of application. Peas (field): do not graze or feed treated crop until 70 days after application.

Succeeding crops: Canola, celery, cole crops, cucurbits, lettuce, onions, peppers, spinach, sugar beets, sunflowers, table beets, and turnips may be injured if planted in Lexone treated soil both during year of application and the following crop year. Fall seeded or cover crops such as oats and rye may be injured if seeded during the same season as Lexone treatment.

14. TOXICITY: Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (1,100-2,300). Slightly toxic to fish and birds. Non-toxic to bees.

15. PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. STORAGE: Lexone DF: cool dry place.

Note: A similar product is Sencor.

LONTREL (clopyralid)

DowElanco

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Solution; 200 g/L; 4 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Canola: Fusilade 250, Hoe-Grass 284, Poast; Flax: Poast, Poast+MCPA (amine). Oats: MCPA (amine or ester); Wheat and Barley: 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester).
   Mixing restrictions: Add 1/2 amount of water to tank, add Lontrel, add more water, add other herbicide, then add remaining amount of water.
3. **CROPS:** Canola, sugarbeets, wheat, oats, barley, flax, summerfallow, non-crop farmland, strawberries, timothy, creeping red fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, smooth bromegrass, reed canary grass, altari wild ryegrass, Russian wild ryegrass, slender wheat grass, meadow fescue, tall fescue, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, crested wheat grass, intermediate wheat grass and tall wheat grass*.
   * Forage production only.
   Underseeding: Not recommended for forage legumes.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Alsike clover, buckwheat, wild (6.5), chamomile, scentless, golden rod, thistle, Canada (7.2), tufted vetch, common groundsel, perennial sow-thistle (7.0) (top growth control).
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle (top control only at 300 mL/ac rate), sorrel, ox-eye daisy.
6. **WHEN USED:** Canada thistle at rosette to pre-bud stage and actively growing. Other weeds at appropriate seedling stage and actively growing.
   Canola: 2-6 leaf stage.
   Flax: 5-10 cm high.
   Forage grasses: (Seedling) 2-4 leaf stage. (Established) Shot blade or in fall after harvest or early spring.
   Strawberry: Immediately after harvest and 7-10 days prior to mowing. Do not apply Lontrel after mid-August. Later application may cause crop damage resulting in reduced yield in the season following treatment.
   Sugarbeets: Cotyledon to 8 leaf stage.
   Wheat, barley and oats: 3 leaf to flag leaf stages. When tank mixed with 2,4-D or MCPA observe timing on their respective labels.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Water volume: 40-80 L/ac.
   Pressure: 200-275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan nozzles preferred.

Rate:

Crop	Rate	Weeds controlled
Canola, seedling, and established grasses, summerfallow and non-crop farmland*	300 mL/ac	Canada thistle (top growth control) for 6-8 weeks.
	400 mL/ac	Canada thistle (season long control), wild buckwheat, scentless chamomile, perennial sow thistle (top growth control), common groundsel.
	600 mL/ac	Canada thistle (season long control and suppression into following season), wild buckwheat, scentless chamomile, perennial sow thistle (top growth control), common groundsel.

* On summerfallow and non-crop farmland 600 mL/ac rate only.

Wheat, barley, oats*	200 mL/ac + MCPA or 2,4-D amine or ester	Canada thistle [top growth (6-8 weeks)] + MCPA or 2,4-D susceptible weeds.
	300 mL/ac + MCPA or 2,4-D amine or ester	Canada thistle (season long control) + MCPA or 2,4-D susceptible weeds.
	300 mL/ac	Canada thistle [top growth (6-8 weeks)].
	400 mL/ac	Canada thistle season long control.

*Do not apply 2,4-D on oats due to probability of crop injury.

When tank-mixing with 2,4-D or MCPA refer to rate and weeds controlled on respective labels.

Flax	300 mL/ac + MCPA amine or ester	Canada thistle (top growth control) + MCPA susceptible weeds.
	400 mL/ac	Canada thistle (season long control), wild buckwheat, scentless chamomile perennial sow thistle, common groundsel.
	600 mL/ac	Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle (season long control and suppression into the following year), perennial sow thistle (top growth control), scentless chamomile, common groundsel..
Sugarbeets	400-600 mL/ac	Canada thistle
Strawberries Renovation one application per year only	400 mLac	Canada thistle (season long), tufted vetch, suppression of ox-eye daisy and sheep sorrel.
	600 mL/ac	Canada thistle (season long and suppression into the following year), tufted vetch, ox-eye daisy and sheep sorrel. Early strawberry varieties may be more susceptible to injury and certain environmental stresses such as drought, flooding or severe overwintering conditions may increase the risk of injury to strawberries.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not use products containing 2,4-D on oats due to probability of crop injury. Rates of MCPA ester of 170 g active ingredients/ac or higher, or MCPA amine of 200 g active ingredient/ac may cause some delay in maturity of flax resulting in yield reduction. Make sure that the sprayer tank has been thoroughly cleaned before Lontrel is mixed. Treat crops during warm weather when weeds are actively growing. Best results are obtained when Canada thistle is actively growing and soil moisture is adequate for rapid growth. Under cool or dry conditions, control of Canada thistle may be severely reduced. Sow thistle plants emerging after spraying will not be controlled. Where contact herbicides are used, such as bromoxymil which damage the leaves of the Canada thistle, apply Lontrel 14 days prior or after an interval of 14 days which allows Canada thistle to recover and resume growth.
Forage grasses: For control of the weeds listed on the label plus alsike clover, apply Lontrel at the rate of 300 - 600 mL/ac in 45 - 90 L/ac of water. Make one application per season by ground sprayer. For seedling grasses, apply at the 3-leaf stage and beyond. For established grasses, apply in the fall after harvest or early spring.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Clopyralid is a systemic, hormone-type herbicide. It is absorbed by leaf and stem surfaces and is readily translocated. Maximum efficacy results from foliar application to young actively growing plants.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Herbicide symptoms on affected plants include swollen growing points and roots, cupping of leaves, twisted and distorted stems and leaves. Plants will gradually stop growing, and change color, first to dark green and then to yellow before turning brown as they die. Maximum effectiveness results from foliar applications to young actively growing plants. Death of weeds may not occur until 14-21 days after application. With the lowest rate of Lontrel on Canada thistle some regrowth may occur by the end of the season, but this will not interfere with harvesting of the crop.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** A rain free period of 4-6 hours is required.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Clopyralid is somewhat soluble in water, but is generally not mobile in soil under typical prairie conditions.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
Drift: Small amounts of drift may damage sensitive plants such as legumes.
Succeeding crops: Fields previously treated with Lontrel can be seeded to barley, canola, forage grass crops, flax, mustard, oats, rapeseed, rye, wheat, or can be summerfallowed the year after treatment. Do not seed to crops other than those listed above, the year after treatment. For more cropping and use information, contact your DowElanco representative.
Grazing restrictions: Wheat, oats, barley and forage grasses at rates up to 300 mL/ac = 7 days. Forage grasses at rates greater than 300 mL/ac = 60 days. Sugar beets - Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. Strawberry - P.H.I. = 200 days.
Use of straw and manure from treated crops: Lontrel residues in straw may be harmful to susceptible plants. Do not use straw from treated crops for composting or mulching on susceptible broadleaf crops. Manure can be spread on fields that will be seeded to barley, flax, oats, canola (rapeseed), rye or wheat.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LC_{50} rats = greater than 2,000 mg/kg. Acute oral LD_{50} bees = greater than 100 µg/bee. Extremely low toxicity to fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: Flammable.** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store away from food, feedstuffs, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, fungicides, or other pesticides. Store in heated storage away from open flames or sparks. If frozen, warm slowly to room temperature and mix thoroughly before use.

LOROX/LINURON 480 (linuron)

DuPont/United Agri Products

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid Suspension; Lorox L; 480 g/L; 10 L jug. Dry Flowable; Lorox DF; 50%; 5.0 kg jug; Dry Flowable, Toss-N-Go bags, 50%, 2.5 kg bag. Linuron 480, 480 g/L, 10L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Estemine MCPA, MCPA amine 500 [barley, oats, wheat (spring)]; MCPA K-Salt [barley, wheat (spring)]; Target [barley, oats, wheat (durum, spring)]; Sweep+MCPA amine 500 (chemical fallow).
Mix instructions: Shake Lorox containers thoroughly before adding to tank. If a surfactant is recommended, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank.
3. **CROPS:**

Lorox/Linuron 480		Lorox/Linuron 480+MCPA Amine 500	Lorox DF
asparagus (8.7)	fruit trees, established*	barley (8.6)	carrots (8.2)
carrots (8.2)	potatoes (8.7)	oats (8.9)	potatoes (8.7)
corn, field (6.5)	shelterbelts, established**	wheat (spring, durum)(8.2)	soybeans

established-stock established at least 1 year.
* Apple, cherry, pear, plum.
** Ash (green), caragana, elm (American, Siberian), maple (Manitoba), pine (Scotch), poplar, spruce (Colorado, white), willow.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Lorox/Linuron 480		Lorox/Linuron 480+MCPA Amine 500	
barnyard, grass (8.3)	pigweed, redroot (7.9)	buckwheat	pigweed, redroot (7.8)
buckwheat, wild (8.5)	purslane (8.4)	[tartary (7.9), wild (7.5),	ragweed
chickweed, common (9.0)	ragweed	chickweed, common (7.4)	shepherd's-purse
goosefoot (8.4)	shepherd's-purse	cockle, cow (6.8)	smartweeds (7.0)
knotweed	smartweeds (9.0)	flixweed	spurry, corn
lamb's-quarters (7.9)	sow-thistle, annual	hemp-nettle (7.5)	stinkweed (8.9)
mustard, wormseed (8.9)	stinkweed (8.5)	lamb's-quarters (8.9)	stork's bill (8.2)

Underseeding: Forages not recommended.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:**
Lorox/Linuron 480: Foxtail [green (6.7), yellow].
Lorox/Linuron 480+MCPA: Foxtail (green, yellow); thistle (Canada)(4.7).

6. **WHEN USED:**
Weeds: 1-4 leaf.
Green foxtail: 1-3 leaf.
Crops:
Asparagus: Immediately after discing, before crop emergence; may be repeated after last cutting.
Carrots: Pre-emergent; after planting (at least 1 cm deep) but before crop emergence. Post-emergent; 2 or more fully developed true leaves (8-15 cm tall). Before annual grasses 5 cm tall, broadleaf weeds 15 cm tall. Pre+Post-emergent; observe limitations of Pre and Post-emergent treatments. To prevent crop injury treatments must be at least 2 weeks apart.
Cereals: 2-4 leaf.
Chemical fallow: Sweep+MCPA Mix; when broadleaf weeds small and actively growing, annual grasses 2-4 leaf. Only 1/season, only in spring.
Corn: Lorox L; post-emergent, after corn is at least 38 cm tall, directed spray. Atrazine 80W Mix; pre-emergent, after planting at least 5 cm deep but before crop emergence. Do not spray over top of corn.
Fruit trees (established at least 10 years, peach 1 year): Directed spray under trees and bushes before buds open and before weeds 10 cm tall.
Potatoes: Pre-emergent; after planting (at least 5 cm deep) but before crop emergence. Before grassy weeds 5 cm tall, broadleaf weeds 15 cm tall. Treat after final hilling operation.
Shelterbelts (established): Stock planted for at least 1 year; directed spray **under trees** and bushes before buds open in spring, before weeds 10 cm tall.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Water volume: Asparagus, potatoes: 120 L/ac. Carrots: 90-135 L/ac. Cereals: 40 L/ac minimum. Corn: pre-emergent 90-135 L/ac; post-emergent 70-140 L/ac. Fruit trees: 160-240 L/ac.
Incorporation: Not applicable.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan recommended. 50 mesh line strainers and screens.
Must be tank mixed with MCPA amine when applying to wheat, oats and barley or MCPA K when applying to wheat and barley.
Rate:

Crop	Time (crop)	Lorox/Linuron 480 (L/ac)	Tank mix
Asparagus	pre-emergent	1.4-1.8	NA*
Barley, oats, wheat (spring)	2-4 leaf	0.17-0.22	MCPA Amine 500; 345-445 mL/ac
Barley, wheat (spring)	2-4 leaf	0.17-0.22	MCPA K-Salt; 405-567 mL/ac
Carrots	pre-emergent	0.45-1.37	NA
Carrots	post-emergent	0.91-1.82	NA
Carrots	pre+post-emergent	0.45-0.91; 0.91-1.82	NA
Chemical Fallow	spring only	0.21	Sweep 910 mL/ac + MCPA Amine 500; 445 mL/ac
Corn (2% or less soil O.M.)	pre-emergent	0.91	Atrazine 80W; 610 g/ac
Corn (2-5% soil O.M.)	pre-emergent	1.3	Atrazine 80W; 910 g/ac
Corn	post-emergent	0.97-1.82	Oil-water emulsion
Fruit trees	spring	3.6	Surfactant
Potatoes	pre-emergent	0.91-1.82	NA
Shelterbelts (established)	spring	1.82	NA

* NA-Not Applicable.

Crop	Time (crop)	Lorox DF (kg/ac)	Tank mix
Barley, oats, wheat (spring)	post-emergent	0.16-0.21	MCPA Amine 500; 345-445 mL/ac
Barley, wheat (spring)	post-emergent	0.16-0.21	MCPA K-Salt; 465-567 mL/ac
Carrots	pre-emergent	0.4-1.3	
Carrots	post-emergent	0.9-1.8	
Carrots	pre+post-emergent	0.4-0.9; 0.9-1.8	
Potatoes	pre-emergent	0.9-1.8 kg/ac	

8. **APPLICATION TIPS: Do not use on sandy or coarse-textured soils, low in organic matter, as crop injury may result**. Do not use when crops are under drought stress. Fruit trees: avoid contact with fruit, foliage, and green bark with spray or drift as injury may result.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic herbicide absorbed by leaves and roots. Yellowing (chlorosis), stunting and finally death occurs 10-14 days after treatment.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Yellowing starts 7-10 days after application. Effect greatest under excellent growing conditions. Weed control will vary depending on species, time of application and growing conditions.
Crop: A slight yellowing of crop and leaf tip and leaf margin burn may be seen 7-10 days after application. Crop recovers within 14-18 days. Crop injury can occur if applied during period of high heat.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Heavy rainfall within 2 hours may decrease activity. Pre-emergent treatment requires rainfall or irrigation for activation. Carrots, corn, or potatoes may be severely injured if unusually heavy rains follow application.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Movement by leaching is least in soils high in clay and/or organic matter; greatest in sand.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply post-emergent corn treatment within 60 days of harvest. 25% carry over into next growing season if rates are 1.8 L/ac or higher. Do not graze or cut out for hay; there are not sufficient data available to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (4,000). Very toxic to fish. Non-toxic to bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Lorox/Linuron 480: Store in a heated area. Do not freeze as settling may occur. If frozen, thoroughly mix to resuspend. Lorox DF: Store in a dry place.
Note: Similar product is Afolan F.

MATAVEN L
(flamprop-methyl)

Cyanamid


CAUTION POISON


WARNING CORROSIVE

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 52.5 g/L; 2 X 10 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
Mixing instructions: Mataven L Only: add 1/2 the required amount of water, add Mataven L, agitate, then add rest of water.
3. **CROPS:**

canary seed (8.7)	**Seed production only,* establishment year only**	fescue [creeping red (8.3), meadow (7.2)]	trefoil, bird's-foot
triticale (8.7)	alfalfa (8.3)	milk vetch, cicer (8.2)	wheatgrass [crested (7.6), intermediate (7.9)]
wheat (durum, spring, winter) (except Garnet, Selkirk)(8.7)	bromegrass (8.4)	ryegrass, Russian wild (8.1)	
sunflowers (9.0)	clover, red (8.0)	sainfoin (8.6)	

* Do not graze or harvest for forage in the year of treatment.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Wild oats (8.0).
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** 3 leaf to shot blade stage of wild oats. Wild oats at 2 leaf stage and younger may escape control and may grow to maturity. Do not apply beyond 6 leaf stage of the crop. Apply tank mix when wild oats in 3-4 leaf stage.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Rate: 2 L/ac.
Forage grasses: 2.0-3.0 L/ac. High rate without a companion crop; low rate with companion crop for which Mataven L is registered.
Sunflowers: 2.0-2.6 L/ac.
Water volume: Aircraft: 8 L/ac minimum; Ground: 40 L/ac.
Pressure: Ground 300 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Best results will be obtained when the majority of wild oats are at the 3-4 leaf stage, but before the flag leaf stage. Allow 4-day interval between the application of Mataven L and the use of MCPA, bromoxynil, or bromoxynil+MCPA; and an interval of 7 days with the use of 2,4-D or dicamba formulations. The 40 L/ac spray volume will provide better control of wild oats, especially where there is a heavy crop canopy or dense growth of wild oats. Direct spray pattern 45˚ forward to enhance spray penetration. Agitation required to re-emulsify spray if allowed to stand for several hours.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic, absorbed through leaves and translocated to the growing point. Cell elongation is inhibited and cell initiation and division is impaired. Wild oats are unable to compete with the crop because of stunting or death.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Initially a dark blue-green colour appears 10 days after spraying then the wild oats turn yellow and brown. Wild oats in the 1-2 leaf stage at application may often appear controlled but may escape and grow to maturity. Will be small, stunted plants with few shrivelled seeds.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 2 hours of application will reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Half-life of 1-2 weeks in sandy loam, clay, and medium loam; 2-3 weeks in peat soil.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
Drift: Drift potential is low. Oats would be the most seriously affected crop.
Grazing restrictions: Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Crop use after hail: Do not graze or feed to livestock.
Succeeding crops: No restrictions.

14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (1210), Mataven L (3,900). Eye irritant. Non-toxic to bees.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage only.

MCPA (amine, ester, K and Na-salts)

Numerous Manufacturers


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:**
Liquid: MCPA Amine (500, 80), Estemine MCPA; 500 g/L; 2 X 10 L jugs. MCPA Potassium (K) salt: MCPA K; 400 g/L.
Emulsifiable concentrate: MCPA Ester (500, 80); 500 g/L.
Solution: Sodium (Na) salt: MCPA Sodium (Na) 300 g/L. 2 X 10 L, 20 L containers.
Solventless Ester: SEE MCPA.

2. **REGISTERED MIXES: Tank mix crops in brackets. Check the labels.**
MCPA Amine: Afolan F (barley, oats, wheat); Banvel (barley, canary seed, oats, spring rye, wheat); Buctril M (barley, oats, wheat); Glean (barley, oats,wheat); Hoe-Grass II (barley: **not** Betzes or Klages, spring rye, triticale, wheat); Lexone (barley, wheat); Lorox L (barley, oats, wheat); NaTA (barley, flax, oats, peas); Poast (flax); Sencor (wheat); Sweep (chemical fallow); Pardner (barley, oats, wheat).
MCPA Ester: Avenge (barley, canary seed, Avenge wheat varieties); Avenge+Pardner (barley, Avenge wheat varieties); [Buctril M, Hoe-Grass II, Poast (see amine)]; Stampede 360 (wheat); [Sweep, Pardner (see amine)].
MCPA Potassium (K) Salt: [Banvel, Buctril M, Lorox L, Sweep, Pardner (see amine)].
MCPA Sodium (Na) Salt: [Buctril M. Sweep (see amine)].
Note: Some formulations can be mixed with liquid fertilizers (28-0-0).
Mixing restrictions: Insure that the proper formulation of MCPA, **rate**, and order of mixing is used when tank mixing.

3. **CROPS:**

MCPA Amine	MCPA Ester	MCPA K-Salt	MCPA Na-Salt
Asparagus, barley (8.7), corn, flax (8.0), grasses (estab.), non-crop areas, oats (9.0), pasture (grass, estab.), peas [field (7.8), processing], rangeland, rye (fall, spring), turf (estab.), wheat [durum, hard red spring (8.7), winter (8.9)] estab.=established	Asparagus, barley (8.0), flax, grasses (estab.), non-crop areas, oats (9.0), pasture (grass, estab.), rangeland, rye (fall, spring), wheat [durum, hard red spring (8.7), winter (8.9)]. **Underseeding:** Do **not** use on crops underseeded to legumes.	Barley, corn, flax, oats, rye (fall, spring), wheat (durum, hard red spring, winter).	Barley, corn, flax, non-crop areas, oats, pasture (grass, estab.), peas [field (7.8), processing], rye (fall, spring), turf (estab.), wheat (durum, hard red spring, winter).

4. WEEDS CONTROLLED:

MCPA Amine	MCPA Ester	MCPA K-Salt	MCPA Na-Salt
Group I burdock, clover (sweet), cocklebur, flixweed (7.1), kochia, lamb's-quarters (7.2), lettuce (prickly), mustards [ball, hare's-ear, Indian, tumble, wild (8.5), wormseed], pigweed (Russian), radish (wild), ragweeds (common, false, giant), shepherd's-purse, spurge, (thyme-leaved), stinkweed (7.5), sunflower (wild), vetch.	**Group I** burdock, clover (sweet), cocklebur, flixweed, kochia, lamb's-quarters (8.4), lettuce (prickly), mustards [ball, hare's-ear, Indian, tumble, wild (5.7), wormseed], pigweed (Russian), radish (wild), ragweeds (common, false, giant), shepherd's-purse, stinkweed (8.3), sunflower (wild), vetch.	**Group I** bluebur, burdock, cocklebur, flixweed, kochia, lamb's-quarters (8.5), lettuce (prickly), mustards (ball, hare's-ear, Indian, tumble, wild, wormseed), pigweed (Russian), radish (wild), ragweeds (common, false, giant), shepherd's-purse, stinkweed (8.3), sunflower (wild)	**Group I** burdock, cocklebur, flixweed, lamb's-quarters (8.5), lettuce (prickly), mustards (ball, hare's-ear, Indian, tumble, wild, wormseed), pigweed (Russian), radish (wild), ragweeds (common, false, giant), shepherd's-purse, stinkweed (8.3), sunflower (wild)
Group II bluebur, dragonhead (American), galinsoga (hairy), goosefoot (oak-leaved), mustards (dog, tansy), peppergrass (common, field), pigweed [redroot (6.5), tumble], pineappleweed, purslane.	**Group II** bluebur, galinsoga (hairy), goosefoot (oak-leaved), mustards (dog, tansy), peppergrass (common, field), purslane.	**Group II** dandelion, dock (curled), goat's-beard, mustards (dog, tansy), peppergrass (field), pigweed (prostrate, redroot), purslane, smartweeds (annual), sow-thistle (annual), wormwood (biennal).	**Group II** bluebur, buttercup (tall), dock (curled), galinsoga (hairy), goat's-beard, goosefoot (spear-leaved), mustards (dog, tansy), peppergrass, pigweed (redroot), purslane, smartweeds (annual).

5. WEEDS SUPPRESSED: (includes top growth control)

MCPA Amine	MCPA Ester	MCPA K-Salt	MCPA Na-Salt
Group I horsetail (field), plantain (common). **Group II** bindweeds (field, hedge), buckwheats [tartary wild (3.6)], dandelion, dock (curled), goat's-beard, gumweed, hemp-nettle (4.2), hoary cress, lettuce (blue), smartweeds (annual)(4.3), sow-thistles (annual, perennial), spurge (leafy), thistle [Canada (5.8)], wormwood (biennial)	**Group I** horsetail (field), plantain (common). **Group II** bindweeds (field, hedge), buckwheats [tartary (4.3), wild (4.7)], dandelion, dock (curled), goat's-beard, gumweed, hemp-nettle (5.8), hoary cress, lettuce (blue), pigweed [redroot (4.4)], smartweeds (annual), sow-thistles (annual, perennial), spurge (leafy), thistle [Canada (4.5)], wormwood (biennial).	**Group I** horsetail (field), vetch. **Group II** bindweeds (field, hedge), buckwheats (tartary, wild), goosefoot, gumweed, hemp-nettle, hoary cress, lettuce (blue), sow-thistle (perennial), spurge, (leafy), thistle (Canada).	**Group I** horsetail (field) **Group II** bindweeds (field, hedge), buckwheats (tartary, wild), goosefoot, gumweed, hemp-nettle, hoary cress, knapweed (Russian), lettuce (blue), sow-thistles (annual, perennial), spurge (leafy), thistle (Canada), wormwood (biennial).

6. WHEN USED:

Crop	MCPA Amine	MCPA Ester	MCPA K-Salt	MCPA Na-Salt
Asparagus	After cultivation just before spears appear. May repeat at end of cutting season.	After cultivation just before spears appear. May repeat at end of cutting season.	—	—
Barley, rye, wheat (spring)	3 leaf expanded to early flag leaf; milk stage to full maturity.	3 leaf expanded to early flag leaf; milk stage to full maturity.	3 leaf expanded to early flag leaf.	3 leaf expanded to early flag leaf.
Corn	Before 15 cm tall; after 15 cm, directed spray.	—	Before 15 cm tall; after 15 cm, directed spray.	Before 15 cm tall; after 15 cm, directed spray.
Flax	5 cm to early pre-bud.	5 cm to early pre-bud.	5 cm to early pre-bud.	5 cm to early pre-bud.
Grasses (estab.)	Early summer.	Early summer.	—	—
Oats	Up to flag leaf	Up to flag leaf	2-6 leaves	Up to flag leaf
Pea (field, processing)	2-5 nodes	—	—	2-5 nodes
Rye (fall), wheat (winter).	Before flag leaf in spring.	Before flag leaf in spring.	Before flag leaf in spring.	Before flag leaf in spring.

estab.=established

7. HOW TO APPLY:

With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Water volume: Aircraft: 12 L/ac minimum. Ground: 40 L/ac; Peas: 70 L/ac minimum (amine), 60 L/ac minimum (Na Salt); Pasture, rangeland, turf: 180 L/ac.
Pressure: Air: 235 kPa or less; Ground: 200-275 kPa.

Rate: MCPA alone. MCPA rate for tank mixes may be different.

Crop	MCPA Amine	MCPA Ester	MCPA K-Salt	MCPA Na-Salt
Asparagus	1.4 L/ac	1.4 L/ac	NRF*	NRF
Barley, oats, rye, wheat (Not underseeded)				
(Group I weeds).	280-445 mL/ac	280-445 mL/ac	375-505 mL/ac	485-710 mL/ac
(Group II weeds)	505-710 mL/ac	505-710 mL/ac	610-810 mL/ac	810-1200 mL/ac
Corn	Up to 445 mL/ac	NRF	505 mL/ac	Up to 705 mL/ac
Flax	Up to 445 mL/ac	Up to 445 mL/ac	605-850 mL/ac	Up to 705 mL/ac
Non-crop areas	1.0-2.0 L/ac	1.6 L/ac	NRF	up to 2.85 L/ac
Pasture, rangeland, turf.	1.1-1.7 L/ac	0.6-1.1 L/ac	NRF	up to 2.85 L/ac
Peas	110-280 mL/ac	NRF	NRF	365-605 mL/ac

* No Recommendation Found.

Rate: MCPA used in tank mixes, if different from MCPA rate alone. Check the labels before you mix.

Tank mix	MCPA Amine	MCPA Ester	MCPA K-Salt	MCPA Na-Salt
Buctril M	223 mL/ac	223 mL/ac	278 mL/ac	NR
Hoe-Grass II	28 mL/ac	28 mL/ac	NR	NR

* NR-Not Recommended.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
Recommendations vary from label to label, read label of product used. Do not spray when air temperature is above 27°C. Extremely hard water may reduce performance or cause problems in spraying the product. Do not use on bentgrasses.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic, absorbed by leaf and stem surfaces and translocated to the actively growing regions. MCPA disrupts cell division, causing abnormal growth response, thereby affecting respiration and food reserves.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Weeds start to twist between 2-20 days after spraying, depending on weather conditions, formulation and weeds. Following the twisting and bending, plants will turn brown and then die. Only emerged weeds will be controlled.
Crops: Yellowing and thinning of the crop may be noticed if higher than recommended rates are used. **Poor results may occur if** extremely hard water is used. Incorrect rate of MCPA is used in tank mixes.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain within 2 hours of application will decrease activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Readily leached from soil. Longer residual in dry soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
Drift: Danger from drift with amine and salts is lower than from esters.
Grazing restrictions: Do not graze or cut for greenfeed until 7 days after spraying.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (700-880). Low toxicity to fish. May cause burns upon contact with skin and eyes and it can be absorbed through the skin.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** If frozen, warm to 5°C and mix well before using.

MECOPROP/COMPITOX (mecoprop)

United Agri Products/Rhône - Poulenc


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; Compitox; 150 g/L; 4 L, 8 L containers, Mecoprop; 150 g/L; 10 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** MCPA for turf only.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (9.0), lawns, oats, turf, wheat [durum, spring)(8.7)].
Underseeding: Not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buttercup	clover	lamb's-quarters	plantain
chickweed (7.6)	corn spurry	medic, black (Mecoprop only)	spurry, corn (7.3)
cleavers	ground ivy	mustard (wild)	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle [top growth control (4.6)].
6. **WHEN USED:**
Crop: 3 leaf to early flag leaf.
Weeds: 2-4 leaf and mature plants.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate: Cereals: 2.2-2.8 L/ac. Lawns, turf: 2.2-3.4 L/ac. Low rate for seedling weeds. High rate for mature weeds.
Water volume: Cereals: 80-120 L/ac. Lawns, turf: 80-160 L/ac.
Pressure: 300 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Recommended water volume is essential for optimum weed control. Cold weather and drought may cause a delay in weed control action. Do not spray bentgrass when temperatures are above 27°C, particularly if high rates are used.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic, which disrupts the plant's translocation system causing the accumulation of plant food in the shoots and subsequent starvation of the roots.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Leaf curling and stem twisting should be visible within 4-5 days after spraying. Weeds should be dead within 3-4 weeks of application.
Crop: Deformed heads, missing florets, and twisted awns could result if recommendations are not followed or if crop is under stress conditions.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain within 4-6 hours will reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Readily leached from soils. Longer residual in dry soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Drift: Danger of vapor drift is low.
Succeeding crops: No restrictions.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (1,060).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store above 0°C. If stored for 1 year or longer, shake well before using.

MUSTER (ethametsulfuron-methyl)

DuPont

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATION:**
Dry flowable: 75%; 320 gram container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Assure, Poast.
Surfactants: Agral 90, Agsurf , Citowett Plus, Companion.
Mixing instructions: Add 1/2 - 3/4 required amount of water. While agitating, add Muster and ensure it is completely suspended. Complete filling, then add surfactant. Continuous agitation is required.
* When mixing with Poast, add it after Muster.
3. **CROPS:** Canola (spring).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Muster 8 g/ac	**Muster 12 g/ac**
flixweed	flixweed
hempnettle	hempnettle
mustard (wild)	mustard (wild)
smartweed, green	smartweed, green
	stinkweed

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED**

Muster 8 g/ac	**Muster 12 g/ac**
stinkweed	pigweed, redroot

6. **WHEN USED:** Crop is at two leaf to the beginning of bolting. (For optimum control apply Muster at the cotyledon to six leaf stage of the target weeds).
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by air.
Rate:
Muster alone: 8 - 12 g/ac (apply with 2.0 L of surfactant in 1000 L of spray volume).
Muster + Poast: 8 - 12 g/ac + 325-770 ml/ac. (Use surfactant as outlined on Poast label).
Water volume: 40 L/ac.
Pressure: 210 - 275 kPa.
Nozzle: Flat fan recommended. Use 50 mesh screens or larger (metal or nylon).

Sprayer clean up: To avoid injury to susceptible crops thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after spraying. Ammonia must be used to deactivate Muster when cleaning equipment.

1. Drain tank and flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of ten minutes. Visually inspect tank to assure removal of all visible residues of Muster. If necessary, repeat step 1.
2. Fill tank with clean water while adding 1 litre household ammonia (containing a minimum 3% ammonia) per 100 litres of water. Flush solution through boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill tank. Allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation. Again flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution and drain tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the hoses and boom.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For optimum weed control apply Muster at the cotyledon to six leaf stage of the target weeds. For best control of stinkweed apply Muster plus surfactant on actively growing emerged stinkweed in the 1-4 leaf stage. When very high weed seedling population occurs, larger seedlings may interfere with coverage of smaller seedlings and control may be reduced. Regrowth may also occur if crop competitiveness is reduced by thin stands and/or reduced vigour.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by foliage and roots. Inhibits cell elongation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Weed growth stops almost immediately. **Poor results may be expected if** improper mixing, timing, coverage, or when weeds are under drought stress.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** If rain occurs soon after application control may be reduced. 4-6 hours of dry weather are needed to allow Muster to be absorbed by weed foliage. Environmental conditions that slow the drying of Muster on the foliage such as high relative humidity, cool air temperature or cloud cover, may increase the time required.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Movement is restricted by fine textured soils, soil organic matter and neutral to acidic conditions.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTION:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
    Minimum crop rotation guidelines:
    Minimum interval is that from the last application of Muster to date of planting the rotational crop.
    Interval prior to planting (months after application):
    10 months - spring wheat, durum wheat, barley, flax, oats.
    22 months - canola, lentils, peas, fababeans, tame mustard. All other crops field bioassy at 22 months.
    * Wherever Muster is used on land previously treated with Ally herbicide, read the rotational guidelines on both labels and follow the label with the longest interval stated for your situation.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammaliam toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (greater than 5000).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, the Refine component of Refine W.O. and the Plus component of Triumph Plus. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra, Refine W.O. and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.

NaTA (sodium TCA)

Hoechst


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Pellets; NaTA Grass Killer; 85%; 25 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
   NaTA: Buctril M (barley); MCPA Amine 500 [barley, flax, oats (8.9), peas], MCPA Sodium 300 (peas); 2,4-D Amine 500 (barley, flax, oats), Target.
   Mixing instructions:
   NaTA pellets: Put at least 10 L of water in the tank for each kg of NaTA, agitate to dissolve. Ensure that NaTA is dissolved before adding another herbicide.
3. **CROPS:**

barley (9.0)	beets, sugar	flax (8.6)	oats (8.9)
beets, red	canola (8.7)	non-crop areas	peas, field only (7.0)

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Green foxtail (6.9), yellow foxtail (6.9).
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Quackgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, smooth bromegrass.
6. **WHEN USED:** Foxtail: 1-3 leaf. Quackgrass: no stage limitation. Barley, canola, flax, oats: 2-4 leaf. Field peas: 10-20 cm tall. Sugar beets: post-emergent before 4 leaf. Red beets: pre-emergent. Flax: 10-15 cm tall.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: 40-60 L/ac.
Incorporation: For quackgrass cultivate or disc thoroughly after application.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan nozzles, use minimum 50 mesh screens. Stainless steel nozzles are recommended because of corrosiveness.
Rate:

Crops	Pellets kg/ac	Non-crop areas	Pellets
Barley	0.5	Brome, Kentucky Blue (suppression)	5.0-7.0 kg/ac
Beets (red) pre	2.5-4.0	Pavement maintenance	2.5 kg/100 m^2
Beets (sugar) post	1.8	Quackgrass	44.5 kg/ac
Canola, flax, peas (field)	1.8	Quackgrass patches, undisturbed	100-125 g/10 m^2
Oats	0.5-1.1		

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Flush sprayer thoroughly after each use to prevent corrosion. Plant barley and oats at least 5 cm deep to avoid crop injury.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed more readily through roots than foliage. Precipitates proteins in the plants and disrupts the membranes.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Leaves die and plant dries up. Chlorosis, then browning of the leaf tips, growth retardation and eventual death. **Poor results may be expected if** the soil is dry at application time and for a 2-3 week period after, or there is inadequate mixing.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** A light rain after application is beneficial for activation. Heavy rain may wash TCA off foliage.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Movement is greater in sandy soils.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not feed tops of sugar or red beets to livestock. Do not allow animals to graze treated areas for at least 24 hours after treatment.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = sodium salt (3,300-5,000). Skin and eye irritant. Non-toxic to birds and fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Dry storage, no effect from freezing. A minimum of 2 years shelf life.

NORTRON (ethofumesate)

Nor-Am

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate: 180 g/L; 20 L cans.
2. **TANK MIXES:** Ro-Neet, TCA.
3. **CROPS:** Sugarbeets.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barnyard grass	purslane
foxtail	redroot
kochia	shepherd's purse
lady's-thumb	volunteer barley and oats
lamb's-quarters	volunteer wheat
pigweed	wild oats

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Wild buckwheat, Russian thistle, black nightshade.
6. **WHEN USED:** Nortron may be fall-layered, spring-applied before planting and pre-emergence.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:** Ground equipment.
Rate: Dependent upon soil type - 3.4 L - 8.9 L per acre broadcast 1.1 - 3.0 L per acre applied on an 18 cm band/55 cm row.
Water volume: 44-222 litres per acre.
Pressure: Apply Nortron to the soil using standard low pressure (150-350 kPa) spray equipment.
Nozzles: Do not use smaller than 50 mesh strainer nor less than an 8002E nozzle orifice.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Apply Nortron before or at planting time and incorporate into the soil to a depth of 2.5 to 5.0 cm. Deeper incorporation may reduce effectiveness. Nortron may be applied pre-emergence at the time of planting or shortly after, but prior to weed emergence.
Incorporation equipment: Hooded-power or ground-driven rotary tillers, rolling cultivators and harrows are most effective for incorporating Nortron into the soil. Do not apply Nortron through soil injector shanks. Large clods can reduce the effectiveness of Nortron. All existing vegetative growth should be thoroughly worked into the soil before treatment. Do not allow spray mixture to stand in tank overnight. Do not use Nortron in water having a temperature below 5°C as crystallization of spray mixture may occur in the nozzles and strainers.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Uptake of ethofumesate occurs primarily via the emerging shoot as it passes upwards through treated soil; however, for certain broadleaf species, root uptake is more important. Ethofumesate is non-volatile and in all cases uptake occurs from aqueous solution.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Nortron, applied pre-plant incorporated, with proper activation, will normally not permit weed emergence. If emergence should occur, uptake has occurred, seedling will show loss of vigor and eventual death.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Normally 1.5 cm of rainfall is sufficient to activate Nortron. In areas where moisture can be marginal, incorporation is recommended.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Under normal conditions, ethofumesate is only slowly leached from the soil surface, and most of the material remains concentrated in the upper 15 cm.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Where Nortron is used in combination with TCA, do not use treated sugar beet tops for feed or forage. Do not rotate with any crops other than sugar beets for 12 months after application. Thorough tillage, including moldboard plowing, should precede the planting of crops other than sugar beets. Do not use Nortron on muck or peat soils. If crop is lost due to climatic or soil conditions following application of Nortron do not plant crops other than sugar beets in Nortron-treated land during the same season. If fields are replanted to sugar beets, reseed into treated band. Do not retreat field with Nortron.To reduce injury to rotational crops following a droughtly sugar beet season, Nortron should be applied only in a band, and field should be moldboard plowed after harvest. Wheat and barley may be injured if planted following a droughtly sugar beet year.
14. **TOXICITY:**
E.C. formulation:

Acute oral LD $_{50}$ (rat):	5,560 mg/kg.
Acute dermal LD $_{50}$ (rat):	> 4,000 mg/kg.

Technical material:

Acute oral LD $_{50}$ (rat):	6,400 mg/kg.
Acute oral LD $_{50}$ (bobwhite quail):	> 8,343 mg/kg.
Acute dermal LD $_{50}$ (rat):	> 1,440 mg/kg.
Dietary LD $_{50}$ (mallard duck):	> 10,000 mg/kg.

Toxic to fish
Danger: Eye irritant. Causes eye or skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. **Avoid inhalation of fumes.**
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** **If in eyes** or on skin use standard first aid measures (see page xxiii). If swallowed seek medical attention. This product contains petroleum distillates. **If swallowed**, drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Do not induce vomiting. Call a doctor immediately. If patient is unconscious, give him air. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Environmental Hazards: Keep out of lakes, ponds, or streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not use or store near heat or open flames. Store **Nortron** in a cool place, above 0°C.

PARDNER (bromoxynil)

Rhône - Poulenc

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 280 g/L; 8 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Low rate Atrazine (corn, sweet, field); Avenge or Avenge+MCPA ester (barley, Avenge wheat varieties); Hoe-Grass 284 [barley (**not** Betzes or Klages), seedling grasses (brome, creeping red fescue, crested and intermediate wheatgrass, Russian wild ryegrass), spring wheat]. MCPA (amine, ester, K-Salt)(barley, oats, wheat, canary seed, seedling grasses, fall rye); Roundup (chemical fallow); 2,4-D (amine, ester)(barley, wheat); MCPA + NaTA (barley, oats).
Mixing restrictions: Add Atrazine; MCPA; or 2,4-D to water first, then Pardner.

3. **CROPS:**
Underseeding: Legumes not recommended.

barley (9.0)	oats (8.8)	**Seedling grasses for seed production**	reed canary grass (8.3)
canary seed (9.0)	rye, fall	bromegrass (8.7)	timothy (8.8)
corn, field (9.0)	triticale (9.0)	fescue [creeping red (8.6), meadow (8.3)]	wheatgrass [crested (8.3), intermediate, slender, tall]
corn, sweet (8.3)	wheat [durum, spring, winter (8.9)]	orchard grass (8.6)	wild rye, Russian (8.9)

Established alfalfa (for seed production only).

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

bluebur	cockle, cow (6.9)	lady's-thumb	ragweed, common
buckwheat (common tartary, wild)(8.4)	cocklebur	lamb's-quarters (8.4)	smartweeds, annual (8.1)
catchfly, night-flowering (8.0)	groundsel, common (9.0)	mustard, wild (8.5)	stinkweed (8.4)
chamomile, scentless (7.6)	knawel (7.7)	nightshade (American, black)	thistle, Russian (8.4)
* Triazine resistant.	kochia (8.2)	pigweed, redroot* (7.9)	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. **WHEN USED:**
Weeds: Seedling to 4 leaf stage except Russian thistle to 5 cm tall. Generally best results if weeds are in seedling stage. To control scentless chamomile and knawel, spray before 3 leaf stage.
Crops: Barley, canary seed, corn (field, sweet), oats, triticale, wheat: 2 leaf to early flag leaf. 2,4-D Mix on wheat or barley after 4 leaf. Winter wheat, fall rye: first growth to early flag leaf. Corn: Pardner alone or Atrazine Mix: until crop is 25 cm tall. Canary seed: 3-5 leaf. Seedling grasses, grown for seed production: 2-4 leaf.
Established alfalfa: Treat at any stage of growth; maximum, 2 applications per year.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:** Ground equipment or Aircraft (wheat and barley only). Spra-coupes: not recommended.
Water volume: 40 L/ac. Corn: 60 L/ac; 8 L/ac (air).
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan nozzles recommended or Hollow cone (air only).
Rate:

Crop	**Pardner**
Barley, corn (field, sweet), oats, triticale, wheat	405-485 mL/ac
Canary seed	405 mL/ac
Rye (fall), wheat (winter)	405-485 mL/ac
Seedling grasses (grown for seed production only)	405-485 mL/ac
Established alfalfa (for seed production only)	405-485 mL/ac

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Avoid spraying crops during adverse growing conditions especially drought, high temperatures (over 29°C) or in high humidity. Observe all Glean precautions (with Glean mix), including soil pH limits and crop rotations.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A contact herbicide so good coverage is essential. Inhibits respiration and photosynthesis causing death.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Turn brown and die within 3-5 days - more rapid under good growing conditions and when applied to seedling weeds. **Poor results can be expected if** weeds past 4 leaf stage, poor spray coverage or, lower than recommended rate used. Injury to corn may occur if under stress.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** None.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest for green feed until 56 days after treatment.
Succeeding crops: No restrictions.

14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (440). Very toxic to fish. Intake of a large dose may cause convulsions, sudden collapse and coma. Can be absorbed through the skin.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Symptoms of acute poisoning: Stomach cramps, diarrhea, sore throat may appear. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:** Does not require heated storage.

PATORAN (metobromuron)

Ciba-Geigy

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid Suspension; Patoran FL; 400 g/L; 10 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Dual Ciba-Geigy 960E (potatoes).
   Mix restrictions: Not compatible with emulsifiable concentrates.
3. **CROPS:** Beans [dry (kidney, white, yellow-eye), adzuki, lima, snap (except Slim Green)], potatoes, soybeans.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barnyard, grass	groundsel	nightshade, black	shepherd's-purse
bluegrass, annual	lady's-thumb	pigweeds	smartweeds, green
chickweed	lamb's-quarters	purslane	spurry, corn
foxtail, green	mustards	ragweed	stinkweed.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Annual grasses.
6. **WHEN USED:** Post-plant but pre-emergent to crop and weeds. Patoran can be applied either as:
   1. A pre-emergent spray in tank mix combination with Dual Ciba-Geigy.
   2. A pre-emergent spray preceded by a pre-plant incorporated spray of Dual Ciba-Geigy.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Water volume: 100-160 L/ac.
   Incorporation: Do not soil-incorporate Patoran.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Nozzle screens should be 50 mesh or larger.
   Rate:

Crop	Sandy loam soils (L/ac)	Clay, muck soils (L/ac)
Beans (adzuki)	1.7	1.7-2.2
Beans (dry, lima, snap)	1.4	1.7
Potatoes	1.7-2.2	2.2-2.8; 3.4 on mucks with grass problems.
Soybeans	1.7	1.7-2.2

   Do not use on the bean variety Slim Green. Use 1.1 L/ac for the bean varieties: Yellow-Eye, Cranberry, White Kidney, Light-Red Kidney, and Dark-Red Kidney.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not let spray tank mixture stand without agitation before use. Keep by-pass line on or near the bottom of spray tank to prevent foaming. Do not apply Patoran to sandy soils of less than 2% organic matter.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed through the roots, inhibits photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Weed emergence will be inhibited or absent. Under dry conditions, some weed emergence and early die back can occur.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Enhance efficacy. Shallow planted crops may be injured if heavy rain follows application.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Patoran can be leached on light soils.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (2,600). Non-toxic to fish and birds. Slightly toxic to bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Flowable formulations should be kept in warm storage. If frozen, warm thoroughly then agitate to resuspend.

POAST (sethoxydim)

BASF

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 184 g/L; 1 X 8.9 L Poast + 1 X 8.1 L Merge. 1 X 111 L Poast + 1 X 111 L Merge.

2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
Canola: Lontrel, Muster, Bladex Liquid (triazine tolerant canola only).
Flax: Buctril M, MCPA (amine, ester), Pardner.
Mixing instructions: Use annual grass rates (groups A, B or C) only in Poast tank mixes.

Usual mix order	Mix order exceptions
1. Poast,	1. Bladex Liquid,
2. Broadleaf herbicide,	2. Poast,
3. Merge.	3. Merge.

3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa (seedling and established), beans [adzuki, dry common, faba, lima, mung, snap, common (9.0)], buckwheat, caraway, coriander, cucumbers* (8.9), dill, flax (9.0), forage legumes for seed (seedling and established: alfalfa, alsike clover, cicer milkvetch, sainfoin, sweet clover), garlic, lentils (9.0), creeping red fescue (seed production only), onions [dry bulb (8.8)], peas [dry, fresh, processing (9.0)], potatoes (9.0), rapeseed [including canola (9.0)], soybeans (9.0), sugar beets (9.0), tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, safflower.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barley, volunteer (8.5)	grass [barnyard (8.6), crab,	panicum, fall
corn, volunteer (7.0)	quack (6.0)*, witch]	proso millet, wild
darnel, Persian (8.7)	oats (volunteer, wild)(8.4)	wheat, volunteer spring (8.4)
foxtail [green (8.3), yellow]		

* Season-long control.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Quackgrass.

6. **WHEN USED:** Controls weeds in 1-6 leaf stage, optimum is 2-5 leaf (10-15 cm tall). Quackgrass up to 3 leaf (8-12 cm tall).

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
Water volume: Air: 10-20 L/ac. Ground: 20-45 L/ac. Dense foliage, heavy infestations and for quackgrass control 45-80 L/ac.
Pressure: Air: 200 kPa. Ground: 240 kPa with low water volumes; 275-425 kPa with higher water volumes.
Nozzles: Flat fan only. Tilt forward 45° for better coverage. **The use of flood jet or hollow cone nozzles is not recommended, because of uneven and inadequate spray coverage.**
Rate:

Rates of Poast/Merge

Weeds	Poast/ac*	Merge L/ac	
		In 20-44 L water	45-80 L water
Group A:			
Barnyard grass, crabgrass, fall panicum, foxtail, Persian darnel, proso millet, volunteer corn, witchgrass.	325 mL	0.2-0.4	0.4
Heavy infestation of above weeds.			
Heavy infestations of grasses.	405 mL	0.4	0.4
Group B:			
Wild oats, volunteer cereals, grasses in Group A and quackgrass suppression.	445 mL	0.2-0.4	0.4
Extremely heavy infestation of grasses. (Do not use this rate on buckwheat).	570 mL	0.4	0.4
Group C:		**(Ground application only)***	
Quackgrass + grasses in Groups A + B (Do not use this rate on buckwheat).	1.09 L	0.8	0.8

* For band application adjust rate per acre in relation to the band width (annual grasses only).
** For aerial application 10-20 L/ac of water and 0.1-0.2 L/ac of Merge are recommended.
***Use low rate with low water volume.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Treat when weedy grasses are actively growing, there is good soil moisture and crop is small enough to permit thorough spray coverage. If annual grass weeds and broadleaf weeds are not in the correct stages for treatment, apply separate applications of each herbicide. Control of grasses growing under drought, flooding or prolonged cool temperatures under 15°C, may be reduced or delayed. Escapes or re-tillering may occur under prolonged stress conditions or low fertility. **Do not apply on grasses stressed longer than 20 days due to lack of moisture as unsatisfactory control can result.** Thorough pre-plant tillage operations are required to fields where sod or forage grass crops may have grown in the previous year. For quackgrass only on cultivated land, pre-plant tillage will fragment rhizomes and improve control. Crop competition generally enhances control of quackgrass. In wide row crops the quackgrass treatment should be followed by a cultivation after a minimum 7 days. Do not apply where runoff or erosion is likely. Allow 4 days between application of Poast and any other chemical not recommended as a tank-mix combination. Do not allow mixtures to stand. Thoroughly clean sprayer after use by flushing with water and detergent. Prior to using Poast, ensure that the sprayer has been cleaned according to previous product manufacturer's specifications or sprayer cleanout recommendations.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Poast is a contact and a systemic herbicide. Absorbed primarily by foliage and translocated to the growing points. Inhibits formation of fatty acids in these tissues. Thorough coverage of the foliage is important for consistent grass control.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Susceptible grasses stop growing immediately, gradually turn yellow and then brown. The time required for complete control is normally 7-21 days (annual grasses). Control of quackgrass develops more slowly than control of annual grasses. Poast is translocated through the quackgrass plant to the rhizomes and kills actively growing rhizome buds, as well as above ground vegetation. Dormant rhizome buds will remain unaffected by the spray and regrowth can occur from these buds. The regrowth will not be significant until 6-8 weeks after treatment, depending on growing conditions, crop cultivation practices and crop competition.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 1 hour of application may reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Relatively immobile, breaks down rapidly in soil.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
    Succeeding crops: Allow a minimum of 14 days between application and re-planting of cereal or grass crop. A cultivation to a minimum depth of 10 cm is recommended 7 days prior to seeding. Otherwise no restriction.
    Spray to harvest interval (days): Alfalfa (70), beans [snap (56), common (60), white, kidney, pinto (80), adzuki, faba, lima, mung (80)], buckwheat (85), cucumbers (30); flax (60), garlic (50), lentils (65), onions (50); peas [fresh (30), processing (30), dry (60)], potatoes (80), rapeseed (70), soybeans (80); sugar beets (85), tomatoes (60).
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = formulation (2,500). Causes moderate skin and eye irritation. Low toxicity to birds, fish and bees. Hazards to the environment are low because of rapid breakdown in soil.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store product in a cool, dry place. Freezing will not reduce effectiveness.

PRIMEXTRA LIGHT (metolachlor + atrazine)

Ciba-Geigy

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Flowable; 330 g/L metolachlor + 161.5 g/l atrazine + 8.5 g/L related active triazines; 2 X 10 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Nitrogen fertilizer solutions may replace all or part of the water carrier. Dry granular phosphate fertilizers may be impregnated with Primextra.
3. **CROPS:** Corn (field, silage, sweet).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barnyard grass	lamb's-quarters	purslane
buckwheat, wild	mustard, wild	ragweed
foxtail (green, yellow)	nightshade, American	smartweeds, annual
lady's-thumb	pigweed (prostrate, redroot)	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Spring applied: pre-plant incorporated or banded. Pre-emergent (under irrigation only).
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Rate: 2.3-3.1 L/ac. Infestation Level: Light 2.3 L/ac; Medium 2.6 L/ac; Heavy 3.1 L/ac.
   Water volume: 60-120 L/ac.

Incorporation: Broadcast and lightly harrow before planting. Do not exceed 5 cm depth. Band treatment: mount a press wheel ahead of the nozzle to level the band.
Pressure: 200-300 kPa.
Nozzles: Use metal filters and screens 50 mesh or larger.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Dry granular fertilizer may be impregnated for pre-plant, incorporated application.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by roots and inhibits photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Weeds die at germination or under dry conditions die-back soon after emergence.
11. **EFFECT OF RAINFALL:** Enhances results.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Some movement may occur if there is excess moisture on light soils.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Follow corn with corn only.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = atrazine (3,080), metolachlor (2,780), Primextra (4,680). May cause severe skin irritation and perhaps eye injury. Low toxicity to fish and birds. Intake may cause convulsions and coma.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Dry heated storage preferred.

PRINCEP NINE-T/SIMAZINE 80W/SIMAZINE 480 (simazine)

Ciba-Geigy/United Agri Products

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Water Dispersible Granule, Princep Nine-T; 89% simazine + 1% related triazines; 5 X 5 kg bag. Wettable Powder, Simazine 80W; 79% simazine + 1% related triazines; 4 kg. Simazine 480; 480 g/L, Flowable 10 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa, established*(8.5)
asparagus
blueberries, high bush
corn (field, sweet)
nursery stock, established*
raspberries
shelterbelts, established*
tree plantings (forest, Christmas)
trefoil, bird's-foot (established)
woody ornamentals, established

* Established-at least 1 year old.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buckwheat, wild
clovers, volunteer
foxtail, yellow
grass, barnyard
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
oats, wild
purslane
ragweed
smartweeds, annual
most seedling perennials

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Prior to weed emergence. May be applied in either the spring or fall, prior to freeze-up.
Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil: Late fall.
Asparagus, blueberries: Early spring.
Corn: Within 3 days of seeding.
Raspberries: Early spring but not on young shoots.
Shelterbelts (established): Fall or in spring prior to weed emergence.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: 120 L/ac. Shelterbelts: 200 L/ac.
Incorporation: In corn, Princep or Simazine 80W may be applied 1 week before seeding and incorporated to a depth of 2.5 cm.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Use nozzle screens of 50 mesh or larger.

Rate: (On established stands only: at least 1 year old)

Crop	Quantity/ac Princep Nine-T	Quantity/ac Simazine 80W	Quantity/ac Simazine 480
Alfalfa	0.45 kg	0.51 kg	—
Bird's-foot trefoil	0.45 kg	0.51 kg	—
Asparagus, blueberries, Nursery stock, woody ornamentals	1 - 1.5 kg	1.11 - 1.72 kg	1.9 - 2.8 L
Christmas tree and woodland plantations (2-year stock or older)	2 - 2.8 kg	2.23 - 3.34 kg	—
Corn	0.6 - 1 kg	0.80 - 1.10 kg	1.4 - 3.4 L
Raspberries	0.8 - 1 kg	0.9 - 1.1 kg	1.5 - 1.9 L
Shelterbelts	2 - 3kg	2.23 - 3.34 kg	3.8 - 5.7 L

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Gentle agitation required during mixing and spraying. After any break in the spray application, agitate thoroughly. Do not overlap application. Alfalfa, bird's-foot trefoil: Do not apply to the same field for more than 3 consecutive years. Do not apply Gramoxone within 1 year after the Princep or Simazine 80W application. Do not cultivate or irrigate heavily after application to avoid chemical reaching the root zone.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Acts through the roots of germinating weeds and inhibit photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Weed-free ground.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Negligible.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Very little movement is possible on clay soil but on sandy ground with high rainfall some leaching may occur.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Allow 30 days between application and grazing of dairy, beef cattle, and sheep and 60 days between application and cutting for hay.
    Succeeding crops: Plant only corn in the treated area in the same year. Breakdown of simazine in the soil is slow and may cause injury to sensitive crops (e.g. cereals, canola, sugar beets, white beans, onions, peas, tomatoes, turnips) one or more years after application. The risk of damage to succeeding crops from simazine residues may be reduced by ploughing or deep tilling treated fields in the fall prior to seeding the next crop in the rotation. Spreading and incorporating manure may also help to reduce the simazine levels. Uneven application, excessive sprayer overlap or applications in excess of recommended rates will result in a longer carryover of simazine residues. A prolonged period of hot dry weather will also lengthen the time that simazine residues remain in the soil.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = technical (5,000), Princep Nine-T (5,000). May be irritating to eyes and cause dermatitis.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in dry area, heating not required.

PRONONE 10G (hexazinone)

United Agri Products


CAUTION FLAMMABLE

1. **FORMULATION:** Pronone 10G, granular, 10% hexazinone.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** For woodland management areas; black spruce, white spruce, red pine.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   brome (grass)
   blue joint grass
   goldenrod
   Brush:
   raspberry
   trembling aspen
   balsam popular
   * cherry
   * white birch
   * (controls seedlings up to 120 cm).
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Conifer site preparation.
   Spring, after ground has thawed.
   Fall, apply up to freeze up.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:** Ground application only.

With: Apply only with certified equipment. Consult with United Agri Products for these equipment types. Granular fertilizer applicators are not specifically designed to apply rates as labelled.
Rate: 8 kg/ac - 16 kg/ac.
Black spruce, white spruce, red pine may be planted immediately after application at the 8 kg/ac rate only. At rates above 8 kg/ac the above species should not be planted until a year after application. Use the higher rate on fine textured soils high in organic matter and for hard-to-kill species. For intermediate textured soils, use the lower rate. On all soils, the higher rate will provide longer residual control. Do not use on gravelly soils, rocky soils or soils which are sandy or coarse textured. Gravelly soils are soils having more than 70% by volume of coarse fragments (gravel, cobbles, or stones) with too little fine fraction to fill a space larger than 1 mm. Rocky soils are soils where 25-90% is occupied by rock outcrops and most of the remainder by shallow soils. Light or coarse soils consist of sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam. Medium soil consists of loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay and sandy clay loam. Heavy or fine soils consist of silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For areas of heavy or fine textured soil, it is possible to plant into newly treated sites. A delay in planting is recommended until there is adequate moisture to activate the herbicide in the soil. Generally, once the symptoms of the herbicide are showing in plants, then it is safe to plant the above-noted crop trees. Do not plant into the above treated areas if conditions are not favourable for the crop trees to establish themselves immediately. Before application calibrate the equipment to distribute the granules uniformly over the area to be treated. When using equipment avoid overlapping and shut-off while starting, turning, slowing or stopping in order to avoid injury to desirable trees. Apply when rainfall can be expected to activate the chemical in the soil. **Do not apply** to hillsides or mountainsides where the slope is moderate to steep. **Do not apply** to sites whose physical state will prevent penetration of **Pronone 10G** into the root zone of the target species. This includes frozen soils, sites which are water saturated, or sites in which the water table is close to the surface.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Inhibits photosynthesis. "Moisture is required to activate Pronone 10G in the soil". Precipitation dissolves the active Hexazinone from the granule and moves the herbicide into the root zone where it is absorbed during periods of active plant growth.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Symptoms usually appear within 2 weeks after application under warm, humid conditions, while 4 to 6 weeks may be required when weather is cool. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate Pronone 10G in the soil, plants may continue to grow until sufficient rainfall moves Pronone 10G into the root zone. In actively growing woody plants, symptoms usually appear within three weeks after sufficient rainfall has carried the herbicide into the root zone, during periods of active growth. Recurrent defoliation and refoliation may occur, until susceptible plants are killed. In some brush species, complete control may not be accomplished until the following year. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with amount of chemical applied, rainfall, temperature, weed and brush species, soil moisture, soil type, depth of organic layer, season of application.
11. **EFFECT OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall after application will assist in moving Pronone 10G into active root zone of weed species.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Pronone will move down in the soil depending upon soil type and organic matter content.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** For use in non-agricultural crop areas only. **Do not apply** or empty or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **Do not use** on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. **Do not contaminate** any body of water.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. **Eye irritant - Do not get in eyes.** Wear rubber gloves when handling. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Harmful if swallowed.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry pla[illegible]. Keep away from fertilizer, seed and food or feed.

PUMA (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)

Hoechst


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 92 g/L; 2 x 8.1 L container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** MCPA ester or amine 500 (340 mL/ac); Buctril M (400 mL/ac); Refine Extra (8 g/ac); Refine Extra plus MCPA ester 500 (8 g/ac + 340 mL/ac); Ally (3 g/ac).
3. **CROPS:** All spring and durum wheats.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Wild oats, green foxtail, barnyard grass.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. **WHEN USED:**
Crop: For best crop tolerance, apply to crop from the 1 leaf, up to a maximum of 6 leaves on the main stem plus 3 tillers (Zadoks 11 to 16, 23). Application beyond the 6 leaf stage may result in injury.
Annual grassy weeds: Wild oats, green foxtail and barnyard grass - 1 to 6 leaf stage and actively growing. Plants will be controlled up to the emergence of the 3rd tiller. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled.
Broadleaf weeds: When tankmixing with a broadleaf weed herbicide, consult the appropriate label for proper timing of application, weeds controlled and any possible recropping restrictions.

7. **HOW TO APPLY**
With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by aircraft.
Rate: 400 mL/ac.
Water volume: 45 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Only 110˚ or 80˚ flat fan nozzles are recommended. Uniform, thorough coverage is important for good control.
Mixing instructions:
   1. Assure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean.
   2. Fill the tank half full with clean water and start agitation or bypass system.
   3. If a broadleaf is to be tankmixed, add the broadleaf herbicide **first** prior to adding Puma.
   4. Slowly add the correct amount of Puma to the spray tank. Agitate thoroughly.
   5. Triple rinse the emptied containers into the spray tank.
   6. Add the remaining amount of water while agitation continues. Spray out immediately. Spray mixture should not be left in tank overnight.
   7. When mixing second and subsequent tankfuls, ensure that the tank is half-full of clean water prior to adding herbicide, and follow steps 2-6.
   8. Thoroughly clean the spray tank by flushing with a water/detergent mixture after using Puma or before using any other pesticide.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** A time interval of 7 days prior to application or 4 days after application of Puma is required before any other pesticide can be applied, except for those recommended on the label. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing. When daytime temperatures before and after application are very hot combined with very dry conditions and low humidity, plants are under stress. Application of Puma during these periods may result in substantially reduced control. Application of the spray at a forward angle of 45˚ will result in better penetration of the canopy and better coverage. Do not apply to crop that is stressed by severe weather conditions, frost, low fertility, drought, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage as crop injury may result.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: Contact as well as systemic, no soil activity. Regions of high meristematic activity, such as root and shoot tips are known to be affected.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Grassy weeds Reduction of leaf growth and chlorotic blotching within 1-3 days after application. Initial development of leaf chlorosis within 5-8 days after application and complete death within 14-21 days after application.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Do not apply Puma if rain is expected within 1 hour.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl appears to undergo rapid hydrolysis in the soil.

13. **GRAZING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated fields prior to harvest.
Pre-harvest interval: 65 days.

14. **TOXICITY:** Acute oral LD_{50} male rats (mg/kg) = 4,470; Acute oral LD_{50} female rats (mg/kg) = 4,250.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** May cause eye damage. Causes eye and skin irritation. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:** Keep away from fire or open flame or other sources of heat. Cannot be stored below freezing. If stored for 1 year or longer, shake well before using. Store the tightly closed containers away from seeds, fertilizer, plants and foodstuffs. Do not use or store in or around the home. Keep in original container during storage.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Certain naturally occurring biotypes of wild oats and green foxtail have been identified as being resistant to Puma and related products (those with the same mode of action). Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides in the same field, may result in control failures. To delay selection for resistant population of weeds, rotate the use of Puma with herbicides that have a different mode of action (refer to page 30).

PYRAMIN (pyrazon)

BASF

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Flowable formulation 470 g/L; 3 L jugs.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Avadex BW, TCA, or Ro-Neet.
3. **CROPS:** Sugarbeets.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

black nightshade	pigweed (prostrate, redroot)
buckwheat (wild)	purslane
chickweed	ragweed
knotweed	shepherd's purse
lady's-thumb	smartweed
lamb's-quarters	stinkweed
mustard (wild, wormseed)	wild carrot
oakleaved goosefoot	yellow rocket

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Pyramin may be used as a pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergent or post-emergent treatment. Post-emergent treatments should be applied before the weeds have 3 leaves.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Rate: Light soils - 3.3 L/ac. Heavy soils - 4.1 L/ac.
   Water volume: 40 - 101 L/acre.
   Incorporation: Pre-plant - incorporate shallow. Fall ridging - apply Pyramin in a 17.5 cm band and cover with a 15-20 cm high ridge of soil. In the spring, level the ridges and leave guide marks to enable planting the bands. Avoid levelling deeper than the chemical placement.
   Pressure: 275-350 kPa.
   Nozzles: All standard low pressure nozzles delivering 40-101 L/acre.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Pyramin must not be mixed into soil deeper than seed is planted to reduce beet injury.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** The active ingredient in Pyramin is absorbed by the roots and is translocated to the leaves.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weed: If adequate moisture is present, the weeds will fail to emerge. If the soil is dry for a long period of time, weeds which emerge and become well established will not be fully controlled, but small emerged weeds may die back, once adequate moisture is present.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Pyramin does not move readily in the soil and cannot be leached out.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Drift: Care should be taken to avoid drift onto sensitive plants such as rapeseed and mustard.
    Grazing restrictions: The tops of beets grown in Pyramin treated soil may be used for human consumption or fed to livestock.
    Cropping restrictions: None.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Oral LD_{50} rats = 3,030 mg/kg. No short term or long term human health problems are associated with this product when used according to label. Non-toxic to bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store below 0°C.

REFINE EXTRA (thifensulfuron methyl + tribenuron methyl)

CAUTION POISON

DuPont

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Dry flowable; 50% thifensulfuron methyl, 25% tribenuron methyl; 320 g container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** MCPA (280-445 mL/ac amine or ester 500 + surfactant); 2,4-D (340-445 mL/ac amine 500 + surfactant; 280-365 mL/ac ester 600 + surfactant; not for use on oats). Assert, Assert + MCPA ester (spring wheat only). **Surfactants:** Citowett Plus, Agral 90, Agsurf, Companion. (Use a surfactant when Refine Extra is used alone or in a mixture with MCPA or 2,4-D).
3. **CROPS:** Barley, wheat (spring, winter or durum), oats.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Refine Extra 8 g/ac alone:

buckwheat (tartary, wild)
chickweed
cow cockle
corn spurry
green smartweed
hemp-nettle
kochia
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
pigweed (redroot)
Russian thistle
stinkweed
volunteer rapeseed
wild mustard

Refine Extra 8 g/ac + MCPA or 2,4-D:

buckwheat (tartary, wild)
burdocks (seedling)
chickweed
cocklebur*
common plantain
cow cockle
false ragweed*
flixweed
giant ragweed*
green smartweed
hemp-nettle
kochia*
lady's- thumb
lamb's-quarters
mustard (ball, hare's ear, indian, tumble, wild, wormseed)
pigweed (redroot, Russian*)
prickly lettuce
ragweed*
Russian thistle
shepherd's purse
stinkweed
sweet clover**
wild radish

* Use a minimum of 320 mL/ac of MCPA amine 500.
** Refine Extra + 2,4-D only.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle, sow thistle, round-leaved mallow.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Refine Extra alone: 2 leaf to flag leaf stage of barley, wheat (spring, winter and durum) and oats.
   Refine Extra + MCPA or 2,4-D: Full 3 leaf to expanded shot blade of barley, wheat and oats for MCPA and barley and wheat for 2,4-D.
   Weeds: Apply to young actively growing weeds before the canopy closes. Weeds emerging after treatment may not be controlled.
   Wild buckwheat: Apply Refine Extra to actively growing wild buckwheat in the 1-3 leaf stage.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by air.
   Rate: Barley, wheat (spring, winter, durum), oats: Refine Extra 8 g/ac.
   Surfactant: 2 L/1000 L of spray solution.
   Water volume: 40 L/ac.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan type. Use 50 mesh of larger screens. Use only metal or nylon filters.
   Sprayer clean-up: To avoid injury to susceptible crops thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after spraying. Ammonia must be used to deactivate Refine Extra when cleaning.
   1. Drain and flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes. Visually inspect tank to ensure removal of all visible residues of Refine Extra. If necessary, repeat step 1.
   2. Fill tank with clean water while adding 1 litre household ammonia (containing a minimum 3% ammonia) per 100 litres of water. Flush solution through boom and hoses and then add more water to completely fill tank. Allow to sit for 15 minutes while agitating. Again flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution and drain tank.
   3. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned seperately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
   4. Repeat step 2.
   5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the hoses and boom.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Higher spray volumes are required for dense crop canopy and/or large weeds. Weeds should be less than 10 cm tall or across at application. Effectiveness of Refine Extra may be reduced if it remains in the tank for more than 24 hours.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed through foliage. Inhibits cell elongation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Growth stops immediately. Discoloration of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application depending on growing conditions and weed species. **Poor results may be expected if** there is improper mixing, timing, coverage, or when weeds are under drought stress.
11. **EFFECT OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 4 hours of application may lessen degree of weed control.
12. **MOVEMENT IN THE SOIL:** Refine Extra moves little in the soil and disappears from the soil quickly.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Barley, wheat and oats may be grazed 7 days after application of Refine Extra. Do not plant to any crop until 2 months after application. Do not exceed a total of 8 g/ac per crop year.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rat (mg/kg) is greater than 5,000.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, the Refine component of Refine W.O. and the Plus component of Triumph Plus. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra, Refine W.O. and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.

REGLONE (diquat)

Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 200 g/L; 10 L container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Surfactant: Agral 90, Agsurf, Citowett plus.
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa	lentils	potatoes
beans (adzuki, kidney, red, white)	mustard	soybeans
canola	oats	sunflowers, all
clover (red, white)	peas (dry, field)	trefoil, bird's-foot
flax		

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Non-selective for green vegetation, used for weed control and crop desiccation for harvest.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable.
6. **WHEN USED:** For crop desiccation.
   Alfalfa, trefoil, clover (for seed): By air no more than 7 days prior to harvest.
   Beans, soybeans: By air or ground when 80-90% of natural leaf defoliation has occurred. Does not mature beans but removes green weeds.
   Canola: By air when 60-75% of the seeds have turned from green to brown.
   Flaxseed: By air when crop has reached 75% ball turn.
   Lentils: By air or ground when lowermost pods are yellow-brown and rattle.
   Mustard: By air when 75% of the seeds have turned.
   Peas: By air when the crop is mature. Will not mature peas but will kill green weeds present.
   Potato vines: By air or ground 2 weeks before harvest.
   Sunflowers: By air at 20-50% moisture.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or Ground equipment. Booms on ground equipment must be high enough to ensure proper coverage of foliage.
   Water volume: Aircraft: 18 L/ac. Ground: 100-400 L/ac. Higher volumes for best results.
   Alfalfa, canola, clover, trefoil, beans, soybeans, flax, mustard, peas, sunflowers: 90 - 180 L/ac.
   Oats: 90-135 L/ac.
   Pressure: 275-400 kPa.
   Nozzles: Aircraft flat fan type or hollow cone type (D8, D10 or D12 disc with 46 or 56 swirl plate). For ground application, flat fan.

Rate: Add Agral 90 at 1 L/1,000 L spray mixture; **not** on oats.

Crop	Quantity/ac Ground	Aerial
Alfalfa, trefoil, clover (for seed)	0.8 - 1.3 L	None
Beans, soybeans (normal crop)	0.6 - 0.8 L	0.8 L
Beans, soybeans (dense crop)	0.8 - 1.1 L	1.1 L
Canola, flax, lentils, mustard, peas, sunflowers (normal crop, no weeds)	0.6 - 0.8 L	0.8 L
Canola, flax, lentils, mustard, peas, sunflowers (dense crop, weedy)	0.8 L	1.1 L
Oats: corn spurry control, up to 8 cm tall	445 mL	None
Oats: corn spurry control, over 8 cm tall	607 mL	None
Potatoes (light stands, little weed growth)	0.8- 1.1 L	0.8 - 1.1 L
Potatoes (heavy stands or weedy fields)	1.7 L	1.7 L

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Ground speed of 9 km/h. Muddy water will reduce effectiveness. Applications made on cloudy days or just prior to or during periods of darkness will increase effectiveness. Argentine varieties of rapeseed should only be desiccated to facilitate harvest of lodged crops. Losses can occur under unfavorable weather conditions. Polish varieties may be straight combined.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Reglone is a contact type herbicide, therefore, good spray coverage is essential. Absorbed by all leaf and stem surfaces, non-systemic. Interferes with photosynthesis.
   Warning: During adverse weather (heavy rain, hail or strong winds), the resultant damage to crops may be enhanced.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Fast and virtually complete top kill of annual weeds. Yellowing starts within a few hours of application. Desiccation of the plant will continue rapidly till death.
    Crops: Leaf kill will occur within a few days of application. Stem dry down will take longer depending on the crop, however, harvesting should normally commence within 7-14 days. Crop losses can occur due to pod drop and pod shatter from handling and if unfavourable weather conditions occur.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once the spray solution has dried.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Binds to the soil and becomes biologically unavailable. No residual effect.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed in year of treatment. Prevent drift onto crops, ornamental plants, lawns, shelterbelts, grazing areas, wildlife cover, wetlands and other desirable growth.
14. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (230). **Potential to cause eye damage, if eyes are constantly exposed.** May cause oral and nasal irritation shortly after use. Does not cause lung damage. May cause burns upon contact with skin and eyes. Intake can cause kidney failure and liver damage.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage is necessary. Store in original container, tightly closed in a safe place away from children.

RIVAL (trifluralin)

Hoechst
(Cereals)

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Rival 500 EC; 500 g/L; 9 L, 110 L, 200 L, 400 L containers. Granular; Rival 10G; 10.0%; 22.7 kg bag, 567 kg bags (mini bulk). Water Dispersible Granule; Rival 60 DF, 60%, 7.5 kg bags.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
   Rival 10G: None.
   Rival EC/DF: Avadex BW, Avadex BW+liquid fertilizer, liquid fertilizer.
   Mixing restrictions: Add Rival EC/DF or Rival EC/DF + Avadex directly into the liquid fertilizer, mix thoroughly and apply immediately after mixing. Agitate until application is complete.
3. **CROPS:**
   Rival EC/DF: Barley, wheat (durum, spring).
   Rival 10G: Fall application: Barley. Fall and Summerfallow application: wheat (durum, spring and semi-dwarf) in soils with 2-8% organic matter.
   Underseeding: Not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   Rival EC/DF: Green foxtail.
   Rival 10G: Barley. Wheat (fall): foxtail (green and yellow). Wheat (Summerfallow crop year): Foxtail (green and yellow), lamb's-quarters, suppression of Wild Oats and Wild Buckwheat.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** See above.
6. **WHEN USED:**
Rival EC/DF: Alone or with Avadex BW in the spring only after seeding and prior to emergence of crop.
Rival 10G: Barley: fall only, September 1 to soil freeze-up. Wheat: fall, September 1 to soil freeze-up for green foxtail only the following year. Wheat summerfallow: May 1-July 31.
Warning: Do not apply Rival 10G on land treated with trifluralin products since the previous year.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate:
Rival EC: 485 mL/ac on light to medium textured soil. 650 mL/ac on heavy textured soil.
Rival DF: 400 gm/ac on light textured soils, 485 gm/ac on medium textured soils, 525 gm/ac on heavy textured soils.
Mixing instructions:
Rival DF: Fill sprayer 1/3 full of clean water, then add the recommended amount of Rival 60 DF. Continue the filling operation until required volumes are achieved. Vigorous agitation is required before and during application of Rival 60 DF.
Note: Spray out immediately. Spray mixture should not be left in the tank without agitation.
Rival 10G: Barley

Soil Type	Organic matter (%)	Rate kg/ac
Light	2-4	3.4
Medium or heavy	4-6	4.5
Medium or heavy	6-10	5.7

Rival 10G: Wheat: Summerfallow application

Organic matter (%)	May	June	July
1-3	3.8 kg/ac	3.2 kg/ac	2.6 kg/ac
4-8	4.5 kg/ac	3.8 kg/ac	3.2 kg/ac

Rival 10G: Wheat (fall application): 2.3 kg/ac.
Water volume: 40 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Incorporation:
Rival EC/DF: Incorporate 2-4 cm with 2 cross harrowings with tyne or diamond harrows operated at a minimum of 9 km/h. Both incorporations should be done within 24 hours of application.
Rival 10G: Fall application: incorporate to 8-10 cm. The first incorporation within 24 hours and the second delayed for at least 5 days for more effective weed control. A shallow tillage in the spring, prior to seeding, is required. Wheat: summerfallow application: incorporate to 8 cm. The first incorporation within 24 hours and the second delayed to 5 days or until new weed regrowth requires a cultivation or discing. Additional shallow (8 cm) tillage operations may be required to control resistant weed growth.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
Rival EC/DF: Apply only on fields that are trash free or summerfallow fields. Crops must be seeded 5-8 cm deep in a well tilled seedbed to prevent contact between the chemical and the seed.
Caution: Crop injury, delayed maturity or reduced yields, may occur if emerging crops are weakened from factors such as improper seeding depth, excessive moisture, cold temperature, seedling disease, poor soil fertility, drought, or saline soils.
Rival 10G:
Warning: Do not apply to soils with less than 2% O.M. or more than 10% O.M. Seeding should be done into a warm, moist seedbed. Avoid seeding in cold soil. In wheat, drought condition the fallow year may result in higher than normal carryover of Rival 10G; increase seeding rate of wheat. Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin products including Rival have developed in fields in Western Canada. Rival will not control trifluralin-tolerant green foxtail. Herbicide rotation should be practised to avoid the spread of trifluralin-tolerant green foxtail. Avoid repeated use of trifluralin products in the same field.
Caution: Do not apply to soils subject to erosion.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Acts on both the root and shoot tips as they emerge. Prevents cell division and affected plants die before emergence. If the shoot portion of the plant escapes to the soil surface, lateral or secondary root growth is inhibited causing a slow death since the plant is unable to gather moisture or nutrients.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Green foxtail: Seeds that germinate below the treated layer will produce plants that will emerge. The secondary root system of plants that form within the treated layer is completely inhibited by trifluralin present in that area. The affected plant dies slowly as crop competition and temperature stress over-tax the rootless plant's ability to take up moisture.
Crop: Crop safety is maintained when seeded to a depth of 5-8 cm.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once incorporated into the soil.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Succeeding crops: Under normal conditions, Rival will not carry over. As a precaution, oats, sugar beets, creeping red fescue and small-seeded grasses should not follow a Rival treated crop.

14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats mg/kg) = (greater than 5,000). In clean water, fish are very sensitive to trifluralin; but in runoff and muddy water, trifluralin binds to the suspended soil particles and large amounts can be tolerated by fish. Non-toxic to bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:**
Rival EC: If stored below 0˚C, bring the contents to 15˚C for 24 hours and shake well before using. Do not store near heat, spark or open flame.
Rival 10G: Do not store under direct sunlight. Do not store in granular applicator (24 hours max.).
Rival DF: Store at cool temperatures. Do not store under direct sunlight.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Trifluralin 10G/400, Rival and Fortress) will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.
Note: Similar products are Advance 10G, Treflan and Trifluralin 10G/400.

RIVAL (trifluralin)

Hoechst
(Oilseeds, Special Crops)

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Liquid; Rival 500 EC; 500 g/L; 9 L, 110 L, 200 L, 400 L containers. Granular; Rival 10G; 10.0%; 22.7 kg bag, 567 kg bags (mini bulk). Water Dispersible Granule; Rival 60 DF; 60%, 7.5 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Rival 10G: None. Rival EC/DF+liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0). Rival EC/DF+Sencor for T.T.C.
Mixing instructions: Rival EC at recommended rates must be impregnated with a minimum of 81 kg/ac of dry fertilizer. Mix and blend the dry fertilizer and Rival EC in a rotary fertilizer blender. The nozzles used to spray Rival EC on the fertilizer should be situated to provide uniform spray coverage. Allow for sufficient blending time to ensure uniform coverage of the fertilizer with this product. If the fertilizer-herbicide mixture is too wet to allow for uniform application, the use of a highly absorptive material such as diatomaceous earth or finely powdered clay is recommended. Enough absorptive material should be added to ensure a free-flowing mixture.
Note: Higher rates of fertilizer may be required to ensure that mixture is not too wet especially when using higher rates of Rival EC. Refer to the label for rate charts.
3. **CROPS:**

Rival EC/Rival DF

asparagus
beans, dry common (only black, kidney, snap, white)
broccoli, transplant
brussel sprouts, transplant
cabbage
canola (8.9) (including triazine tolerant)
carrots
cauliflower
crambe
fababeans (8.6)
flax (7.7)
forage rape
lentils* (8.5)
mustard (8.9)
peas (field, canning)
peppers
rutabaga
safflower
sainfoin**
saskatoon berries
soybeans (8.9)
strawberries
sunflowers (8.9)
sweet clover
tomatoes
turnips (stubble)

Transplanted shelterbelts

ash, green
caragana
elm (American, Siberian)
pine. Scotch

Rival 10G

canola (including triazine tolerant)
flax (7.7)
lentils* (8.5)
mustard (8.9)
peas (canning, field) (8.9)
sunflowers (8.9)

* Fall application only.
** Spring application only.
Underseeding: Not recommended.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barnyard grass (8.3)
bluegrass, annual (8.6)
bromegrass, downy (5.9)
buckwheat, wild (8.3)
chickweed (7.1)
cockle, cow (9.0)
darnel, Persian
foxtail [green, yellow (8.1)]
knotweed
lamb's-quarters (8.0)
oats, wild (7.5)
pigweed (8.2)
purslane (7.9)
thistle, Russian (7.9)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. WHEN USED:

Rival EC/Rival DF:

Spring: Beans, broccoli (transplant), brussel sprouts (transplant), cabbage, canola, carrots, cauliflower, crambe, fababeans, forage rape, mustard, peas, peppers, safflower, sainfoin, saskatoon berries, shelterbelts, soybeans, sunflowers, sweet clover, tomatoes, turnips
(stubble). Cultivate to destroy existing weeds and apply pre-plant. Shelterbelts: apply before transplanting.
Summer: Canola, flax, safflower. On summerfallow between June 1 and September 1.
Fall: Beans (black only), canola, flax, lentils, mustard, peas (field), safflower, sunflowers. September 1st to soil freeze-up.
Rival application is discouraged where soil drifting is a problem.
Rival 10G:
Spring: Not recommended in Alberta.
Summer: Canola, flax. Between June 1 and September 1.
Fall: Canola, flax, lentils, mustard, peas, sunflowers. Between September 1 and soil freeze-up.
Note: For fall applications where erosion may be a problem, maximize crop residue cover with only one fall tillage incorporation.

7. HOW TO APPLY:

With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: 40 L/ac.
Incorporation: First incorporation in the same direction as application, within 24 hours of application. Second at right angles to the first.
Rival 10G: For maximum effectiveness, delay the second incorporation for 5 days.
Flax, lentils: Both incorporations should be done prior to soil freeze-up in the fall. A tandem disc, discer or field (vibrashank) cultivator are recommended for incorporating to 8-10 cm. For best mixing action, operate disc implements at 6-10 km/h; cultivators at 10-13 km/h. Deep tillage cultivators are not recommended.
Pressure: 200-275 kPa.
Rate: Rival 500 EC will be applied at the same rates as currently listed for spring treatments, with the exception of cauliflower, cabbage and turnips (stubble) which are applied at 650 mL/ac in 2-6% OM and 1.38 L/ac in 6-15% OM.

	Sandy soils organic matter				Loams to clay soils organic matter			
	2-6%		6-15%		2-6%		6-15%	
	Rival	Rival 10G	Rival	Rival 10G	Rival	Rival 10G	Rival	Rival 10G
Crop/Season	**500 EC**/ac	kg/ac	**500 EC**/ac	kg/ac	**500 EC**/ac	kg/ac	**500 EC**/ac	kg/ac
Spring*	650 mL	NR	890 mL	NR	890 mL	NR	0.89-1.13L	NR
Fall*	890 mL	4.5	1.13 L	5.7	1.13 L	5.7	1.13-1.3L	5.7-6.9
Summer (flax, canola)	1.38 L	6.9	1.38 L	6.9	1.38 L	6.9	1.38 L	6.9
Shelterbelts	1.8 L	NR	3.6 L	NR	3.6 L	NR	3.6 L	NR
Strawberries	890 mL	NR	890 mL	NR	890 mL	NR	890 mL	NR
Asparagus	810 mL	NR	810 m	NR	1.2 L	NR	1.6 L	NR
Flax, lentils (fall)	890 mL	4.5	1.13 L	5.7	890 mL	4.5	1.13-1.8L	5.7-6.9

* All crops except lentils and flax.
NR-Not Recommended.

Rival DF:

	Sandy soils organic matter		Medium or heavy soils organic matter	
	2-6%	6-15%	2-6%	6-15%
	Rival 60 DF	Rival 60 DF	Rival 60 DF	Rival 60 DF
Crop/Season	g/ac	g/ac	g/ac	g/ac
Spring*	525	725	725	725-930
Fall*	725	930	930	930-1135
Summer (flax, canola	1135	1135	1135	1135
Shelterbelts	1500	2955	2955	2955
Strawberries	525	725	725	725
Asparagus	690	690	1012	1335
Flax, lentils (fall)	725	930	725	930-1135

* All crops except lentils and flax.

Mixing instructions:

Rival 60 DF: Fill sprayer 1/3 full of clean water, then add the recommended amount of Rival 60 DF. Continue the filling operation until required volumes are achieved. Vigorous agitation is required before and during application of Rival 60 DF.
Note: Spray out immediately. Spray mixture should not be left in the tank without agitation.

Rival Plus Sencor tankmix in triazine tolerant canola

	Sandy soils organic matter		Loams to clay soils organic matter			
	2-3%	3-6%	2-3%	3-6%	6-10%	10-15%
Rival 500 EC (mL/ac spring)	650	650	890	890	890-1135	890-1135
Rival 500 EC (mL/ac fall)	890	890	1135	1135	1135-1375	1135-1375
Rival 60 DF (g/ac spring)	525	525	725	725	725-930	725-930
Rival 60 DF (g/ac fall)	725	725	930	930	930-1135	930-1135
Sencor 500 F (spring/mL/ac)	170	225	170	225	225-345	345
Sencor 500 F (fall/mL/ac)	225	285	225	285	285-345	345
Sencor DF (spring/g/ac)	110	150	110	150	150-225	225
Sencor DF (fall/g/ac)	110 150	150 190	110 150	150 190	150-225 190-225	225 225

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply on soils that are wet or subject to flooding, in poor tilth, or contain more than 15% organic matter. A tandem disc mixes best on stubble or crusted, lumpy, or wet soil. To avoid concentrating wild oat seeds below the treated layer, do not plow land prior to trifluralin application. Fall or summer application should be followed by a light spring tillage to a 5-8 cm depth before seeding.
   Rival EC/DF: Use on soils with less than 20-25% straw cover. On stubble, chop and thoroughly mix residues and weed growth into the soil, to a depth of 10-15 cm, before application.
   Flax, lentils: To ensure a firm seedbed and maintain a constant depth of planting, a shallow tillage in the spring is recommended. Seed into a warm (usually after mid May), moist, firm seedbed to a depth of 2-4 cm. Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin products including Rival have developed in fields in Western Canada. Rival will not control trifluralin-tolerant green foxtail. Herbicide rotation should be practised to avoid the spread of trifluralin-tolerant green foxtail. Avoid repeated use of trifluralin products in the same field.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Kills seedlings as they germinate. Inhibits cell division in the actively growing points of root and shoot.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Most weeds die before emerging. Weeds will exhibit swelling in the coleoptile region, stubby, thick primary root development and lack of secondary roots, which leads to death due to inadequate moisture obtaining ability.
    Crop: Seed flax into a well packed warm moist seedbed. Do not seed deeper than 4 cm.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once trifluralin is incorporated into the soil.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** None.
    Crop use after hail: No restrictions.
    Succeeding crops: Normally, trifluralin carry over will not harm crops grown in rotation. As a precaution, oats, sugar beets, creeping red fescue, and small-seeded grasses such as timothy and canary seed should not follow a trifluralin treated crop. Alfalfa and most clovers are tolerant to trifluralin. Drought conditions in the year of treatment may result in higher levels of trifluralin carry over into the next year. To avoid wheat injury, seed less than 7 cm deep into a warm, moist seedbed.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (greater than 5,000). In clean water, fish are very sensitive to trifluralin, but in runoff or muddy water, it binds to soil particles and large amounts can be tolerated by fish. Non-toxic to bees. Intake can cause heart, liver and kidney damage. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled can be fatal.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Rival EC is highly flammable. May explode if heated. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:**
    Rivel EC: If stored below 0°C, bring the contents to 15°C for 24 hours and shake well before using. Do not store near heat, spark or open flame.
    Rival 10G: Do not store under direct sunlight. Do not store in granular application (24 hours maximum).
    Rival DF: Store at cool temperatures. Do not store under direct sunlight.
    Note: Similar products are Treflan, Trifluralin 10G/400.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Trifluralin 10G/400, Rival and Fortress) will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.

RO-NEET (cycloate)

Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 720 g/L; 20 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Nortron, Avadex BW, liquid and dry fertilizer.
3. **CROPS:** Sugarbeets, red beets and spinach.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Annual grasses	Annual broad-leaf weeds
barnyard grass	nightshade, hairy
crab grass	nightshade, black
foxtail, green	lamb's quarters
foxtail, yellow	redroot pigweed
oats, wild	purslane
	henbit

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** May be applied in the fall, before the ground freezes or in the spring pre-plant soil incorporated. May be applied in mixture with Nortron during fall ridging.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment, with liquid fertilizer, impregnated on dry fertilizer or equipment designed for application of granular herbicides. To prevent chemical loss, incorporate immediately into the soil (see incorporation, below).
   Rate: Sugar Beets - 2.5 to 3.1 L/ac on mineral soils only. Use lower rate on light sandy soils and the higher rate on heaviers soils.
   Water volume: 80-160 L/ac.
   Incorporation: Incorporation must be thorough for good weed control and should be carried out immediately (within minutes) after application. Fall layering in conjunction with fall ridging may be carried out. Under most conditions, the treated area should be firmly rolled between the incorporation unit and the planter. Several types of implements can provide satisfactory incorporation - such as:

   For broadcast (overall) applications:
   1. Hooded power-driven rotary tiller - teeth set close enough to uniformly mix to a depth of 5 to 7.5 cm.
   2. Tandem or offset discs at 10 to 15 cm depth. On heavy and medium soils, cross (disc twice at right angles). On light soil disc once followed by harrowing for additional mixing and to level the seed bed.

   For band (row application): Uniformly mix to a depth of 5 to 7.5 cm.
   1. Hooded power-driven rotary tiller.
   2. Hooded ground-driven rotary tiller.

   Pressure: 150 - 350 kPa.
   Ground speed: 9 km/h.
   Nozzles: All standard and low presure nozzles. Do not use single nozzle boom-jet type sprayers.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Use high volume low pressure nozzles, to insure maximum uniform coverage. Incorporate immediately after application.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Uptake by seed, roots and hypocotyl with upward trans-location to the growing tip of germinating weeds. It disrupts and stops further growth which kills the germinating weed. Species differentiation is due to enzymatic detoxification and seed food reserves permitting the seedling to outgrow the chemical effects.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Weeds: Ro-Neet is absorbed by the germinating weed seed, thus most affected weeds will not emerge. Numerous chlorotic shoots may be visible by removing the top few cm of treated soil. Weeds will be controlled before they can compete for moisture and nutrients essential to the crop. Control will be for most of the growing season.
    Crop: Under unfavourable germination conditions, leaf crinkling or leaf sealing may be observed, but usually without adverse effects on crop yield.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Ro-Neet is water soluble, however, will not leach significantly under heavy rainfall.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Ro-Neet is quite resistant to leaching in heavy clay soils and in high organic soils. In loamy sand it may leach from the surface, downward several inches, with heavy precipitation.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Drift: Danger from drift is low.

14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (3,160). No short term or long term human health effects have been associated with this product. Very toxic to fish. Non-toxic to birds.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Protect from temperatures below -6°C. Product crystallizes at lower temperatures. Do not use or store near heat or flame.

ROUNDUP/LAREDO/WRANGLER/ RENEGADE (glyphosate)


CAUTION CORROSIVE

Monsanto/United Agri Products/Van Waters & Rogers/Cargill

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Water soluble liquid; 356 g/L; 10 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
   Zero till: Pardner+non-ionic surfactant.
   Chemical fallow: 2,4-D amine (or Banvel or Pardner) + non-ionic surfactant.
   Non-ionic surfactants: Ag-Surf, Agral 90, companion. Mixing with other pesticides: Not recommended.
3. **CROPS:** Fall stubble treatment, spot treatment (in-crop), non-crop areas, minimum or zero till, pasture renovation, summerfallow, preharvest in flax, wheat, barley, canola, lentils, peas, soybeans.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Annuals		Perennials		Brush
barley, volunteer	lettuce, prickly	bindweed, field (7.2)	dock, curled	alder*
bluegrass, annual (9.0)	mustard (volunteer, wild)	bluegrass (Canada, Kentucky)(9.0)	milkweed, common	birch*
brome, downy	oats, wild	bromegrass, smooth	quackgrass	maple*
buckwheat, wild (6.7)	ragweed, common	cattail	sow-thistle, perennial	poplar*
dodder	shepherd's-purse	cress, hoary	thistle, Canada (7.8)	raspberry*
corn, volunteer	smartweeds, annual		wormwood	snowberry*
foxtail, green (7.9)	sow-thistle			willow*
knotweed	stinkweed			
kochia	thistle, Russian			
lady's-thumb	vetch, wild			
lamb's-quarters				

* Roundup only

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Flixweed, wild barley.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Annual weeds: Grassy and broad leaf weeds at least 15 cm tall and actively growing. Dodder - spot treatment in sugar beets.
   Perennial weeds:
   Canada thistle (bud stage): At or beyond bud stage of growth.
   Canada thistle (fall rosette): 15 cm in diameter and at least 5 weeks of growth. Majority of them in a rosette stage.
   Field bindweed: At or beyond full bloom and actively growing.
   Milkweed: Bud to full bloom stage of growth.
   Note: Reduce results may occur on plants treated after full bloom.
   Quackgrass (spring, summerfallow, fall stubble): At least 20 cm in height (3 to 4 leaf stage) of growth and actively growing.
   Quackgrass (fall-tilled ground): Delay application in the spring until majority of quackgrass has 4-5 leaves. This stage usually occurs 1-4 weeks later on fall tilled ground than on undisturbed ground.
   Other perennials: Mostly in head and early bud stage.
   Brush: Actively growing brush from June through August.

7. **HOW TO APPLY: Do not use galvanized steel or unlined steel tanks, as a combustible gas may be formed.**
With: Ground equipment only - boom equipment, handgun, high volume equipment, wipers.
Rate:
Annual weeds (less than 15 cm tall): 910 mL/ac; **(over 15 cm tall):** 1.4 L/ac.
Bindweed (field): 2.8-4.9 L/ac.
Canada thistle (bud): 1.9-2.8 L/ac; **(fall rosette):** 1.0 L/ac.
Milkweed (common): 4.9 L/ac.
Quackgrass (season long): 1.0 L/ac; **(long term):** 1.9-2.8 L/ac. Season long control on fall tilled ground: 1.0 L/ac.
Other Perennials: 2.8-4.9 L/ac.
Minimum or zero till: 445 mL+140 mL/ac non-ionic surfactant.
Reduced rates (summerfallow): 300-400 mL/ac+140 mL/ac non-ionic surfactant. Brush: 1 L/100 L water.
Water volume: Handgun, high volume (coarse sprays only): 80-120 L/ac. Boom: 40-120 L/ac. Chemical fallow, reduced rates: 20-40 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan nozzles for volumes 20-40 L/ac: flood jet type or flat fan for volumes above 40 L/ac.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Tillage or mowing prior to application will reduce effectiveness on perennial weeds. Minimum (days) to wait before tillage after Roundup applications: Annual weeds (3); Spring and fall quackgrass (3); Canada thistle bud stage (5), Fall rosette stage (7-10); Field bindweed, milkweed, other perennials (7). Before commencing tillage, allow at least 3 full days (72 hours) after application for quackgrass control and 5-7 days after application for thistles if applied other than at early bud stage.
Quackgrass control:
Spring and fall treatments in annual and forage cropping systems: Apply to actively growing quackgrass. Reduced control may result if rhizomes become dormant. This may occur when soil fertility is poor or land has not been tilled for several years.
Application on forages should be followed by tillage and should be made when good growing condition exist.
Fall treatments should be applied 3-4 weeks after swathing to actively growing quackgrass.Quackgrass can be treated after mild frost provided there are 3 to 4 green leaves actively growing at the time of application. Do not apply after first damaging frost in the fall. Frost of -5˚C is usually tolerated by new shoots. Frost damage is evident by the drying of new shoots shortly after frost.
Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
For best results on fall till ground, delay application in the spring until majority of quackgrass has 4-5 leaves. This stage usually occurs 1-4 weeks later on fall tilled ground than on undisturbed ground.
Canada thistle (fall rosette): Conduct summer fallow tillage as usual and perform last tillage operation between July 15 and August 1. Allow thistles to regrow for a minimum of 5 weeks until they are 15 cm in diameter and majority of them in a rosette stage.
Toadflax: To ensure the proper timing, conduct summerfallow tillage as usual and perform the last tillage operation from July 15 to July 21. Allow toadflax to regrow for a minimum of four weeks following last tillage. When the toadflax reaches the height of 15 cm and have a large number of green leaves, apply 1.0 L/ac. Wait a minimum of 7 days after application before tilling again.
Note: Canada thistle and toadflax can be treated after a mild frost provided the leaves are still green and actively growing at the time of application. Do not treat after first killing frost.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A non-selective, systemic herbicide which moves from the foliage into the roots and kills the entire plant.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Wilting and yellowing of annuals occurs within 2-4 days, perennials require 7-10 days. Complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of roots occurs. Cool or cloudy weather may slow activity.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Heavy rainfall immediately after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** The amount of glyphosate leaching is very low.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest treated areas until plants have turned brown and started to deteriorate.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (4,320). Eye irritant. Non-toxic to bees, birds, fish.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage not required.

Preharvest Roundup/Laredo/Wrangler/Renegade

Application may be made prior to harvest for the control of quackgrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed and season-long control of sow thistle and most annual weeds.
Crop: Wheat, barley (including malting barley), canola (rapeseed), dry beans, flax, lentils, peas and soyabean.
Rate: 1 L/ac.
Crop timing: Apply when average seed moisture content is at or below 30%. Accurate measurement of seed moisture content must be made before application. This stage typically occurs 7-14 days before harvest. Consult the table below for visual indicator of this stage in each crop.

Guidelines for timing of pre-harvest applications

Crop(s)	Per cent seed moisture	Visual symptoms
Wheat and barley	less than 30%	Hard dough stage - a thumb nail impression remains on the seed
Canola	less than 30%	Pods are yellow to green and most seeds are yellow to brown
Dry beans	less than 30%	Stems are green to brown in color; pods are mature (yellow to brown in color); 80% to 90% leaf drop (original leaves)
Flax	less than 30%	Majority 75% to 80% of pods are brown
Lentils	less than 30%	Lowermost pods (bottom 15%) are brown and seeds rattle
Peas	less than 30%	Majority 75% to 80% of pods are brown
Soybeans	less than 30%	Stems are green to brown in color and pod tissue is brown and dry in appearance (80-90% leaf drop)

Weeds controlled: Quackgrass, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle (season long), and most of the annual weeds.
Weed stage: For best weed control results, apply when quackgrass is actively growing and at least 4-5 green leaves. Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle should be actively growing, and at or beyond the bud stage for best results.
Application tip: This treatment may also provide harvest management benefits by drying down crop and vegetative crop growth and late tillering which may interfere with harvest operations. Extremely cool, wet and/or cloudy weather between time of application and the anticipated harvest date may slow down activity of this product, thereby delaying crop dry down and harvest date.
Caution:
Do not apply to any crops, other than wheat or barley, if grown for seed.
Consult malt buyers before using preharvest on malt barley.
Grain, grain fraction and meal from treated crops may be fed to livestock, however, no other portions of the treated crops should be fed to livestock.

RUSTLER (glyphosate + dicamba)

Monsanto


DANGER CORROSIVE

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Water soluble liquid; 134 g/L glyphosate + 60 g/L Dicamba isopropylamine salt. 10 L, 115 L, 400 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** 2,4-D.
3. **CROPS:** Chemical fallow.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buckwheat, wild	foxtail, green	mustard, wild	rapeseed, volunteer
cereals, volunteer	kochia	oats, wild	smartweed
cow cockle	lady's-thumb	Persian darnel	stinkweed
downy brome	lamb's-quarters	pigweed, redroot	thistle (Russian)
flixweed			

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Foxtail barley.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Annual grassy weeds: Anytime between emergence and heading, wild oats 1-3 leaf stage.
   Annual broadleaf weeds: Up to 15 cm tall, wild buckwheat 1-4 leaf stage.
   Foxtail barley: Before initiation of seed head or browning of lower leaves.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment only. Avoid galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) spray tanks.
   Water volume: 20-40 L/ac **clean** water. Lower water volume may improve results, particularly with extremely hard water (greater than 700 ppm calcium+magnesium).
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan nozzles.

Rate:

Weeds	Rustler L/ac
Annual grassy weeds	1.0
Annual broadleaves	1.0
Foxtail barley	1.3
Above weeds + redroot pigweed	1.0 L/ac + 0.4 L/ac 2,4-D

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
For best control of winter annual weeds such as flixweed, 2,4-D should be applied to emerged, actively growing weeds in the fall previous to the fallow season or in early spring in the fallow season when winter annual weeds are less than 10 cm tall. Under certain stress conditions such as drought, cool temperatures or where extremely hard water (> 700 ppm Ca+Mg) has been used, weed control may be reduced with this product. However, lower water volume (20 L/ac) may improve results. Clean the entire sprayer after application of this product. Failure to clean the sprayer thoroughly may result in injury to desirable crops which are subsequently sprayed. First add clean water to the tank and thoroughly rinse the entire spray system, Secondly, fill the tank with water and ammonia (1 L household ammonia/100 L water). Pump enough solution through the system to fill all parts completely. Then fill tank, close and leave for 24 hours before draining and rinsing with water.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A post-emergent herbicide. Moves from foliage into roots and kills entire plant.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Visual effects will usually appear within 5-7 days. Wilting or yellowing of weeds advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of affected underground parts.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Heavy rainfall within 2 hours may wash the chemical off the foliage and repeat treatment may be required. Rainfall within 6 hours may reduce effectiveness.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** The amount of leaching is very low.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest treated areas until plants have turned brown and started to deteriorate.
Succeeding crops: Do not seed a crop in a field treated with Rustler for at least 3 weeks after application.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = glyphosate (4,300); Dicamba (2,600). Eye irritant. May cause allergic skin reaction. Non-toxic to bees and birds. Can be absorbed through the skin and causes burns to skin and eyes. Can be absorbed through the skin and causes burns to skin and eyes.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store above 5˚C to keep product in solution. If crystals form, place in warm room (20˚C). Roll or shake until crystals have redissolved.

SELECT (clethodim)

Rhône - Poulenc

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 240g/L clethodim.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Addition of the adjuvant Amigo at 0.5% v/v is mandatory. Buctril M (400 ml/ac) in flax. Amigo must be used in tankmix of Select and Buctril M. Follow recommendations on Buctril M label.
3. **CROPS:** Canola, Flax.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barnyard grass	volunteer corn	volunteer wheat
green foxtail	volunteer oat	wild oat
volunteer barley		

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Quackgrass.
6. **WHEN USED:**
Crops: Apply at any growth stage of crops listed above.
When tankmixing Select plus CC-16255 with Buctril M for use in flax do not spray in hot humid weather when day time temperatures are over 25-29˚C.
Weeds: Apply when the annual grasses and the volunteer cereals are in the 2 to 6-leaf stage. For suppression of quackgrass, apply Select when quackgrass is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage or 15-37 cm in height. Most effective when application is made at the 3 to 5-leaf stage, and the canopy is uniform and actively growing.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: 20 L/ac minimum to 80 L/ac maximum.
Pressure: 240 kPA minimum.
Rate:
Annual grasses and volunteer cereals: 76 mL/ac plus 0.5% v/v CC-16255.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** The use of 80° stainless steel flat fan nozzles tilted 45° forward is recommended for optimum spray coverage. Use high water volumes on dense crop canopies for better penetration to weeds. Best results will occur if applications are made to weeds not stressed by lack of moisture, excessive moisture, low temperature and/or very low relative humidity.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Select is a systemic herbicide which is translocated from the treated foliage to the growing points of leaves, shoots and roots.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Leaf foliage will first change from green to yellowish, then purplish and finally a brown colour.
The time required for complete control is 7 to 21 days following treatment, depending on growing conditions and crop competition.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within one hour of application may reduce the effectiveness of the spray.
12. **MOVEMENT IN THE SOIL:** At recommended rates, very little movement occurs.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or feed treated foliage to livestock until 60 days after application.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats mg/kg = 3,610. Slightly toxic to rainbow trout.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Does not require heated storage.

SENCOR (metribuzin)

Miles Inc.

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Flowable; Sencor 500 F; 500 g/L; 4 X 5 L pack. Water Dispersible Granular; Sencor 75 DF; 750 g/kg; 4 X 3 kg pack. Water Dispersible Granular in water soluble packets; Sencor 75 (Solupak) 5 X 0.5 kg bags; 4 X 2.5 kg per case.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Banvel or 2,4-D Amine 500 (barley, wheat); Eptam (potatoes); MCPA Amine 500 (barley, wheat); Target (barley, wheat); Edge or Treflan 545 EC (fababeans, field peas).
Mixing instructions: Shake container thoroughly before adding to spray tank. Mix Sencor in the tank before adding Edge or Treflan. Continually agitate until all the mixture is sprayed. Do not allow the sprayer to stand without agitation.
Mixing restrictions: Do not tank mix with any other pesticide, wetting agent, or surfactant.
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa (established)	fababeans (8.6)*	peas, [field (8.5),	tomatoes (processing)
asparagus	lentils (8.4)***	processing (7.9)]	wheat, spring (8.5)
barley (8.9)		potatoes (8.6)**	wheat, winter

Underseeding: Do not underseed.
* Sencor+Treflan or Edge, **not** Sencor alone.
** Not on Belleisle, Tobique, red skinned, or any early maturing varieties.
*** In lentils, Sencor may only provide weed suppression rather than control.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
(Sencor alone, post-emergent):

buckwheat, tartary (5.3)	groundsel, common	mustard [ball, wild (8.0), wormseed]	spurry, corn (7.1)
catchfly, night-flowering	hemp-nettle (8.4)	pigweed, redroot (7.1)	stinkweed (8.2)
chickweed (8.1)	henbit* (8.0)	rapeseed, volunteer (8.8)	thistle, Russian* (7.2)
downy brome	lady's-thumb	smartweeds, annual (8.5)	
flixweed	lamb's-quarters (8.4)		

* Apply Sencor at 225 mL/ac (150 g/ac) for control of these weeds.

Sencor + Treflan preplant:

barnyard grass
bluegrass, annual
bromegrass
buckwheat, wild
chickweed
cockle, cow
darnel, Persian
hemp-nettle
knotweed
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
mustard, wild
oats, wild
pigweed, redroot
thistle, Russian
purslane
rapeseed, volunteer
shepherd's-purse
smartweed, green
stinkweed

Sencor + Edge preplant:

barnyard grass
buckwheat, wild
chickweed
cow cockle
foxtail (green, yellow)
hempnettle
kochia
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
mustard, wild
oats, wild, purslane
pigweed, (prostrate, red root)
rapeseed, volunteer
shepherd's purse
smartweed, green
stinkweed
wheat, volunteer

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle (6.6), and sow-thistle with Banvel; MCPA; or 2,4-D mixes. Sencor + Edge: Volunteer barley, Russian thistle.

6. **WHEN USED:**

Alfalfa (only irrigated): Sencor: In fall to dormant established stands. Injury may occur if Sencor is applied earlier than 18 months after seeding.
Barley, wheat: Do not use if soil has less than 3% organic matter. Sencor: 2-5 leaf. Banvel Mix: barley, 2-3 leaf; wheat, 2-4 leaf. MCPA Amine Mix: 3-5 leaf. Target Mix: barley, 2-3 leaf; wheat, 2-5 leaf. 2,4-D Amine Mix: 3-5 leaf.
Winter wheat (Norstar only): Apply in late fall after winter wheat has commenced tillering and initiated the development of secondary roots. Do not apply in irrigated wheat.
Fababeans: Treflan or Edge Mix: pre-plant incorporated spring or fall. Do not use on muck soils.
Lentils: Treflan mix: pre-plant incorporated, fall only. Do not use on soils with less than 4% organic matter.
Lentils, peas (post-emergent): Do not use if soil has less than 4% organic matter. Apply before vines are 15 cm long and after weeds have emerged but less than 5 cm in height or diameter. In peas and lentils use a single post-emergence application or a post-emergence split application. Under certain field or weather conditions, a split application of Sencor may provide better weed control than a single application. The first application should be made at the cotyledon - 2-leaf stage of the weeds. The second application should be made when a second flush of weeds have emerged or if weeds which were more advanced at time of first application have started to regrow.
Peas, field: Treflan or Edge mix: pre-plant incorporated, spring or fall. Do not use on soils with less than 4% organic matter in fall or 5% in spring.
Potatoes: Sencor: post-emergent; before weeds are 4 cm tall. Eptam Mix: pre-plant incorporated. Do not use on muck soils.
Note: Fall application of Sencor + Treflan or Edge is not recommended where soil drifting is a problem.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**

Lentils, peas: Do not apply within 3 days after periods of cool, wet or cloudy weather as crop injury may occur. Plant lentils and peas at least 5 cm below the soil surface.
With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: 40 L/ac, 70 L/ac: Lentils, peas. 40-120 L/ac: Potatoes.
Incorporation:
Sencor+Eptam: On potatoes see Eptam.
Sencor+Treflan or Edge: On fababeans and field peas: Apply and incoporate in the same operation, if possible. Must be incorporated within 24 hours. Work twice in different directions. Use a tandem disc, discer or vibrashank type cultivator to cut 8-10 cm deep. Operate disc implements at 7-10 km/h; cultivators at 10-13 km/h.
Pressure: 200-275 kPa.
Nozzles: Tilt nozzles 45° forward for better spray penetration in post emergent applications.
Rate: Barley, wheat.

Herbicide(s)	Barley mL/ac(g/ac)+mL/ac	Klondike, Leduc, Johnston Barley mL/ac(g/ac)+mL/ac	Wheat (spring) mL/ac(g/ac)+mL/ac
Sencor 500 F(75 DF) Alone	110-225(80-150)	110-170(80-110)	110-170(80-110)
Sencor 500 F(75 DF)+Banvel 480	110-170(80-110)+93	Not Recommended	110-170(80-110)+93
Sencor 500 F(75 DF)+MCPA Amine	110-225(80-150)+345-445	110(80)+345-445	110-170(80-110)+345-445
Sencor 500 F(75 DF)+Target	110-170(80-110)+405-605	Not Recommended	110-170(80-110)+405-605
Sencor 500 F(75 DF)+2,4-D Amine	110-225(80-150)+345-445	Not Recommended	110-170(80-110)+345-445

Crop	Sencor 500 F-mL/ac	Sencor 75 DF-g/ac	Tank mixes
Alfalfa (only irrigated)	910	610	No mixes
Potatoes (pre-plant)*	225-345	150-225	Eptam 8-E 1.70-2.2 L/ac
Lentils (post-emergent)	170	110	No mixes
Lentils (post-emergent, split application)	85-110 plus 85-110	55-75 plus 55-75	No mixes
Peas (post-emergent)	170-225	110-150	See below
Peas (post-emergent, split application)	85-110 plus 85-110	55-75 plus 55-75 plus	No mixes
Potatoes (post-emergent)*	225	150	Sencor alone
Winter wheat	345-500	225-300	Sencor alone

* Not on Belleisle, Tobique, red skinned, or any early maturing varieties.

Fababean, spring, pre-plant application

Soil type:	Sandy soil		Loam-clay soils	
Organic matter:	**2-3%**	**3-6%**	**6-10%**	**10-15%**
Sencor 500 DF (75 DF)	170 mL/ac (110 g/ac)	225 mL/ac (150 g/ac)	225-345 mL/ac (150-225 g/ac)	345 mL/ac (225 g/ac)c
+ Treflan 545 EC	+ 610 mL/ac	+ 610 mL/ac	+ 810-1050 mL/ac	+ 810-1050 mL/ac
or + Edge DC	or + 560 g/ac	or + 560 g/ac	or + 770 g/ac	or + 770 g/ac

Fababean, fall, pre-plant application

Soil type:	Sandy soil		Loam-clay soils	
Organic matter:	**2-3%**	**3-6%**	**6-10%**	**10-15%**
Sencor 500 DF (75 DF)	225 mL/ac (150 g/ac)	285 mL/ac (190 g/ac)	285-345 mL/ac (190-225 g/ac)	345 mL/ac (225 g/ac)
+ Treflan 545 EC	+ 810 mL/ac	+ 810 mL/ac)	+ 1050-1300 mL/ac	+ 1050-1300 mL/ac
or + Edge DC	or + 770 g/ac	or + 770 g/ac	or + 930 g/ac	or + 930 g/ac

Field peas spring, pre-plant application

Soil type:	Sandy soil	Loam-clay soils	
Organic matter:	**5-6%**	**6-10%**	**10-15%**
Sencor 500 F (75 DF)	225 mL/ac (150 g/ac)	225-285 mL/ac (150-190 g/ac)	285 mL/ac (190-225 g/ac)
+ Treflan 545 EC	+ 610 mL/ac	+ 810-1050 mL/ac	+ 810-1050 mL/ac
or + Edge DC	or + 560 g/ac	or + 770 g/ac	or + 770 g/ac

Field peas, fall, pre-plant application

Soil type:	Sandy soil	Loam-clay soils	
Organic matter:	**4-6%**	**6-10%**	**10-15%**
Sencor 500F (75 DF)	285 mL/ac (190 g/ac)	285-345 mL/ac (190-255 g/ac)	345 mL/ac (225 g/ac)
+ Treflan 545 EC	+ 810 mL/ac	+ 1050-1300 mL/ac	+ 1050-1300 mL/ac
or + Edge DC	or + 770 g/ac	or + 930 g/ac	or + 930 g/ac

Lentils, fall, pre-plant incorporated

Soil type:	Sandy soil	Loam-clay soils
Organic matter:	**4-6%**	**6-15%**
Sencor 500F (75 DF)	285 mL/ac (190 g/ac)	285-345 mL/ac (190-255 g/ac)
+ Treflan 545 EC	+ 810 mL/ac	+ 1050-1215 mL/ac

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Allow 4-5 days between application of Sencor and post-emergent wild oat herbicides. Allow 4-5 days after frost for crop to recover before applying Sencor. Weed control may be reduced if Sencor is applied later than the 5 leaf stage of crop. Crop may be sprayed when wet with dew. Crop must be planted at least 5 cm below soil surface.
   Sencor+Treflan or Edge: Cultivate to destroy existing weeds before application. On stubble fields, chop and thoroughly mix crop residues into soil to a depth of 10-15 cm. Disc type implements provide the best results. To avoid concentrating wild oat seeds below the treated layer, and causing soil erosion, do not plow (moldboard) land prior to application. On variable soils with light, sandy areas; some injury may occur on sandy areas if the rate used is for loams-clay soils. On soils with 10% organic matter and higher, broadleaf weed control may not be adequate. Do not apply to wet soils or soils subjected to periods of flooding. Do not incorporate with a field cultivator when the soil is crusted, lumpy, or too wet for good mixing action.
   Sencor post-emergence: For optimum weed control, it is important to apply Sencor post-emergence when weeds have just emerged and are very small. Crop tolerance is not affected by early application.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic herbicide absorbed by leaves and roots and translocated to new growth. Inhibits photosynthesis and the weed turns brown and dies.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
    Broadleaf weeds: Initial yellowing 5-7 days after application, weeds turn brown and die within 14-16 days. Active in soil for a short period and can control new shallow-rooted germinants, like chickweed.
    Crops: In extremely hot weather or frost that occurs within 1-2 days of application, crop will show some yellowing and slight reduction in height. Discolouration disappears in 7-10 days. On Klondike, Johnston and Leduc barley varieties, temporary lightening in colour and reduction in height may occur. Lentils and peas provide little competition against weed growth due to their low growth habit. Under heavy weed infestations or lush growth, control may be poor.
    Field peas and lentils:
    Stress such as disease, cold, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salts, or drought may weaken seedlings and increase the possibility of damage. Temporary lightening on the margins of cotyledons and a slight delay in development may occur. Ensure 70 L/ac water volume is used to reduce crop injury.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 6 hours after application may reduce weed control.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Little leaching occurs in soils with high organic matter.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or feed treated crop to livestock within 30 days of application (lentils, peas: 70 days).
    Application to harvest interval (days): Grain potatoes (60); lentils, peas (70).

Succeeding crops: 24 months are required for crops other than potatoes if 910 mL/ac (610 g/ac) is applied on Alfalfa that is irrigated. Celery, cole crops, cucurbits, lettuce, onions, peppers, rapeseed, spinach, sugar beets, sunflowers, table beets, and turnips may be injured if planted in soil treated with Sencor during the year of application and the following crop year. Fall seeded or cover crops such as wheat, oats, and rye may be injured when seeded in the same season as the application of Sencor. For pre-plant applications of Sencor+Treflan or Edge, as a precaution oats, sugar beets, creeping red fexcue, and small-seeded grasses (e.g. timothy, canary seed) should not be planted the following crop year.

14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (1,100-2,300). Slightly toxic to fish and birds.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** No damage by freezing but avoid large temperature fluctuations. Store in a cool dry place.
Note: A similar product is Lexone.

SPECTRUM (fatty acids)

DowElanco

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Liquid; 18.0%, 10 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas, or prior to planting grasses, shrubs, flowers, vegetables.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Annual broadleaf weeds and grasses.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Burndown of a number of perennials, including plantain.
6. **WHEN USED:** Spring/summer when weeds are actively growing. Results are best when weeds are young and 13 cm tall.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Boom, handgun or backpack.
Small annuals (4- to 5-leaf stage): 1 L Spectrum/5 L water.
Larger annuals/perennial burndown: 1 L Spectrum/2 L water.
The Spectrum/water solution should not be applied in volumes of less than 330 L/ac. To ensure complete coverage of foliage, volumes can be increased as required. Spray weeds until foliage is thoroughly wet (avoid run-off). Avoid spray contact on desirable plants. Any plant may be damaged or killed on contact.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Around buildings, fences, vacant lots, storage areas, gravel or bark mulch, around shade trees, on sidewalks or driveways, greenhouses, plant nurseries, recreational areas, parks, power substations, tank farms.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A non-selective and non-residual vegetation management product formulated from naturally occurring fatty acids. The fatty acids readily penetrate plant cuticles and membranes, causing a rapid change in cell pH, which disrupts normal plant functioning.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Treated plants begin to wilt within a hour, and burn off in a few hours. For best results, apply in spring/summer to young, succulent, and actively growing weeds (cm tall). Weeds that are larger than 13 cm and/or that are maturing (flowering), dormant or under stress, (e.g. drought) are less susceptible and may not be killed. Regrowth of top-killed perennials will occur. Repeat treatment (ie. 14-21 days later) may be required to control regrowth after top-kill and seedling weeds emerging after initial application.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Do not apply if rainfall is expected within two hours.
12. **MOVEMENT IN THE SOIL:** None.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not plant in treated soil for 3 days after treatment.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg)= (greater than 10,000).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles or face shield, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** give milk and seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not freeze or store in excessive heat.

SPIKE (tebuthiuron)

DowElanco

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Wettable Powder; Spike 80W; 80%; 2 kg, 10 kg bag. Granular; Spike 5G; 5%; 7 kg shaker box or 20 kg drum.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Karmex 80W.
   Mixing instructions: Maintain continuous agitation when using Spike 80W. If by-pass agitation is used, the return line should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Any drift control products such as Nalcotrol should be added slowly after filling and thorough mixing of Spike 80W.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas only.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Total vegetation control.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Not applicable.
6. **WHEN USED:** Use throughout the growing season and up to September 15th. Best if applied early in spring before active plant growth. Do not use when ground is frozen or snow covered.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   Spike 5G:
   With: Shaker box or granular spreader.
   Rate: 44.5-91.0 kg/ac. Apply the higher rates for deep-rooted perennials and for greater residual effect.
   Water volume: Do not dilute with water. Spike 5G is a ready-to-apply product.
   Spike 80WP:
   With: Ground spray equipment.
   Rate: 2.2-4.5 kg/ac. Higher rates for deep rooted perennial weeds, and for longer term weed control. For small amounts mix 125 g Spike 80WP per litre of spray solution.
   Water volume: 20-200 L/ac.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply where bare ground is undesirable, where soil erosion may be a problem, or on areas where the roots of desirable vegetation may extend. Do not apply within a horizontal distance of 1.5 times the height of the stems of desirable trees. Do not use on walks, driveways, lawns, patios, tennis courts, or similar areas. Drift or any form of product movement from treated areas may cause damage to vegetation to which treatment is not intended. Clean application equipment thoroughly after use.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Requires rainfall to move into root zone. Absorbed by roots and inhibits photosynthesis.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Vegetation will turn brown and die. Speed of kill will depend on root depth and amount of rainfall. Duration of control will depend upon the amount of chemical applied, soil-type and environmental conditions. **Poor results may be expected from** inadequate application rate or application onto frozen ground.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall will activate product, by carrying into the root zone.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Once moved into the soil by rainfall, will leach vertically with time. Heavy rain after application will move granules down a slope.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Spike is non-selective residual herbicide, only used on non-crop areas.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (644). Slightly toxic to fish and birds.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a dry place.

STAMPEDE CM (propanil + MCPA)

Rohm and Haas

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 360 g/L propanil + 100 g/L low volatile MCPA ester; 11.4 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing instructions: Add 1/2 the required amount of water, add Stampede CM, agitate and add remainder of water. Water used should be 10°C or warmer. Spray within 6 hours of mixing.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (8.6), canary seed (8.4), flax (8.4), oats (8.6), wheat [durum (8.6), spring (8.7)].
   Underseeding: Not recommended.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

bluebur (7.8)	kochia (6.7)	mustard, wild (7.5)	shepherd's-purse (9.0)
buckwheat [tartary (8.6), wild (7.1)]	lady's-thumb	pigweed, redroot (8.8)	smartweed (8.6)
flixweed (7.4)	lamb's-quarters (8.7)	rapeseed, volunteer (8.8)	stinkweed (8.7)
foxtail [green (7.1), yellow]			

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. **WHEN USED:**
Weeds: 1-4 leaf stage. Seedling or rosette stage for bluebur, kochia, flixweed, shepherd's-purse, stinkweed. Green foxtail: when the majority of plants are in the 3 leaf stage or less (less than 2.5 cm tall), effectiveness declines rapidly after the 5th leaf. Under dry conditions (soil moisture is deeper than 5 cm), apply when green foxtail is in the 2-3 leaf stage.
Crops: Cereals: 2-5 leaf stage only. Flax between 5-12.5 cm tall.
Temperature effects: do not spray crops when daily temperatures remain below 10°C or when they are expected to exceed 30°C. Under hot, dry and low relative humidity conditions spray during early morning or evening. Avoid spraying if crop is recovering from frost damage or if frost is expected within 24 hours.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment only. Spra-coupe not recommended.
Rate: 1.1 L/ac.
Water volume: Field sprayers: 45 L/ac. Floater type equipment: 65 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Ground speed: 8 km/h field sprayers, 20 km/h or less for floaters.
Nozzles: Only flat fan nozzles. Flooding nozzles can be used on floaters.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply Stampede CM to crops grown in fields in which Atrazine or other triazine herbicides (such as Lexone, Sencor, Bladex, Blagal, Marksman, Simadex, Princep, Laddok) have been applied until soil analysis confirms that the residues have completely disappeared. A 3 day interval is required before or after an application of Stampede CM and another herbicide.
Insecticide intervals: Severe injury of crops may result from a tank mix or separate applications of Stampede CM and certain insecticides in the same crop year, e.g. Sevin (carbaryl), parathion methyl, or Guthion. Decis may be applied any time before or after Stampede CM or tank mixed with Stampede CM. After applying Stampede CM, wait a minimum of 5 days for wheat and 10 days for barley before applying Furadan. After applying Stampede CM, wait a minimum of 14 days before applying dimethoate (Cygon) or Malathion. No other insecticides are registered for foliar use in the same year as Stampede CM. Do not spray with Stampede CM if the field was treated with soil-applied systemic organophosphorous insecticides in the same or previous crop year.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Rapidly absorbed by foliage to cause breakdown of cell walls and cellular metabolism. The MCPA component causes phenoxy-specific symptoms. Activity is essentially contact, and thorough spray coverage is necessary for optimum weed control. Weeds become tolerant beyond the 4 leaf stage as well as under stress conditions.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Within 3-5 days, weeds turn brown and have a "burnt-off" or dried out appearance. Weeds past the recommended stage will show extensive desiccation, but some green tissue remains and new growth may be generated enough to recover. Weeds emerging after spraying are unaffected.
Crops: Temporary yellowing, and leaf tip burn will usually be more noticeable in barley, oats, and flax than wheat. These effects disappear 10-14 days after treatment. New growth develops normally and yields are not reduced. Applied under extreme stress conditions, Stampede CM may cause a slight delay in crop maturity, and some suppression of growth in flax. This may be offset by increased yield due to weed control.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Light rain 1 hour after application of Stampede CM does not reduce weed control. A heavy rain of 25 mm or more within 4 hours of application may reduce control.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Propanil is relatively non-mobile. MCPA is readily leached from soil. Longer residual in dry soil.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest for green feed until 30 days after treatment.
Drift: Danger is low; however, avoid spray drift to susceptible crops such as rapeseed, sunflowers, vegetables or ornamentals.

14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (1,950). Propanil has potential to cause chlorachne - a skin disease in man following prolonged exposure. Can be absorbed through the skin and cause burns to skin and eyes.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Giddiness, intoxication, and headache.

16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage is not required. If frozen, warm and agitate thoroughly to redissolve crystals

STAMPEDE 360 (propanil)

Rohm and Haas


WARNING POISON


WARNING CORROSIVE

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 360 g/L; 11.4 L jug.

2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Stampede 360 should **not** be used alone. MCPA Ester [barley, canary seed, flax, oats, wheat (durum, spring)]. 2,4-D LV Amine or Ester [wheat (durum, spring)], Decis (see label for rates).
Mixing instructions: Add 1/2 required amount of water. Add MCPA; 2,4-D or Decis. Add Stampede 360, then any required surfactant. Agitate and complete filling. Agitate at least 5 minutes immediately before spraying. Water should be 10°C or warmer. Spray the solution within 6 hours of mixing.

3. **CROPS:** Barley (8.4), flax (8.4), oats (8.9), wheat [durum (8.7), spring (8.8)].

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Stampede 360 + MCPA Ester: Barley, canary seed, flax, oats, wheat.

bluebur (7.8)	foxtail [green (7.1), yellow]	mustard, wild (7.5)	shepherd's-purse (9.0)
buckwheat	kochia (6.7)	pigweed, redroot (8.8)	smartweeds, annual (8.6)
[tartary (8.6), wild (7.1)]	lady's-thumb	rapeseed, volunteer (8.8)	stinkweed (8.7)
flixweed (7.4)	lamb's-quarters (8.7)		

Stampede 360 + 2,4-D (Amine or Ester): Wheat.

bluebur	flixweed	lamb's-quarters	rapeseed, volunteer
buckwheat	foxtail (green, yellow)	lettuce, prickly	shepherd's-purse
(tartary, wild)	goat's-beard	mustard, wild (7.3)	smartweeds, annual
burdock	hawk's-beard, narrow-leaved	pigweed (redroot, Russian)	stinkweed
clover, sweet	kochia	plantain	sunflower, annual
cocklebur	lady's-thumb	radish, wild	thistle, Russian (7.5)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. **WHEN USED:**
Weeds: 1-4 leaf stage. Seedling or rosette stage for bluebur, kochia, flixweed, hawk's-beard, shepherd's-purse, stinkweed. Green foxtail: when the majority of plants are in the 3 leaf stage (less than 2.5 cm tall), effectiveness declines rapidly after the 5th leaf. Under dry conditions (soil moisture deeper than 5 cm) apply when green foxtail is in the 2-3 leaf stage.
Crops: MCPA Mix: Cereals 2-5 leaf stage only; Flax between 5-12.5 cm tall. 2,4-D Mix: Wheat 3-5 leaf stage only.
Temperature effects: Do not spray crops when daily temperatures remain below 10°C or when they are expected to exceed 30°C. Under hot, dry and low relative humidity conditions spray during early morning or evening. Avoid spraying if crop is recovering from frost damage or if frost is expected within 24 hours.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment only. Spra-coupe not recommended.
Rate:
Stampede 360: 1.1 L/ac (cereals, flax, canary seed).
MCPA Ester 500: 220 mL/ac (cereals, flax).
2,4-D Amine 500: 485 mL/ac [wheat (durum, spring)].

2,4-D Esters:	**500**	**600**	**700**
wheat (durum)	325 mL/ac	270 mL/ac	230 mL/ac
wheat (spring)	325-485 mL/ac	270-400 mL/ac	230-345 mL/ac

Water volume: Field sprayers: 45 L/ac. Floater type equipment: 65 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Ground speed: 8 km/h for field sprayers, 20 km/h or less for floaters.
Nozzles: Only flat fan nozzles. Flooding nozzles can be used on floaters.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Drain and flush sprayer tank and lines after spraying is completed. Do not apply Stampede 360 to crops grown in fields in which Atrazine or other triazine herbicides (such as Lexone, Sencor, Bladex, Blagal, Marksman, Simadex, Princep, Laddok) have been applied until soil analysis confirms that the residues have completely disappeared. A 3 day interval is required before or after an application of Stampede 360 and another herbicide.
Insecticide intervals: Severe injury of crops may result from a tank mix or separate applications of Stampede 360 and certain insecticides in the same crop year e.g. Sevin (carbaryl), parathion methyl, or Guthion. Decis may be applied any time before or after Stampede 360 or tank mixed with Stampede 360. After applying Stampede 360, wait a minimum of 5 days for wheat and 10 days for barley before applying Furadan. After applying Stampede 360, wait a minimum of 14 days before applying dimethoate (Cygon) or Malathion. No other insecticides are registered for foliar use in the same year as Stampede 360. Do not spray with Stampede 360 if the field was treated with soil-applied systemic organophosphorous insecticides in the same or previous crop year.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by leaves and causes cell wall breakdown and interference with the cellular metabolism. Activity is primarily contact, therefore, thorough spray coverage is necessary for optimum weed control. Susceptible weeds become tolerant beyond the 4 leaf stage. Stress conditions will trigger a hardening off process and hasten the development of tolerance to chemical control.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Affected weeds turn brown in 3-5 days and have a "burnt-off", or desiccated, appearance. Weeds past the recommended stage will show extensive browning, but some degree of green, tissue remains. New tissue is produced, and the weed will recover. Weeds emerging after spraying are unaffected.
Crops: Temporary yellowing and leaf tip burn occur and is more pronounced in oats, flax, and barley than in wheat. Effects will disappear 10-14 days after treatment. New growth is not affected and yields are not reduced. Under stress conditions, a slight delay in crop maturity may be noticed.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Light rainfall 1 hour after application does not reduce weed control. A heavy rain of 25 mm or more within 4 hours of application may reduce control.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Propanil is relatively non-mobile.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest for green feed until 30 days after treatment.
Drift: Danger is low; however, avoid spray drift to susceptible crops such as rapeseed, sunflowers, vegetables or ornamentals.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = technical (560), Stampede 360 (3,130). Propanil has potential to cause chlorachne - a skin disease in man following long-term exposure.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Giddiness, intoxication and headache. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage not required. If frozen, warm and agitate thoroughly to redissolve crystals.

SUTAN$^+$ (butylate)

Zeneca Agro


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 800 g/L; 10 L container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Atrazine, Bladex, dry and liquid fertilizers (urea and urea blends only).
Mixing restrictions: Check compatibility with fertilizers before tank mixing.
3. **CROPS:** Corn (field, silage, sweet).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Sutan$^+$	**Sutan$^+$+Atrazine**	**Sutan$^+$+Bladex**
barnyard grass	buckwheat, wild	buckwheat, wild
foxtail (green, yellow)	lady's-thumb	lady's-thumb
panicum, fall	lamb's-quarters	lamb's-quarters
	mustards	mustards
	oats, wild	nightshade, black
	pigweed, redroot	purslane
	purslane	ragweed
	ragweed	shepherd's-purse
	smartweed	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Pre-plant soil incorporated.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate: 1.7-2.2 L/ac. Sandy soils 1.7 L/ac. Clay soils 2.2 L/ac.
Atrazine mix: 1.7-2.2 L/ac Sutan$^+$+(Aatrex Nine-O, Atrazine 90W-506-810 g/acre **or** Atrazine 500 810 mL/acre **or** Aatrex Liquid 0.91-1.5 L/acre).
Bladex 80 W or liquid mix: 1.7-2.2 L/ac Sutan$^+$+(0.9-1.1 kg/ac Bladex 80 W **or** 1.5-1.9 L/ac Bladex Liquid.).
Water volume: 40 L/ac minimum.
Incorporation: Within minutes of application. Use power driven cultivation equipment, set to cut 5-7.5 cm deep or disc set 10-15 cm. Both types of equipment should operate at 6.9-9.5 km/h. Light duty cultivators with tines on 15-20 cm centres, set 10 cm deep and operate at 9.5-13 km/h. For discs and field cultivators, a second working at right angles to the first will ensure thorough mixing.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Proper rates, immediate double incorporation (within 1 hour) is very important.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by roots and shoots of a germinating weed, disrupts and stops growth causing eventual death of germinating weed.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Affected weeds do not emerge, distorted and chlorotic shoots are visible by removing the top layer of treated soil. **Crops:** Sutan^{+} is safe on crop. Other chemicals, insects, or weather may weaken seedlings resulting in crop injury. **Poor results may be expected if** soils are wet, cloddy and trashy, these soil conditions are not suitable for proper application and incorporation.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Soluble in water therefore, excessive moisture may cause some leaching (usually not a problem in Alberta).
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Will not move readily.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** No restrictions on grazing, crop use after hail, or succeeding crops. Danger from drift is low.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (3,500-5,431).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage not required.

TARGET/MIRAGE
(MCPA + mecoprop + dicamba)


CAUTION POISON

Ciba-Geigy/Sanex

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 275 g/L MCPA + 62.5 g/L mecoprop + 62.5 g/L dicamba; 2 X 10 L pack, 400 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Afolan F, Lorox L, Sodium TCA (barley) or Sencor (barley, wheat).
3. **CROPS:** Annual canary seed (9.0), barley (8.5), oats (9.0), summerfallow (thistle control), wheat [durum (8.8), hard red spring (8.4), winter (8.6)].
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

buckwheat [tartary (8.5), volunteer. wild (8.5)]	flixweed (8.5)	mustards [ball, volunteer, wild (8.8), wormseed]	smartweeds, annual (8.0)
catchfly, night flowering (7.5)	hemp-nettle	pigweed (prostrate, redroot) (8.5)	sow-thistle, annual
chickweed*	knotweed	ragweed, common	spurry, corn (8.8)
cleavers (7.5)	kochia (8.0)	rapeseed, volunteer (9.0)	stinkweed (8.8)
cockle, cow (8.5)	lady's-thumb	shepherd's-purse	sunflowers, volunteer (8.3)
	lamb'-quarters (8.7)		thistle, Russian (8.5)

* Only in tank mix with Afolan F, Lorox L and Sencor.

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle (6.6), bindweed (field and hedge), sow thistle (perennial).
6. **WHEN USED:** Annual canary seed, wheat (durum, spring), oats: 2-5 leaf stage. Barley: 2-4 leaf stage. Winter wheat: apply in spring before crop is more than 30 cm tall. Weed growth stage: 2-5 leaf stage. Cleavers (1-2 whorl), hemp-nettle (before second pair of true leaves), Russian thistle (less than 5 cm). Summerfallow: Canada thistle is in the early bud stage. Post harvest (stubble): Canada thistle actively growing 15-20 cm, do not apply within 2 weeks of a killing frost.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground Equipment.
Rate: 405-610 mL/ac. For cleavers, Canada thistle, field bindweed, hedge bindweed, hemp-nettle, sow-thistle (perennial), volunteer canola: 610 mL/ac. Summerfallow: 810 mL/ac. Post Harvest (stubble): 810 mL/ac.
Water volume: 40 L/ac.
Pressure: 200-300 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Use the higher rate when weeds are beyond the 3 leaf stage, when weed densities are high, when weeds are not actively growing due to extended periods of hot and dry or cold and wet weather prior to application, or control of overwintering fixweed, shepherd's purse, and stinkweed. In winter wheat, spray winter annuals as soon as growth begins in spring. Do not let contents stand for long periods of time. Agitate every 8 hours.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A combination of 3 systemic hormonal herbicides which accummulate in the growing point of susceptible plants, produce abnormal growth and disrupt the transport system in plants.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Can take up to 7-14 days depending on weather and growing conditions. Leaves curl, leaf edges turn brown, petioles twist, plant ceases growth and turns brown and dies.
Crop: Improper or untimely application can result in abnormal bending at the nodes of grain stalks, difficulty in head emergence from sheath, curled awns, malformed kernels and sterile florets. Under certain conditions straw shortening may occur but yield will not be affected. **Poor results may be expected if** there is poor coverage, rainfall less than 3 hours after application or weeds too advanced. Dicamba containing products can be hard on crops if incorrectly applied.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 3 hours will reduce activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:**
MCPA/mecoprop: Readily mobile in the soil.
Dicamba: Relatively mobile; mobility affected by capillary movement and/or surface evaporation. Concentration and location in the soil profile will be determined by total seasonal precipitation, its frequency, and original herbicide dosage.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed within 7 days of application. Most vegetables and fruit crops are very sensitive to drift. Cereal and broadleaf crops can be grown the year following application.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = MCPA (100-500), mecoprop (930), dicamba (2,629), Target (1,600). Non-toxic to fish. Toxic to bees.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage only. Bulk containers are re-useable. **Do not rinse with water.** Return to your Ciba-Geigy retailer for recycling.

TELAR (chlorsulfuron)

DuPont

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Dry flowable; 75%, 500 g (5 x 100 gram water soluble bags).
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Telar Toss-N-Go (48 g/ac) + Krovar I (2.75-3.6 kg/ac + surfactant); Telar Toss-N-Go (6 g/ac) + 2,4-D amine (.32-.45 L/ac) or 2,4-D ester (.24-.32 L/ac).
Surfactants: Agsurf, Agral 90, Citowett plus, Companion.
Suggested sequentials: Atrazine, Hyvar X, Hyvar XL, Karmex DF, Krovar I, Princep, Spike, or Velpar.
Mixing instructions: Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water. Add the recommended number of Telar Toss-N-Go bags to the spray tank while agitator is running. Continuous agitation is required to keep Telar herbicide in suspension. After Telar Toss-N-Go Bags have fully dissolved and Telar is in suspension, other tank mix components may be added while continuing to full the tank with water. The proper sequence for tank mix components is:
   1. dry formulations,
   2. emulsifiable concentrates,
   3. surfactants.

   If a drift control agent is to be tank-mixed, it is to be added last.
   For repeat loads, reduce the tank heel to 10% or less of the previous load. Fill tank with clean water as described in step 1, and continue as directed. Emulsifiable concentrates may make dispersion of Telar more difficult. For that reason, tank heels of the previous tank mix should be kept to 10% or less of the spray tank volume. Do not allow the spray mixture to remain in the tank for more than 24 hours before spraying or the effectiveness may be reduced. If the spray mixture has been allowed to stand in the tank, use vigorous agitation to thoroughly disperse before resuming spraying.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop land such as lumber yards, petroleum tank farms, plant sites, railroads and storage areas where the object is to achieve and maintain control of all vegetation.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

Telar at 6 g/ac + 2,4-D

ball mustard
annual sunflower
common ragweed
cow cockle
flixweed
green smartweed
hemp nettle
kochia
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
narrow-leaved hawk's-beard (spring seedlings)
plantain
prickly lettuce
redroot pigweed
Russian pigweed
Russian thistle
shepherd's-purse
stinkweed
stork's-bill
sweet clover
volunteer rapeseed
wild mustard

Telar alone at 12 g/ac

blue bur
chickweed
common groundsel
corn spurry
cow cockle
flixweed
green smartweed
hemp nettle
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
redroot pigweed
scentless chamomile
shepherd's-purse
stinkweed
stork's-bill
volunteer rapeseed
wild mustard

Telar alone at 16 g/ac
Weeds controlled at 12 g/ac, plus
wild carrot

Telar alone at 28 g/ac
Weeds controlled at 16 g/ac, plus
sweet clover
common tansy
kochia
Russian thistle

Broadleaf weed control in non-crop land (where vegetation is not desirable).
This rate of Telar Toss-N-Go Bags may cause severe injury for certain grass species.

Telar alone at 48 g/ac
Weeds controlled at 28 g/ac, plus
Canada thistle
narrow-leaved hawk's-beard
dandelion
horsetail
wild buckwheat

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:**
Telar (alone) 28 g/ha: Canada thistle, dandelion, horsetail, wild rose, golden rod, perennial sow thistle, wild strawberry.
Telar (alone) 50 g/ha: Perennial sow thistle, golden rod, wild rose, willow, wild strawberry.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply when weeds are small (less than 10 cm tall). Addition of a recommended surfactant at 1 L/1000 L spray solution may improve control of weeds growing under adverse conditions. Telar Toss-N-Go Bags must be applied within one year of the sequential partner herbicide, or otherwise the sequential partner must follow Telar application within 1 year. Do not apply to frozen ground or to soils saturated with water or during periods of heavy rainfall.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment. Do **not** apply by air.
Rate: Alone at 12, 16, 28 or 48 g/ac. At 6 g/ac when tankmixing with 2,4-D and at 28 g/ac when tank-mixing with Krovar I.
Surfactant: 1 L/1000 L spray solution.
Water volume: Not less than 40 L/ac. Spray volumes of 80 to 160 L/ac are recommended.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: 50 mesh or larger screens. Only metal or nylon filters.
Sprayer cleanup: If the sprayer is to be used to spray sensitive crops or ornamentals, thoroughly remove all traces of Telar herbicide from the mixing and spray equipment immediately after spraying as follows:
   1. Drain and flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of ten minutes. Visually inspect tank to assure removal of all visible residues of Telar herbicide. If necessary, repeat step 1. Do not clean sprayer near well or water source or near to desirable vegetation.
   2. Fill the tank with clean water while adding 1 litre household ammonia (containing a minimum 3% ammonia) per 100 litres of water. Flush solution through boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill tank. Allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation. Again flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution and drain tank.
   3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
   4. Repeat step 2.
   5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the hoses and boom.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Select a spray volume that will ensure thorough coverage and uniform spray pattern. Best results are obtained when weeds are actively growing.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed through the roots and foliage. Inhibits cell elongation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Telar rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds. Typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 3 weeks after application depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on the rate used, weed sensitivity and weed size, growing conditions at and following treatment, precipitation, soil organic matter and pH.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 2 hours may lessen degree of weed control. Residual control of weeds germinating after spray application as achieved when Telar herbicide is carried into the root zone by rainfall. For best results, sufficient rainfall to move Telar 5 to 7 cm deep into the soil is required after application, before weeds develop an established root system and grow beyond the seedling stage.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Movement is restricted by fine textured soils, soil organic matter and neutral to acidic conditions.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** For use only on non-crop land.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (5,919).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21) for further information. Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place. Telar Toss-N-Go Bags are dry flowable granules contained within a water soluble film. The water soluble film dissolves readily in water. Reseal unused Toss-N-Go Bags into cardboard cylinder when not in use.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Escort, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, the Refine component of Refine W.O., the Plus component of Triumph Plus and Telar. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Escort, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra, Refine W.O., Telar and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.

TORDON 22K (picloram)
TORDON 101 MIXTURE
(picloram + 2,4-D)(Industrial)


CAUTION POISON

DowElanco

Available only to authorized pesticide applicators.

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Solution: Tordon 22K; 240 g/L; 2 L bottle, 10 L jug: Tordon 101 Mixture; 65 g + 240 g/L; 10 L, 20 L jugs, 205 L drums.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Tordon 101 plus Sodium TCA.
3. **CROPS:**
   Tordon 22K: Permanent grass pastures, rangeland, spot treatment on cultivated cropland, utility rights-of-way.
   Tordon 101 mixture: Non-crop areas (utility rights-of-way).
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
   Tordon 22K:
   Group 1: Scentless chamomile.
   Group 2: Knapweed (diffuse, spotted).
   Group 3: Canada thistle, pasture sage, poverty weed, Russian knapweed, sow-thistle.
   Group 4: Field bindweed, leafy spurge, toadflax.
   Tordon 101 mixture:
   Brush: Alder, birch, cedar, maple, pine, poplar, spruce, and other species.
   Weeds: Burdock, Canada thistle, clover (red, sweet), common ragweed, dandelion, dock, goldenrod, fleabane, plantain, prickly lettuce, vetch, wild carrot.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Tordon 22K: Anytime when fully developed green leaves are present.
   Tordon 101 mixture:
   Brush: After foliage is well developed. Unsatisfactory results may occur if applications are made when foliage has lost its normal green colour.
   Weeds: Spring or early summer after growth appears.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Tordon 22K: Boom, handgun or backpack.
   Tordon 101 mixture: Ground equipment or helicopter using drift control system or agent.
   Rate:

Tordon 22K:	**Tordon 22K per 100m^2:**
Group 1: 445 mL/ac	**Group 1: 11 mL**
Group 2: 910 mL/ac	**Group 2: 22 mL**
Group 3: 1.8 L/ac	**Group 3: 45 mL**
Group 4: 3.6 L/ac	**Group 4: 90 mL**

   Tordon 101 mixture:
   Brush: 7.3-10 L/ac (ground); 10-14 L/ac (air).
   Weeds: 2.8 L/ac.
   Water volume:
   Tordon 22K: 160-324 L/ac.
   Tordon 101 mixture: 80 L/ac.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Tordon 22K used as a spot treatment in a crop. No spot treatment should exceed 1 acre, and the total area treated in any 1 field in a year should not exceed 5% of the field.
   Note: Picloram is extremely persistent and water soluble. Small quantities may cause damage to desirable plants. Do not apply, or permit any Tordon to contaminate soil used to grow desirable susceptible plants. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Interferes with cell division, causing leaf cupping, stem distortion and eventual death of plant. Tordon 101 and 22K are absorbed through leaves and roots.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Tordon 22K: Perennial weeds show distorted stems and cupped leaves, which turn yellow and then brown. Usually native grass increases in abundance as a result of reduced competition.
Tordon 101 mixture: 2-3 weeks after the first rainfall after treatment, leaves of affected trees become dull and cupped; orange streaks appear on stems of poplar trees, leaves become brown and brittle, as the tree dies. **Poor results may be expected if** there is heavy rainfall immediately after treatment on light sandy soil.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Heavy rainfall may dissolve and carry picloram away from the target area, or percolate dissolved picloram out of the root zone of target plants.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Picloram is very soluble in water and moves with water in coarse textured soils.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated area by dairy animals within 6 weeks after treatment. Manure from picloram treated vegetation should not be used to grow sensitive crops but rather be returned to a cereal crop field. When applied as a spot treatment on cropland, picloram may persist in soil for up to 5 years, and prevent the establishment of sensitive crops.
Succeeding crops:
1st year: Oats.
2nd year: Oats or barley.
3rd year: Oats, barley, or wheat. A reduction in yield in the 1st year, is usually offset by benefits of weed control obtained. Legumes may not be established in a pasture for several years after a Tordon treatment. If legumes are essential in a pasture, do not use Tordon.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low (22K) or moderate (101 Mixture) acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical Picloram (8,200); Tordon 22K (10,330); Tordon 101 Mixture (3,080).
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Tordon 22K: Store in a cool, dry place. Do not freeze. If freezing occurs, bring to room temperature and mix thoroughly. Tordon 101 Mixture: Store in a cool, dry place.

TORDON 202C (picloram + 2,4-D)

DowElanco


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Solution; 12 g/L picloram + 200 g/L 2,4-D; 8 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (8.7), wheat (7.7)(all types). Timothy and bromegrass being grown for seed production.
Underseeding: Not recommended for legumes or other sensitive crops.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

alsike clover	dandelion (seedlings)	smartweed, green (5.9)
buckwheat,	lamb's-quarters (7.9)	stinkweed (seedlings)(7.1)
[tartary (4.7), wild (7.2)]	mustard, wild (8.6)	thistle, Russian (6.3)
cocklebur	pigweed, redroot (6.7)	(2-4 leaf)

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** Canada thistle (5.8), perennial sow-thistle (6.4).
6. **WHEN USED:** 3-5 leaf stage of crop. Seedling (2-4 leaf) stage of weeds.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate: 810 mL/ac.
Water volume: 40-80 L/ac.
Pressure: 200-275 kPa.
Nozzles: Flat fan nozzles preferred.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Treat during warm weather when the weeds are young and growing actively. Do not apply to areas where surface water can run off to adjacent cropland or into bodies of water. For applications in timothy and bromegrass, applications should be made prior to shotblade stage of the crop. Applications should not be made after August 1 in the year of seeding. Treatments after that date may result in significant yield reductions in the year following treatment.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Absorbed by leaf, stem and roots and translocated throughout the plant to the growing points. A residue of picloram remains in the soil during the growing season and controls some late germinating weeds, like wild buckwheat.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Death of weeds is not immediate but growth is slowed and eventually ceases. Under certain conditions straw shortening in wheat may occur, but yield will not be affected.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 4-6 hours of application may reduce activity.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Picloram degrades relatively slowly in soil and water, and may be leached out, after rainfall, from soils extremely low organic matter.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter nor dairy animals to forage or graze treated fields within 2 weeks of treatment.
Drift: Small amounts can damage many desirable broadleaf plants.
Use of straw from treated fields: Do not use straw from treated crops for composting or mulching on susceptible broadleaf crops. If straw (non-toxic to livestock) is used for bedding or animal feed return the manure to fields to be planted to grain crops, flax, rapeseed, or perennial grasses.
Rotational crops: Fields treated in the previous year with Tordon 202C may be seeded to rapeseed (including canola), mustard, flax, wheat, oats, barley, or can be summerfallowed.
Succeeding crops: Certain desirable broadleaf crops can be damaged by small amounts of Tordon 202C in the soil. Alfalfa and sunflower should **not** be planted until at least the third growing season after the year of last Tordon treatment. Beans (all types), lentils, peas, and potatoes should **not** be planted until at least the fifth growing season after the year of the last Tordon treatment. An adequately sensitive field bioassay should be done to confirm the treated area is safe before planting a sensitive crop.
Handling treated soils: Treated soil should not be moved to other areas, nor used to grow susceptible broadleaf plants unless an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable picloram is present. For additional cropping and use information, contact DowElanco at 1-800-667-3852.
14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = Tordon 202C (1,500-2,500). May cause eye irritation. Considered non-toxic to fish and bees. Can be absorbed through the skin and burn skin and eyes. Intake may cause convulsions, kidney and liver damage.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Heated storage. If freezing occurs, warm and mix thoroughly before using.

TREFLAN (trifluralin)

DowElanco
(Cereals)

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Treflan 545 EC; 545 g/L; 8.3 L jug, 115L, 400 L, 700 L containers. Granular; Treflan QR5; 5%; 25, 725 kg bags.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Treflan QR5: None. Treflan 545 EC: Avadex BW, liquid fertilizer, Avadex BW+liquid fertilizer.
Mixing restrictions: Add Treflan or Treflan+Avadex directly into the liquid fertilizer, mix thoroughly and apply as soon as possible. Agitate until application is complete.
3. **CROPS:**
Treflan 545 EC: Barley (8.9), wheat (durum, spring) (8.6).
Treflan QR5: Barley only.
Underseeding: Not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
Treflan 545 EC: Green and yellow foxtail.
Treflan QR5: See Treflan (Oilseeds).
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
Treflan 545 EC: Alone or with Avadex BW in the spring only after seeding and prior to emergence of crop.
Treflan QR5: Fall only. September 1 to soil freeze-up. Do not apply on land treated with Treflan or any product containing trifluralin since June 1 of the previous year.
Note: For fall applications where erosion may be a problem, maximize crop residue cover with only one fall tillage incorporation.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate:
Treflan 545 EC: 445 mL/ac on light to medium textured soil. 610 mL/ac on heavy textured soil.
Treflan QR5: See Special Use below.
Water volume: 45 L/ac.
Incorporation: Incorporate 2-4 cm with two cross harrowings with tyne or diamond harrows operated at a minimum of 9 km/h.
Treflan 545 EC: Both incorporations must be done within 24 hours of application.

Treflan QR5: See Special Use below.
Pressure: 275 kPa.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Apply only on fields that are trash free or summerfallow fields. Crop must be seeded 5-8 cm deep in a well tilled seedbed to prevent contact between the chemical and the seed.
Treflan QR5: See Special Use below.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Acts on both the root and shoot tips as they emerge. Prevents cell division and affected plants die before emergence. If the shoot portion of the plant escapes to the soil surface, lateral or secondary root growth is inhibited causing a slow death since the plant is unable to gather moisture or nutrients.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Green foxtail: Seeds germinating in the treated layer die before reaching the soil surface because root and shoot growth are inhibited. Seeds germinating below the treated layer will produce plants that will emerge. The secondary root system of plants that form within the treated layer is completely inhibited by trifluralin present in that area. The affected plant dies slowly as crop competition and temperature stress over-tax the rootless plant's ability to take up moisture. Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin products including Treflan have developed in fields in Western Canada. Treflan will not control trifluralin-tolerant green foxtail. Herbicide rotation should be practised to avoid the spread of trifluralin-tolerant green foxtail. Avoid repeated use of trifluralin products in the same field.
Crop: Crop safety is maintained when seeded to a depth of 5-8 cm.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once incorporated into the soil.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data available to support such use. Under normal conditions, Treflan carry over will not harm crops grown in rotation. As a precaution; oats, sugar beets, creeping red fescue, and small-seeded grasses such as timothy, and canary seed, should not be grown following a Treflan treated crop.

14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity: Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (10,000). In clean water, fish are very sensitive to trifluralin; but in runoff and muddy water, trifluralin binds to the suspended soil particles and large amounts can be tolerated by fish. Non-toxic to bees. Intake can cause heart, liver and kidney damage. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled could be fatal.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Treflan EC is highly flammable. May explode if heated. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:**
Treflan 545 EC: If stored below 5°C, bring contents to 15°C for 24 hours and shake well before using.
Treflan QR5: Do not expose to high temperatures or prolonged direct sunlight. Do not let product remain in applicators under these conditions.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Trifluralin 10G/400, Rival and Fortress) will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.
Special use QR5: Barley - Fall application only (September 1 to soil freeze-up).
Weeds controlled: See Treflan QR5 under Treflan (Oilseeds).
Incorporation: For more effective weed control the second incorporation should be delayed for 3 days.
Rate: Sandy textured, brown and dark brown soil (2-4% O.M.): 6.9 kg/ac. Medium or heavy textured, brown and dark brown soils (2-4% O.M.): 8.9 kg/ac. Sandy textured, black soils (4-6% O.M.): 8.9 kg/ac. Medium or heavy textured, black soils (4-6% O.M.): 11.3 kg/ac.
Warning: Do not apply on soils with less than 2% organic matter or, on deep black soil with more than 6% organic matter. Do not apply on land treated with products containing trifluralin since June 1 of the previous year. Application to severely eroded knolls may result in reduced crop stand. Using press or hoe drill, seed 5 cm deep into a moist, warm seedbed. Avoid seeding into very cold soil. Seeding disease, cold weather, improper seeding depth, excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from Treflan.
Note: Similar products are Rival and Trifluralin 400.
Special use QR5: Wheat - Fall application only (September 1 to freeze-up).
Weeds controlled: Green foxtail.
Incorporation: Incorporate within 24 hours of application using field cultivator or disc operated at 8-10 cm/hr and set to work 5-8 cm deep. The second working should be done at the same depth and right angles to the first. If workings are done in the fall, a **minimum** delay of 3 days between incorporations is required. All spring tillage following fall application of Treflan should be done when the soil is warm enough to promote gerrmination.
Rate: 4.45 kg/ac.
Warning: Use good quality certified seed. Application to severely eroded knolls may result in reduced crop stand. 2.2 kg/ac is the maximum use rate on wheat. Higher rates may result in crop injury.

TREFLAN (trifluralin)

DowElanco

(Oilseeds, Special Crops)

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Treflan 545 EC; 545 g/L; 8.3 L jug; 115 L, 400 L, 700 L containers. Granular; Treflan QR5; 5%; 25, 725 kg bags.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Treflan 545 EC: Amiben (soybean, sunflowers); Sencor 500 F or 75 DF [canola (triazine tolerant canola), fababeans]. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0).
   Mixing instructions: Pour directly into liquid fertilizer, mix thoroughly and apply as soon as possible with constant agitation.
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa	cabbage	flax**(7.7)	sainfoin*
alsike clover	canola (including triazine tolerant)(8.8)	lentils**(8.5)	saskatoons
beans (black, lima)	carrots	mustard (8.9)	shelterbelts***
beans, dry (kidney, snap, white)(8.0)	cauliflower	peas [field (8.7), canning]	soybeans (8.9)
bird's foot trefoil	cicer milkvetch	peppers (transplant only)	sunflowers (8.9)
broccoli (transplant only)	crambe*	red clover	sweet clover*
brussel sprouts (transplant only)	fababeans (8.6)	rutabaga	tomatoes (transplant only)
		safflower	

   * Spring only.
   ** Fall only.
   *** Shelterbelts: ash (green), caragana, elm (American, Siberian), pine (Scotch).
   Alsike clover, bird's foot trefoil, cicer milkvetch, forage kale, red clover and turnip are registered under the minor use program and may or may not appear on the current product label.
   Underseeding: Not recommended for grasses.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

barnyard grass (8.3)	buckwheat, wild (8.3)	foxtail (green, yellow)(8.1)	oats, wild (7.5)
bluegrass, annual (8.6)	chickweed (7.1)	knotweed	pigweed (8.2)
bromegrass	cockle, cow (9.0)	lamb's-quarters (8.0)	purslane (7.9)
bromegrass, downy (5.9)	darnel, Persian		

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:**
   Treflan 545 EC:
   Spring: Alfalfa, beans, canola (including triazine tolerant), crambe, fababeans, mustard, peas, safflower, sainfoin, shelterbelts, sunflowers and sweet clover. Cultivate to destroy existing weeds and apply immediately prior to or, up to 3 weeks before planting.
   Summer: Canola (including triazine tolerant), flax and safflower. On summerfallow between June 1 and September 1.
   Fall: Beans, canola (including triazine tolerant), flax, lentils, mustard, peas, safflower, soybeans, sunflowers. September 1 to soil freeze-up. Fall application is discouraged where soil drifting is a problem.
   Treflan QR5:
   Spring: Not recommended in Alberta.
   Summer: Canola (including triazine tolerant), flax. Between June 1 and September 1.
   Fall: Alfalfa, beans (dry only), canola (including triazine tolerant), fababeans, flax, lentils, mustard, peas, soybeans, sunflowers. Between September 1 and soil freeze-up.
   Note: Not recommended for fall applications where soil erosion may be a problem.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment only.
   Water volume: 45 L/ac.
   Incorporation: First incorporation must be done within 24 hours of application. Second incorporation should be done at right angles to the first.
   Fall application: It is recommended that both incorporations be completed in the fall.
   Spring application: Apply Treflan 545 EC when soil is in good working condition. Ensure early season flush of weeds is killed by first or second incorporation. Seed into a weedfree seedbed using an accepted cultural practice.
   Summer application: The second incorporation (and subsequent incorporations) may be done whenever necessary to destroy resistant weed growth. **Spring tillage** after fall or summer application should be shallow with a disc or field cultivator (vibrashank) set to cut 5-8 cm deep. This should be done when soil is warm enough to promote germination. In areas with high wild oat populations prework early in the spring with a shallow cultivation to promote weed seed germination, followed by a 5-8 cm deep cultivation prior to seeding to destroy existing green growth. Avoid transplanting weed seedlings and seed into a weed free seedbed.
   Treflan QR5: Delay second incorporation for a **minimum** of 3 days. This allows time for greater release of QR5 into the soil and assures a more uniform distribution.
   Flax, lentils: Both incorporations of Treflan 545 EC or QR5 must be done in the fall. Fall or summer application should be followed by a spring tillage to a 5-8 cm depth before seeding.

Implements: A tandem disc, discer, or field (vibrashank) cultivator are recommended for incorporating to 8-10 cm. Operate discs at 6-10 km/h and cultivator at 10-13 km/h. A tandem disc gives the best mixing action on stubble conditions Do not use a field cultivator to incorporate Treflan when soil is crusted, lumpy, or too wet for good mixing.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Rate:

Season	Organic matter	Soil texture	Treflan 545 EC quantity/ac	Treflan QR5 quantity/ac
Spring	2-6%	Sand to sandy loams	610 mL	NR*
		Silts to loams to clays	810 mL	NR*
	6-15%	Sand to sandy loams	810 mL	NR*
		Silts to loams to clays	810 mL-1.05 L**	NR*
Fall	2-6%	Sand to sandy loams	810 mL	8.9 kg
		Silts to loams to clays	1.05 L	11.3 kg
	6-15%	Sand to sandy loams	—	11.3-13.7 kg**
		Silts to loams to clays	1.05-1.2 L**	11.3-13.7 kg**
Summer		Silts to loams to clays only	1.2 L	

Note: * NR-Not Recommended.
** Higher rate for heavy wild oat infestations.
Shelterbelts: Sands to sandy loams; 2-6% O.M. 1.65 L/ac 545 EC. Silts to loams to clays; 6-15% O.M. 3.3 L/ac 545 EC.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** To avoid concentrating wild oat seeds below the treated layer, do not plow land prior to Treflan application. Do not apply to fields spread with manure during the last 12 months. Do not apply Treflan 545 EC to soils with more than 20-25% straw cover or on standing weeds. On stubble, chop and thoroughly mix residues into the soil prior to addition of Treflan EC. If the swath from the previous crop was removed by burning, cultivate once to remove charcoal layer prior to Treflan application. Treflan QR5 can be used when trash is heavier or on standing weeds, provided they do not interfere with the distribution of the granule and do not limit incorporation. Do not apply on soils that are wet, in poor tilth, or contain 15% or more organic matter. Do not apply on soils subjected to prolonged periods of flooding. Do not apply on soils with less than 2% organic matter. Application on eroded knolls may result in reduced crop stand or rotational crop injury.
Flax, lentils: Shallowly till and pack the soil in the spring to ensure a firm seedbed and accurate depth for seeding. Seed into a well packed, warm, moist seedbed. Do not seed deeper than 4 cm.
Triazine tolerant canola: Sencor or Bladex TTC may be applied as a sequential treatment after crop emergence to control several additional weeds.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Kills seedlings as they germinate. Inhibits cell division in the actively growing points of root and shoot. It does not control established weeds.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Most die before emerging. Weeds will exhibit swelling in the coleoptile region, stubby, thick primary root development and lack of secondary roots, which leads to death due to inadequate moisture obtaining ability.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once Treflan is incorporated into the soil.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Succeeding crops: Normally, Treflan carry over will not harm crops grown in rotation. As a precaution, oats, sugar beets, creeping red fescue, and small-seeded grasses such as timothy and canary seed should not be grown in rotation following a Treflan treated crop. Drought conditions in the year of treatment may result in higher levels of trifluralin carry over into the next year, to avoid wheat injury, seed less than 7 cm deep into a warm moist seedbed using recommended agronomic practices that will promote rapid and even germination. Avoid direct seeding (zero till) and seeding into loose seedbeds. Refer to industry or government extension documents which outline seeding practices for each crop. As a precaution do not seed wheat as a rotational crop on land that has received ethalfluralin or trifluralin at oilseed/special crop/barley rate for two consecutive years. Over-application caused by overlapping or improper calibration or non-uniform application may reduce the stand of treated crop or crop grown in rotation.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (10,000). In clean water, fish are very sensitive to trifluralin, but in runoff or muddy water, it binds to soil particles and large amounts can be tolerated by fish. Non-toxic to bees. Intake can cause heart, liver and kidney damage. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled can be fatal.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Treflan EC is highly flammable. May explode if heated. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 5˚C. If stored below 5˚C, bring the contents to 15˚C for 24 hours and shake well before using. Do not store near heat, spark or open flame.
Note: Similar products are Advance, Rival, Trifluralin 10G and Trifluralin 400.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Trifluralin 400, Trifluralin 10G, Rival and Fortress) will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.

TRIFLURALIN 10G (trifluralin)

United Agri Products
(Oilseeds, Special Crops, Barley and Wheat)

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular; trifluralin 10.0%; 22.7 kg, 500 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Canola (rapeseed) (including triazine tolerant) (8.9), flax (7.7), lentils (8.5), mustard (8.9), peas (canning, field) (8.9), soybeans*, sunflowers (8.9), fababeans (8.6), barley, dry beans, wheat and alfalfa establishment.
   Underseeding: Alfalfa in flax and canola as cover crops only.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

bluegrass, annual (8.6)	darnel, persian	oats, wild (7.5)
bromegrass, downy (5.9)	foxtail [green, yellow (8.1)]	pigweed (8.2)
buckwheat, wild (8.3)	grass, barnyard (8.3)	purslane (7.9)
chickweed (7.1)	knotweed	thistle, Russian (7.9)
cockle, cow (9.0)	lamb's-quarters (8.0)	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply before the crop is planted and before weed emergence. It is incorporated thoroughly into the soil to provide herbicidal action that will control all susceptible weeds. Does not control susceptible weeds that have already emerged through the soil at the time of application. It only controls susceptible weeds as they germinate.
   Spring: Not recommended in Alberta.
   Summer: Rapeseed, (canola), TTC canola, fababeans, flax. Between June 1 and September 1.
   Fall: Rapeseed, (canola), TTC canola, fababeans, flax, lentils, mustard, peas, sunflowers, soybeans, dry beans, alfalfa establishment. Between September 1 and soil freeze-up. Summer or Fall on stubble or summerfallow to be seeded the following spring: spring wheat (includes semi-dwarf and durum); between May 1 and freeze-up.
   Summer or fall: On stubble or summerfallow to be seeded the following spring: spring wheat (includes semi-dwarf and durum). Between May 1 and freeze-up.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by air.
   Incorporation: First incorporation in the same direction as application, within 24 hours of application. Second at right angles to the first. For maximum effectiveness, delay the second incorporation for 5 days. Both incorporations should be to the depth of 8-10 cm.
   Implements: Incorporate with disc implements or cultivators only. Deep tillage cultivators are not recommended. A tandem disc is recommended for the first incorporation. Disc implements should be operated at 6-10 km/h and cultivators at 10-13 km/h.

Rate:

Crops	Timing	Sandy soils organic matter 2-6% kg/acre	Sandy soils organic matter 6-15% kg/acre	Loams to clay soils organic matter 2-6% kg/acre	Loams to clay soils organic matter 6-15% kg/acre
Barley	Fall	3.5	4.5	4.5	5.7
Canola (rapeseed)	Fall	4.5	5.7	5.7	5.7-6.9
(including TTC)	Summer	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Mustard					
Peas (field, canning)	Fall	4.5	5.7	5.7	5.7-6.9
Fababeans					
Sunflowers					
Flax and lentils	Fall	4.5	5.7	4.5	5.7-6.9
Flax and fababeans	Summer	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9

Stubble/summerfallow - wheat rotation:

Crop	Timing	Organic matter 1-3% kg/acre	Organic matter 4-8% kg/acre
Spring wheat	May	3.8	4.5
(includes semi-dwarf	June	3.2	3.8
durum)	July	2.6	3.2

Timing	2-8% kg/acre
Fall	2.2

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:**

Land preparation: Before applying, ensure that all emerged and existing weeds have been eliminated through discing, cultivation or by chemical control. Can be applied to stubble or trashy soils; however, heavy trash soils should be thoroughly disced prior to application in order to allow product penetration into the soil surface. Ensure that all large soil clods are broken before application. If manure has been applied to the field, ensure that it is thoroughly mixed into the soil with at least two tillage operations prior to Trifluralin 10G application. If the field has been burned in order to remove crop residue (straw, trash, etc.) ensure that the field is tilled at least once prior to application.

Note: Do not plow (moldboard) land prior to application.

Method of application: Apply uniformly into the soil surface using a calibrated granular applicator. Using the equipment guidelines provided in the Trifluralin 10G label or by the equipment manufacturer adjust the applicator to provide the required amount of Trifluralin 10G. These guidelines should only be used as starting points for equipment calibration and each applicator should be checked frequently to ensure that the correct rate is being applied. Ensure that the application is uniform to the entire soil surface and avoid concentration of granules in narrow bands, etc. Ensure that all soil clods and lumps are broken during incorporation. Avoid over application.

Note:

* On deep black and heavy textured soils it is recommended to prework the soil early in the spring to promote weed seed germination followed by another cultivation prior to seeding to destroy existing weed growth.
* Cultivators should only be used for incorporation when soils are in good working condition.

Flax, lentils: To ensure a firm seedbed and maintain a constant depth of planting, a shallow tillage in the spring is recommended. Seed into a warm (usually after mid May), moist, firm seedbed to a depth of 2-4 cm. Both incorporations should be done prior to soil freeze-up in the fall. A tandem disc, discer or field (vibrashank) cultivator is recommended for incorporating to 8-10 cm. For best mixing action, operate disc implements at 6-10 km/h; cultivators at 10-13 km/h. Deep tillage cultivators are not recommended.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Kills weed seedlings as they germinate. Inhibits cell division in the actively growing points of root and shoot.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**

Weeds: Most weeds die before emerging. Weeds will exhibit swelling in the coleoptile region, stubby, thick primary root development and lack of secondary roots, which leads to death due to inadequate moisture obtaining ability.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once trifluralin is incorporated into the soil.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data available to support such use. Normally, trifluralin carry over will not harm crops grown in rotation. As a precaution, oats, sugar beets, creeping red fescue, and small-seeded grasses such as timothy and canary seed should not follow a trifluralin treated crop. Drought conditions in the year of treatment may result in higher levels of trifluralin carry over into the next year. To avoid wheat injury, seed less than 7 cm deep into a warm, moist seedbed. Not intended for crops grown for forage or hay. Over-application caused by overlapping or improper calibration or non-uniform application may cuase crop injury. Applying to severely eroded knolls may also cause crop injury.

14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (greater than 5,000). In clean water, fish are very sensitive to trifluralin, but in runoff or muddy water, trifluralin binds to soil particles and large amounts can be tolerated by fish. Non-toxic to bees.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store under direct sunlight. Do not store in granular applicator (24 hours maximum).
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Trifluralin 400, Rival, Trifluralin 10G and Fortress will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.
Note: Similar products are Advance 10G, Rival, Treflan and Trifluralin 400.
Special use: Trifluralin 10G on **Barley only** - Fall application only, September 1 to soil freeze-up.
Weeds controlled: Refer to Section 4 (above).
Incorporation: Refer to Section 7 (above).
Rate:

Soil texture, soil organic matter and soil zone

Light		Medium or heavy	
All soils with 2 to 4% organic matter	All soil textures with 4 to 6% organic matter	Sand and sandy loam with 6 to 10% organic matter	Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, silty clay and clay with 6 to 10% organic matter
Brown, dark Brown, black and Grey wooded Soil zones	Brown, dark Brown, black and Grey wooded Soil zones	Brown, dark Brown, black Soil zones	Black and Deep black Soil zones
3.4 kg/acre	4.5 kg/acre	4.5 kg/acre	5.7 kg/acre

Warning: Do not apply on soils with less than 2% organic matter. Do not apply on land treated with trifluralin products since June 1 of the previous year. Application to severely eroded knolls may result in reduced crop stand.

TRIFLURALIN 400 (trifluralin)

United Agri Products
(Cereals)

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 400 g/L; 10 L, 115 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Avadex BW (barley, wheat), dry bulk fertilizer, Avadex BW+liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0), liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0).
Mixing restrictions: Add Trifluralin 400 or Trifluralin 400+Avadex directly into the liquid fertilizer, mix thoroughly and apply as soon as possible. Agitate until application is complete.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (8.9), wheat [(durum, spring) (8.6)].
Underseeding: Not recommended.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:** Green foxtail.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Apply alone or as a tank mix with Avadex BW in the spring after seeding and prior to emergence of wheat or barley.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate: Light soils: 565 mL/ac. Heavy soils: 850 mL/ac.
Water volume: 40 L/ac.
Incorporation: Incorporate 2-4 cm with 2 cross harrowings with tyne or diamond harrows operated at a speed of at least 8 km/h. Where possible spray and incorporate in the same operation. Incorporate twice within 8 hours.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Apply only on fields that are trash free or summerfallow. Apply only to soils with less than 15% organic matter which are dry and in good working condition. Do not treat soils that have the potential of becoming water-logged. Crop must be seeded 5-8 cm deep in a well tilled seedbed to prevent contact between the chemical and the seed.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Acts on both the root and shoot tips as they emerge. Prevents cell division and affected plants die before emergence. If the shoot portion of the plant escapes to the soil surface, lateral or secondary root growth is inhibited causing a slow death since the plant is unable to gather moisture or nutrients.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Green foxtail: Seeds that germinate below the treated layer will produce plants that will emerge. The secondary root system of plants that form within the treated layer is completely inhibited by trifluralin present in that area. The affected plant dies slowly as crop competition and temperature stress over-tax the rootless plant's ability to take up moisture.
Crop: Crop safety is maintained when seeded to a depth of 5-8 cm. **Poor results may be expected if** conditions causing seedling stress, such as wet soils, incorrect planting depth, seedling disease, low temperatures, excessive salt in soil, or drought could bring about damage to the crop.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once incorporated into the soil.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.
Succeeding crops: Under normal conditions there will not be a carry over. As a precaution, creeping red fescue, oats, sugar beets, small-seeded grasses such as canary seed or timothy should not be grown in rotation following a trifluralin treated crop.
14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (10,000). In clean water, fish are very sensitive to trifluralin; but in runoff and muddy water, trifluralin binds to the suspended soil particles and large amounts can be tolerated by fish. Non-toxic to bees. Intake can cause heart, liver and kidney damage. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled could be fatal.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Highly flammable. Could explode if heated. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 5˚C. If stored below 5˚C, bring the contents to 15˚C for 24 hours and shake well before using. Do not store near heat, spark or open flame.
Note: Similar products are Advance 10G, Trifluralin 10G, Rival and Treflan.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Trifluralin 400, Trifluralin 10G, Rival and Fortress) will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.

TRIFLURALIN 400 (trifluralin)

United Agri Products
(Oilseeds, Special Crops)

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 400 g/L; 10 L, 115 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0), dry bulk fertilizer.
Mixing instructions: Pour directly into liquid fertilizer, mix thoroughly and apply as soon as possible with constant agitation.
3. **CROPS:**
Underseeding: Not recommended.

asparagus	crambe*	peas [canning, field (8.7)]	soybeans
beans, black	fababeans (8.6)	safflower	strawberries
beans [dry (field, kidney)]	flax****	sainfoin	sunflowers (8.9)
canola (8.8)(including triazine tolerant)	lentils***	shelterbelts**	sweet clover*
	mustard (8.9)		

* Spring application only.
** Ash (green), caragana, elm (American, Siberian), pine (Scotch).
*** Fall application only.
**** Summer or fall use only.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

bluegrass, annual (8.6)	chickweed (7.1)	grass barnyard (8.3)	pigweed (8.2)
bromegrass	cockle, cow (9.0)	knotweed	purslane (7.9)
bromegrass, downy (5.9)	darnel, Persian	lamb's-quarters (8.0)	thistle, Russian (7.9)
buckwheat, wild (8.3)	foxtail (green, yellow) (8.1)	oats, wild (7.5)	

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. **WHEN USED:**
Fall: September 1st to freeze-up. **Fall incorporation is discouraged where soil drifting is a problem.**
Spring: Cultivate to destroy existing weeds. Apply immediately prior to, or up to 3 weeks before planting.
Summer: On summerfallow between June 1st to September 1st.
Shelterbelts (transplanted): Apply prior to transplanting seedlings.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: 40 L/ac.
Incorporation: First at a right angle, within 8 hours of application. Fall application should be followed with 2 incorporations at right angles, before freeze-up. A tandem disc, discer, or field (vibrashank) cultivator is recommended for incorporating to 7.5-10 cm. For best results, operate disc implement at 6.5-10 km/h; cultivator at 10-13 km/h.
Pressure: 275 kPa.
Rate:
Fall:
1.1 L/ac on Light (sandy, sandy loam) soils; less than 6% organic matter.
1.4 L/ac on Heavy (loamy to clay type) soils; 6-15% organic matter, and low to medium wild oat infestations.
Spring:
810 mL/ac on Light (sandy, sandy loam) soils; less than 6% organic matter.
1.1 L/ac on Heavy (loamy to clay type) soils; 6-15% organic matter; low to medium wild oat infestations.
Summer: 1.7 L/ac on all soils.
Shelterbelts (transplanted):
2.2 L/ac on Light (sandy, sandy loam) soils; less less than 6% organic matter.
4.4 L/ac on Heavy (loamy to clay type) soils; 6-15% organic matter.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not apply on soils that are wet, in poor tilth, or contain 15% or more organic matter. To avoid concentrating wild oat seeds below the treated layer, do not plow land prior to Trifluralin application. Use on soils with less than 20-25% straw cover. On stubble, chop and thoroughly mix residues and weed growth into the soil before application. A tandem disc mixes best on stubble or poor condition soils (crusted, lumpy, or wet). Fall or summer applications should be followed by a light spring tillage to a 5-8 cm depth before seeding. Do not apply with air seeder as it gives non-uniform seeding depth and patchy germination.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Kills seedlings as they germinate. Inhibits cell division in actively growing points of root and shoot.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Weeds: Most die before emerging. Weeds will exhibit swelling in coleoptile region, stubby, thick primary root development and lack of secondary roots, which leads to death due to inadequate moisture-obtaining ability.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** No effect once incorporated into the soil.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data available to support such use.
Succeeding crops: Normally, carry over will not harm crops grown in rotation. As a precaution, creeping red fescue, oats, sugar beets, small-seeded grasses such as canary seed or timothy should not be grown in rotation following a trifluralin treated crop. Drought conditions in year of treatment may result in higher levels of carry over into the next year. To avoid wheat injury, seed less than 7 cm deep into a warm moist seedbed.

14. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (10,000). In clean water, fish are very sensitive, but in runoff or muddy water, it binds to soil particles and large amounts can be tolerated by fish. Non-toxic to bees. Intake can cause heart, liver and kidney damage. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled could be fatal.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Highly flammable. Could explode if heated. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 5°C. If stored below 5°C, bring the contents to 15°C for 24 hours and shake well before using. Do not store near heat, spark or open flame.
Note: Similar products are Advance 10G, Trifluralin 10G, Rival and Treflan.

17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Populations of green foxtail tolerant to trifluralin have developed in a number of fields in Western Canada which have had a long history of repeated trifluralin use. Trifluralin or ethalfluralin containing products (i.e. Advance 10G, Treflan, Edge, Heritage, Trifluralin 10G, Trifluralin 400, Rival and Fortress) will not control trifluralin tolerant green foxtail. To delay selection or reduce the spread of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail, avoid use of these products repeatedly in the same field, or use a separate herbicide application for control of trifluralin tolerant green foxtail.

TRIUMPH PLUS (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA + thifensulfuron)

Hoechst

1. FORMULATION:

1. Triumph FM: Emulsifiable Concentrate; 56 g/L; fenoxoprop-p-ethyl + 256 g/L MCPA Ester, 13.3 L container.
2. Plus; Dry flowable; thifensulfuron; 75%, 162 g container.

2. REGISTERED MIXES: None.

3. CROPS: All spring wheats (except durum).

4. WEEDS CONTROLLED:

buckwheat, wild
burdock
chickweed
cocklebur
cockle, cow
flixweed*
foxtail, green and yellow
green smartweed
hemp-nettle
hoary cress**
horsetail, field**
kochia
lady's-thumb
lamb's-quarters
mustards (except dog and green tansy)
oats, wild
pigweed (redroot and Russian)
plantain**
prickly lettuce
radish, wild
ragweeds
rapeseed, volunteer
Russian thistle*
shepherd's-purse
spurry, corn
stinkweed
sunflower, annual
vetch

* Spring seedings only.
** Top growth control only.

5. WEEDS SUPPRESSED: Canada thistle.

6. WHEN USED:

Crop: Apply when crop has a minimum of 2 leaves and up to a maximum of 6 leaves on the main stem plus 3 tillers.
Annual grassy weeds: Wild oats and foxtail (green and yellow) - apply when the weeds are in the 1 to 6 leaf stage of growth. Plants will be controlled up to the emergence of the third tiller.
Broadleaf weeds: Annual sunflower, ball mustard, burdock, cocklebur, field horsetail, flixweed, hoary cress, kochia, mustards, plantain, prickly lettuce, ragweeds, Russian pigweed, shepherd's-purse, vetch and wild radish - apply at 2-4 leaf stage; corn spurry, cow cockle, green smartweed, hemp-nettle, lady's-thumb, lamb's-quarters, redroot pigweed, Russian thistle, stinkweed, volunteer rapeseed and wild mustard - apply when weeds are less than 10 cm tall or across; chickweed - apply at 1-6 leaf stage; wild buckwheat - apply at 1-3 leaf stage. Apply to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Canada thistle - apply when less than 10 cm tall or across.
Note: Treatment at the 3 to 4 leaf stage of crops and weeds usually combines maximum crop tolerance and weed susceptibility. Some broadleaf weeds may not be controlled if infestation is heavy, weeds are in bud or weather is dry and cool.

7. HOW TO APPLY

With: Ground equipment. Do not apply by aircraft.
Rate:
Triumph FM - 0.67 L/ac.
Plus - 8.1 g/ac.
Water volume: 45 L/ac.
Pressure: Ground - 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Only 110° or 80° stainless steel flat fan nozzles are recommended. Uniform, thorough coverage is important to achieve good control.
Mixing instructions:

1. Assure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean.
2. Fill the tank half full with clean water and start agitation or bypass system.
3. Slowly add the correct amount of Plus (container #1) to the spray tank. Agitate thoroughly until Plus is completely in suspension.
4. Add the correct amount of Triumph FM (container #2) and continue agitation.
5. Triple rinse containers into the spray tank.
6. Add the remaining amount of water while agitation continues. Spray out immediately. Spray mixture should not be left in tank overnight.
7. On repeat loads, prepare a Plus (container #1) slurry in water by slowly adding the correct amount of Plus to 20 litres of water, and add to spray tank. Agitate thoroughly until Plus is completely in suspension. Repeat steps 4, 5 and 6.

Sprayer cleanup:
When moving into wheat, barley, rye or flax:
When moving into Wheat, Barley, Spring or Fall Rye, or Flax immediately following the application of Triumph Plus Tank Mix, clean the sprayer by thoroughly flushing with a water/detergent mixture.
Note: Broadleaf crops can be damaged by Triumph Plus Tank Mix residues in the spray tank even after a number of applications of a different product. It is critical to thoroughly clean and remove all traces of Triumph Plus Tank Mix from the spray tank prior to moving into a broadleaf crop.

When moving into broadleaf crops:
In all cases, prior to spraying a broadleaf crop (such as Canola, Peas, Lentils, Alfalfa, Sugarbeets, Vegetables, etc.) complete a thorough cleaning of the tank, because Plus component of the Triumph Plus Tank Mix can cause crop injury to sensitive crops at very low concentrations. Follow the cleanup instructions below to ensure adequate sprayer cleaning and removal of the Triumph Plus Tank Mix.

Cleanup instructions prior to spraying broadleaf crops:

1. Drain tank and flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of ten minutes. Visually inspect tank to assure removal of all residues. If necessary, repeat step.
2. Fill tank with clean water while adding 1 litre household ammonia (containing a minimum 3% ammonia) per 100 L of water. Flush solution through boom and hoses, and then add more water to completely fill tank. Allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation. Again flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with cleaning solution and drain tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes flushing water through the hoses and boom.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not treat spring wheat underseeded to forages. During periods of stress, plants are not actively growing. When daytime temperatures before or after application are very hot (28°C or 82°F) and/or conditions are very dry and/or there is low humidity, plants are under stress. Application of Triumph Plus tank mix during these periods may result in substantially reduced control. Application of the spray at a forward angle of 45° will result in better penetration of the canopy and better coverage. Do not apply to crop that is stressed by severe weather conditions, frost, low fertility, drought, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage as crop injury may result.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:**
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: Contact as well as systemic, no soil activity. Regions of high meristematic activity, such as root and shoot tips are known to be affected. MCPA: disrupts cell division and causes abnormal growth responses that affect respiration and food reserves. Thifensulfuron: absorbed by foliage. Inhibits cell elongation.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Grassy weeds - reduction of leaf growth and chlorotic blotching within 1-3 days after application. Initial development of leaf chlorosis within 5-8 days after application and complete death within 14-21 days after application. Broadleaf weeds - growth stops almost immediately. Discoloration of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. **Poor results may be expected if** improper mixing, timing, coverage, or when weeds are under drought stress.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Do not apply Triumph Plus if rain is expected within 2 hours.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl appears to undergo rapid hydrolysis in the soil. MCPA is readily leached from the soil. Thifensulfuron moves little in the soil and has a very short life in the soil.
13. **GRAZING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze treated fields prior to harvest. Pre-harvest interval: 80 days.
14. **TOXICITY:** Triumph FM (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA ester) - acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = 2940; Thifensulfuron - low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = 5,000.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Keep away from fire or open flame or other sources of heat. **Cannot** be stored below freezing. If stored for 1 year or longer, shake well before using. Store the tightly closed containers away from seeds, fertilizer, plants and foodstuffs. Do not use or store in or around the home.
17. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:** Some naturally occurring biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label may not be controlled by the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Express, Muster, Refine Extra, the DF component of Laser DF, the Refine component of Refine W.O. and the Plus component of Triumph Plus. To delay selection of resistant populations, rotate the use of Ally, Amber, Express, Laser DF, Muster, Refine Extra, Refine W.O. and Triumph Plus with other herbicides effective on the same weeds. Avoid the use of these herbicides repeatedly in the same field.

TROPOTOX PLUS (MCPB + MCPA)

Rhône - Poulenc


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Water Soluble Solution; 375 g/L MCPB + 25 g/L MCPA; 8 L container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:**

barley (8.8)	corn (field)	peas (7.2)
clover seedlings	oats	rye (fall)
[alsike (7.2), Ladino, red, white Dutch, wild white]	pasture	wheat (spring)(8.9)

Underseeding: Clover can be used on barley, oats, wheat companion crops.

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
dock, curled
lamb's-quarters (8.1)
mustard (ball, wild, wormseed)(7.9)
pigweed, redroot (7.4)
plantains
ragweed
rapeseed, volunteer
shepherd's-purse (5.0)
stinkweed (7.5)
thistle, bull

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:**
bindweed, field (3.2)
buttercup (creeping, tall)
hemp-nettle (5.9)
horsetail
radish, wild
sow-thistle [annual (5.4), perennial]
thistle, Canada

6. **WHEN USED:**
Cereals: 2 leaf to flag leaf stage.
Clover: 1-4 true leaf stage.
Corn: After 45 cm high but before tasseling begins, with drop nozzles.
Pasture: After grazing or cutting.
Peas: 3-6 expanded leaves or 2-5 nodes.
Important: Damage may be caused particularly in early maturing varities, if spraying is carried out after this stage.
Annual weeds: Seedling stage.
Bull thistle: Rosette to early bud stage.
Bindweed, buttercups: In spring when growth is vigorous.
Canada thistle: 15 cm to early bud stage.
Curled dock, perennial sow-thistle, plantains: Young plants in rosette stage.
Horsetail: When 15 cm tall.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Rate: 1.1-1.7 L/ac depending on weeds to be controlled.
Water volume: 60-80 L/ac.
Pressure: 275 kPa.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Spray in warm weather when plants are actively growing. Peas: Spray when growing conditions are good and the peas are not under stress from drought or disease.

9. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic, absorbed by leaves and stems, translocated to actively growing regions, disrupts cell division, ceases cell growth and interferes with respiration and food reserves. Selectivity based on ability of plant to efficiently convert MCPB to MCPA.

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:**
Broadleaf weeds: Should be dead within 2-3 weeks of treatment. **Poor results may be expected if** water volume is incorrect or weeds are too mature.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall before the foliage has dried from the spraying may decrease activity.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Readily leached from soil. Longer residual in dry soil.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there are not sufficient data to support such use.

14. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (500). Non-toxic to bees. Intake can cause convulsions and coma. Can cause burns to the skin and eyes.

15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

16. **STORAGE:** Store in heated area.

VELPAR (hexazinone)

DuPont


CAUTION FLAMMABLE

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Soluble Powder; Velpar; 90%; 25 kg bag. Water Dispersible Solution; Velpar L; 240 g/L; 3.78 L jugs; Velpar Toss-N-Go; 90%; 5 X 500 gram bags.

2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.

3. **CROPS:** Established seed Alfalfa for selective weed control. Non-crop areas as an industrial herbicide for total vegetation control. Forestry use for weed and deciduous brush control in coniferous woodland plantations [fir (balsam), pine (red), spruce (black, white)].Velpar L used for weed and deciduous brush control in coniferous woodland plantations [fir (balsam), pine (red), spruce (black, white)].

4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**
Alfalfa: dandelion, quackgrass, sow-thistle, narrow-leaved hawk's-beard, scentless chamomile.
Non-crop:

bedstraw	dogbane, spreading	lamb's-quarters	spurge, Cypress
bindweed, field	goldenrod	milkweed	thistle, Canada
bromegrass	grape, wild	mullein	toadflax
burdock	grasses (annual, perennial)	poison-ivy	vetch, purple
campion, bladder	ground-ivy	ragweed, common	vine trumpet
carrot, wild	hemp-nettle	ragwort, tansy	
dandelion	horsetail	raspberry, wild	

Forestry: Ash, birch, cherry, maple, poplar (aspen).

5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.

6. **WHEN USED:**
Established seed alfalfa:
(Velpar L): Apply in late fall or early spring when alfalfa is dormant. It must be seed alfalfa established for at least 18 months.
Non-crop (herbaceous weed control):
Velpar and Toss-N-Go Velpar: Just before or soon after weed emergence. Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.
Forestry:
Conifer site preparation (Velpar L): In spring after ground has thawed.
Undiluted spot treatment for brush (Velpar L): To unthawed ground in spring or early summer.

7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
Established seed alfalfa:
With: Ground equipment.
Rate: 0.85 - 1.7 L/ac. Applied to dormant, established alfalfa.
Water volume: 81 L/ac.
Pressure: 210 kPa.
Non-crop and forestry:
With: Fixed boom sprayer, handgun, back pack sprayers, a watering can for smaller areas, or a spot gun.
Rate:
Velpar:
Contact kill or short term (3 months): 1.1-1.8 kg/ac as a foliar spray.
More than 1 season: 1.8-3.6 kg/ac as a foliar spray. Higher rates on clay or clay loam soils and on soils with more than 5% organic matter.
Velpar L:
Conifer site preparation: 3.6-7.2 L/ac. Black or white spruce and jack pine may be planted immediately after the 3.6 L/ac application, but should **not** be planted until a year after application at higher rates.
Undiluted spot treatment for brush: 0.75-1.50 mL for each 1 cm of stem diameter (breast height) of plants to be controlled. Direct treatment within 0.5 m of the root collar of plants to be controlled and at least 1.0 m from desirable conifers.
Water volume: Handgun, minimum of 650 L/ac of spray solution. Velpar L: at least 5 L of water for each L of Velpar L.

8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Avoid overlapping spray swaths. **Do not apply to slopes as soil erosion may occur.**
Velpar: do not apply when vegetation is dormant or semi-dormant as the treatment may not be effective.
Velpar L: do not use on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoil, or sandy soils.
Velpar L: since the effect on conifers varies with soil type, uniformity of application, and environmental conditions, it is suggested growers first test Velpar L on small areas.

9. **HOW IT WORKS: A systemic herbicide readily absorbed through the roots and foliage and translocated upwards. Inhibits photosynthesis.**

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS: Plants become chlorotic soon after treatment and then die. Rainfall will increase efficacy. Poor results may be expected if** there is inadequate application rate, weed growth too mature, insufficient rainfall, or application on areas subject to severe soil erosion.

11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall less than 4 hours after application may affect the contact activity.

12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Velpar moves downward in the soil to the root zone of woody species.

13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
Alfalfa: Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay; there is insufficient data available to support such use. Do not seed any crop following alfalfa that has been treated with Velpar L until a successful field bioassy shows that the crop in question may be grown safely. A successful field bioassy means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop across the field. Persistence of Velpar L in the soil is influenced by temperature, rainfall, soil type and organic matter. Seeding of field bioassys is not recommended less than 24 months after the last Velpar application.

14. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = technical (1,690). May cause some eye irritation. Slightly toxic to fish. Velpar irritates eyes.

5. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
6. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

WEEDONE CB (2,4-D + dichlorprop)

Rhône - Poulenc

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Ready-to-apply formulation; 80 g/L 2,4-D + 80 g/L dichlorprop; 10 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Non-crop areas (fence rows, industrial areas, rights-of-way, roadsides), forest, woodlands.
   Underseeding: Not applicable.
4. **WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

alder (red, speckled)	cherry (black, choke, pin)	maple (Manitoba, red,* sugar silver*)	snowberry, western
ash (green, white*)	elm (American, red)		sumac
basswood (American)	hawthorn	oak (bur, red, white)	walnut
beech (American)	honeysuckle	poplar (aspen, balsam)	willows
birch (gray,* white)	ironwood	rose, wild	

   * With basal bark applications, treat at least 100 cm of the stem of these species.
5. **WEEDS SUPPRESSED:** None.
6. **WHEN USED:** Year round; will not freeze during storage or application.
7. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Knapsack sprayer.
   Rate: 20 L/ac normally. Rate depends on amount and size of brush being treated. Basal bark applications normally require less than 5 mL/stem.
   Water volume: None, ready-to-apply formulation. Spray bark until wet only, rather than runoff.
   Pressure: 100 kPa is optimal for most applications. Do not use over 140 kPa.
   Nozzles: Spraying Systems 5500 adjustable ConeJet nozzles with Y series orifices, 200 mesh screens.
8. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Weedone CB may affect O rings and other seals in certain sprayer units. The most effective method of minimizing this problem is to drain the sprayer completely every evening. Weedone CB can be returned to the original container. Do not allow contact with desirable vegetation.
   Basal bark applications: Apply to lower 50 to 100 cm of plant stem. Treat all around the stem including root collar and any exposed roots. It is not necessary to use so much product that it puddles at the root collar. Use the stump treatment for any plant with a diameter of more than 10 cm at breast-height.
   Stump applications: Control stems with a breast-height diameter of more than 10 cm by cutting the tree and thoroughly treating the bark, root collar, and any exposed roots of the remaining stump. The stumps can be any height as long as all the remaining wood, bark, and roots are thoroughly treated. Stumps do not require immediate treatment, permitting separate cut and spray operations for greater efficiency.
9. **HOW IT WORKS:** Contains a penetrant which allows the herbicide to be effectively absorbed through the bark. It is not necessary to cut or frill prior to application.
10. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Spring or summer applications will cause leaves to brown and wilt that season, no leaves appear the following year. Fall or winter treated stems may briefly leaf out in the following season but will die shortly afterwards. Herbacious plants may die around base of brush sprayed.
11. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** None.
12. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** Leaching does not pose a problem.
13. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** For use in non-crop areas only. Do not graze treated area or cut for hay; there is insufficient data to support such use.
14. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = Toxic to fish. Can be absorbed through skin and cause burns to skin and eyes.
15. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
16. **STORAGE:** Store in tightly closed containers. Not damaged by freezing.

PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR

CERONE (ethephon)
Rhône - Poulenc


DANGER CORROSIVE

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid Solution; 480 g/L; 5 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing instructions: To 1/2 required amount of water add Cerone, start agitation, then add the rest of water. Maintain gentle agitation at all times.
   Mixing restrictions: Do not add surfactants or wetting agents as it may result in severe crop injury and reduced yields. Do not allow mixed solutions to stand overnight.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (all spring varieties except Birka), wheat (all spring varieties).
4. **WHEN USED:** When most of the tillers are between early flag leaf emergence to swollen-boot stage (Zadoks stages 37 to 45). Do not apply after more than 10% of the awns have emerged (Zadoks stage 49). Correct timing is critical for successful results and to ensure crop safety.
5. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment. Do not use control droplet applicators, Sprafoils, Spra-Coupes, or floaters.
   Water volume: Aircraft: 12 L/ac minimum; Ground: 40-120 L/ac.
   Pressure: Ground: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan nozzles recommended.
   Rate:

Crop	Quanity/ac
Barley (2 row; spring)	200-300 mL
Barley (6 row; spring)	200-400 mL
Wheat (spring)	200-300 mL

   Use the lower rate unless lodging conditions are expected to be severe. Use the higher rates on crops that are heavily fertilized, have ample moisture and are prone to lodging.
6. **APPLICATION TIPS:** To prevent permanent staining of painted surface, wash all equipment at end of each spray operation. Do not apply to crops which are under stress such as drought, excessive moisture, excessive heat, disease, or crops which have already lodged. as severe yield reductions may result.
7. **HOW IT WORKS:** Uptake primarily through the leaves and stem. Very little translocation throughout the plant.
8. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Cerone acts by releasing ethylene in the plant tissues which reduces cell elongation and plant height, usually by 2-15 cm. Cerone applications also strengthen the straw. An occasional delay in maturity may occur. This is normally not greater than 5 days and is generally less than that caused by lodging.
9. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rainfall within 5 hours will decrease activity.
10. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:**
11. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:**
    Drift: Avoid drift onto nearby crops as modifications in growth may result.
    Grazing restrictions: Do not graze treated green crop. Treated straw may be fed to livestock.
    Harvest restrictions: Do not apply within 35 days of harvest.
    Succeeding crops: No restriction.
12. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (4,229). Highly acidic and highly corrosive; contact will cause skin irritation. Over exposure may cause nausea. Inhalation may cause irritation of mucous membranes. Eye contact may cause eye damage.
13. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron and respirator when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
14. **STORAGE:** Do not freeze.

INSECTICIDE INDEX

CHEMICAL INSECT CONTROL IN ALBERTA

The degree of infestation and the severity of insect damage vary drastically from area to area and season to season. Some pests, such as grasshoppers and bertha armyworms, require control during periods of abundance which may last from one to several years. Other pests are perennial. For example, sugar beet root maggot is controlled by the application of a granular insecticide with the seed at planting time.

To insure proper use of insecticides identify the pest, learn its biology, check your fields and do not panic when you see an insect in your crop. Obtain information on pending pest problems and keep in mind the previous years' problems so you are prepared for changes in insect population levels.

Chemical Control

Attention to the following points should lead to more effective control: Insecticides will kill the pest insect if applied properly at a stage when the pest is susceptible. An application that is made too early or too late in the life cycle may not provide adequate control and would be wasteful. Follow label instructions for proper application. Learn the biology of the pest. Base control decisions on the amount of foliage, weather conditions, age and size of the insect and dosage required. Most insecticides have limited residual control properties when applied to foliage. If insects are moving into crops or emerging over an extended period, several applications in the same season may be necessary.

Safety

In general, insecticides are more toxic to humans, wildlife, fish, bees and other non-target organisms than herbicides. Follow label directions for safety precautions associated with application of each insecticide. Refer to first section for general information on pesticide toxicity, exposure, safety precautions, protective equipment, symptoms, first aid, poison control centres, and disposal. Specific information on safety is included with each insecticide.

Bee Safety

Honey bees and other pollinators are susceptible to most insecticides. If applications are made to weeds or crops in bloom, severe pollinator mortality may occur. To reduce this risk, apply insecticides in late evening (most preferred) or early morning when bees are not flying. Advise beekeepers in the area to be sprayed at least 48 hours before application. Never allow insecticide spray to drift directly onto an apiary site. Do not apply insecticides to water bodies.

Livestock and Residues

The number of days between application of an insecticide and harvesting, feeding to livestock, or grazing is given on the label. These restrictions must be followed to prevent illegal residues and eliminate hazards to consumers.

The Guide

This guide includes only the major insecticides registered for use on field crops in Alberta. Not all insects controlled are listed for each pesticide.

Economic Thresholds:
Before making a decision to apply an insecticide, you need to know if the application would be economically justified. In addition to the expected dollar value of your crop, you need to determine whether the insects present will cause a yield loss greater in value than the cost of control. The economic thresholds listed below will assist you in making this decision. Thresholds are given as the number of insects/unit of measure (such as #/plant or #/m^2) or, for insects that are difficult to sample, the amount of damage evident. Chemical controls are generally warranted only when numbers meet or exceed the threshold level. Remember to sample throughout your field to obtain an average infestation level.

Economic Thresholds for Insect Pests of Cereals and Corn

Insect	Economic Threshold	Comments
Aphids		Do not treat for aphids in cereals after the soft dough stage. Aphid populations decrease rapidly as heads mature. **Birdcherry-oat aphi** & **greenbug** vector barley yellow dwarf virus. **Greenbug** injects a toxin which stunts plants.
Greenbug	Seedling: 5-15: Boot: 10-25 (aphids/stem)	
Birdcherry-oat	Seedling: 20: Boot: 30 (aphids/stem)	
Corn leaf	Seedling: 20: Boot: 30 (aphids/stem)	
English grain	Seedling: 30: Boot: 50 (aphids/stem)	
Russian wheat	**Winter cereals** - Seedling: 15-20% after October 1st; **Spring cereals** - Seedling: 10-15%; Boot: 15-20% (% plants infested).	
Armyworm	11/m^2.	
Barley thrips	Mean of 7.5 thrips/stem based on a sample size of 50 stems, chemical control = $5.75/ acre & market value = $1.90/bushel.	Infestations of one thrip/stem have caused losses of 0.4-1.25 bushels/acre.
Cutworms		8.4 PWC larvae/m^2 caused 25% loss in wheat; 30 PWC larvae/m^2 caused 100% yield loss **PWC & RBC**: Well established crops with goo moisturecan tolerate higher numbers.
Pale western	3-4/m^2.	
Redbacked	5-6/m^2.	
Army cutworm	1-2/30 cm of row for plants less than 30 cm tall; 4/30 cm of row for plants 12-15 cm tall with adequate moisture.	
European corn borer	Dryland grain corn: when 50% of plants show leaf feeding	
Grain stink bug	Wheat: 1/head caused losses greater than 30%.	
Grasshoppers	13 /m^2 in fields or 25 /m^2 in roadsides.	
Hessian fly	None available	Several larvae per plant may kill barley and wh
Orange wheat blossom midge	20% of wheat heads	Infestations of 30, 60 and 90% reduced spring wheat yields by 40, 65 and 80% respectively.
Wheat stem sawfly	None available.	Plant resistant varieties if 10 - 15% of the previous crop was cut by sawfly. Infested tems of wheat averaged 17% yield loss.

Economic Thresholds for Insect Pests of Oilseed Crops

Insect	Economic Threshold	Comments
Aphids	Flax: 8-10 aphids/stem at green bell stage Canola: rarely a problem.	
Army cutworm	Seedling mustard: less than 5/m^2.	
Bertha armyworm	20 larvae/m^2 consume 65 kg canola seed/ha.	Economic threshold may not apply to Polish type canolas.
Diamondback moth	200-300 larvae/m^2 in canola.	Threshold may be lower for Polish than for Argentine type canolas.
Flea beetles	leaf tissue consumed; less if growing and moisture conditions are poor.	
Sunflower beetle	1 adult/2-3 seedlingss or over 10 larvae/plant.	Severe leaf damage may occur to plants in the 2-6 leaf stage when adults are numerous, or at any time when larvae are numerous.
Sunflower maggots	None established.	
Sunflower midge	Losses are more severe around field edges. Estimate losses by sampling heads and classifying them on the degree of head distortion.	
Sunflower seed weevils (red & gray)	Oil sunflower: 10-12 seed weevil adults/head. Confectionery sunflower: One adult/head.	Apply treatment at early anthesis when 30-70% of sunflower heads are in early pollen formation (R-5.1 stage). Reinfestation may occur with a high weevil population. Rechecked fields when 80-100% of heads are at the R-5.5 stage.

Economic Thresholds for Insect Pests of Forage & Special Crops

Insect	Economic Threshold	Comments
Alfalfa weevil	Alfalfa hay crops: 20-30 larvae/sweep cause a 12% leaf loss; 50-75 larvae/sweep cause a 30% leaf loss. 56 larvae/stem will return treatment costs. Alfalfa seed crops: 20-25 larvae/90° sweep or when 35-50% of foliage tips show damage.	Alfalfa hay crops: Apply controls when 25-50% of leaves on upper one-third of stem show damage or when 50-70% of terminals show injury.
Aphids	Canary Grass: 50 per head between heading and soft dough.	In one study, 1430 aphids/sweep did not reduce the yield of alfalfa. In another, caged alfalfa initially infested with 100-200 aphids/plant produced less forage and had lower carotene content than uninfested plants.
Pea aphid	Field Peas: 1-4 aphids/20 cm stem tip when 50-75% of plants have begun to flower. Alfalfa: 75-100 aphids/plants.	
Beet leafminer	Sugar beet: Only infestations causing more than 25% defoliation require treatment.	
Grasshoppers	Alfalfa: See Cereals and Corn table. Safflower: 15/m^2.	
Plant bugs	Alfalfa seed; 5 nymphs/sweep (any or all species of plant bugs) when alfalfa is in bud or bloom.	
Sweetclover weevil	Seedling crop (cotyledon stage): 1 weevil/5 seedlings under slow growing conditions or 1 weevil/3 seedlings under normal growing conditions. Newly emerged 2nd-year sweetclover: 9-12 weevils/plant.	
Red clover thrips	Red clover seed fields: 50-80 thrips/raceme.	Threshold levels have occurred only during years of early spring drought on dryland.

AMBUSH, POUNCE (permethrin)

Zeneca Agro/Miles Inc.

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrates; (Ambush); 500 g/L; 6 X 1 L. (Pounce); 384 g/L; 1 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:**

barley	flax	peas	sugar beets
canola	lentils	potatoes	sunflowers
corn	oats	rye	wheat

4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

Colorado potato beetle	European corn borer	potato flea beetle	tarnished plant bug
corn earworm	fall armyworm	potato leafhopper	
cutworms (army, pale western, red-backed)			

5. **WHEN USED:** Post-Planting Treatment:
Air: Apply only once per season.
Cutworms: Applications should be made under warm, moist conditions in the evening or at night when cutworm activity is highest.
Corn borer, corn earworm: Spray no later than when first feeding damage is seen on foliage.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Water volume: Corn: Ambush 130-180 L/ac; Pounce 140-180 L/ac. Potato: sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage.
Rate: Higher rate for heavy infestations, when adult insects are present, dense foliage, or (cutworms) when soil is dry.

Crop	Insect	Formulation	Quantity/ac
Barley, canola, corn, flax, lentils, oats, peas, potato, rye, sugar beets, sunflowers, wheat.	Cutworms (army, pale western, red-backed).	Ambush 500 EC	57-120 mL
Corn (sweet)	Corn earworm, European corn borer.	Ambush 500 EC Pounce	80-110 mL 110-150 mL
	Fall armyworm	Ambush 500 EC	57 mL
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, tarnished plant bug.	Ambush 500 EC Pounce	57-80 mL 75-110 mL

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Corn: Corn earworm, direct spray to ensure coverage of ears and silk. European corn borer control, consult with provincial personnel for proper timing of spray.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Works by contact and as a stomach poison on a wide range of pests. Good residual activity. No systemic or fumigant activity.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Cover crop or crop treated with permethrin should not be used as a green feed for animals. Pre-harvest interval (days): corn (1), potatoes (1).
10. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = Ambush 500 EC (3000), Pounce EC (1030). Severe eye irritant. Very toxic to bees and fish. Do not spray when bees are foraging. Spray deposit should be dry before bees commence foraging in treated crops.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse.
Caution: Studies have shown that synthetic pyrethroid insecticides can be 1,000 to 10,000 times more toxic to fish than many other insecticides in common use. Careless use of these insecticides can seriously harm sport and commercial fisheries. Entry of these insecticides into small wetlands such as prairie sloughs can affect invertebrate life which is needed for waterfowl reproduction and fish farming. Maintain a **minimum** 30 metre buffer for ground application and a **minimum** 100 metre buffer for aerial application. Applications should not be made when wind or rain could favour drift or run-off into lakes, ponds.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention immediately. Product contains petroleum distillates.
12. **STORAGE:** Heated storage required. Keep product away from fire, open flame, electric light bulbs and other sources of heat.

COUNTER (terbufos)

Cyanamid

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular: Counter 5-G; 5%; 20 kg bag, 500 kg mini-bulk bag; Counter 15-G; 15%; 25 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** 5-G may be mixed with fungicide-treated seed.
3. **CROPS:** **5G:** Canola, mustard. **15G:** Corn (field, sweet), sugar beets.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:** **5G:** Flea beetles. **15G:** Seedcorn maggot, sugar beet root maggot, wireworms.
5. **WHEN USED:**
   Corn, sugar beets: Do not apply later than at planting time.
   Canola, mustard: Treat seed before planting.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Incorporation:
   Canola, mustard: Carefully blend seed and granules together using a mechanical mixer or stirring with a stick in the drill box.
   Corn: Place in an 18 cm-wide band over the row directly behind the planter shoe in front of the press wheel or place directly in the seed furrow behind the planter shoe.
   Sugar beets: Apply in furrow, 5-8 cm behind the seed drop zone after some soil has covered the seed. Do not place 15-G granules in direct contact with seed.
   Rate: If extreme infestations are anticipated use the higher rate.

Crop	Insect	Formulation	kg/ac
Canola, mustard	Flea beetles	5-G	2.2-4.5
Corn	Seedcorn maggot, wireworms	15-G	75 g/100 m row (minimum 75 cm row spacing)
Sugar beet	Sugar beet root maggot, wireworms	15-G	45 g/100 m row (minimum 50 cm row spacing)

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** When a seed treatment is also used - mix the seed treatment with seed, then mix granules with treated seed. Cover granules that may be exposed on the ends of the treated rows, turns, and field loading areas. Empty hoppers of equipment while still in the field.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Terbufos is a systemic, organophosphorus insecticide with effective initial and residual activity.
   Effect of rainfall: The effect of normal rainfall is not appreciable.
   Movement in soil: Insoluble in water therefore movement is not appreciable.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Treated sugar beet tops and beet pulp may be fed to livestock after harvest.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (1.6). Highly toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Rapidly absorbed through skin. Repeated inhalation or skin contact may, without symptoms, progressively increase susceptibility to poisoning.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **Keep out of reach of children and animals.** Rapidly absorbed through skin. Repeated inhalation or skin contact may, without symptoms, progressively increase susceptibility to poisoning. Counter 15-G - pour downwind, allow as little free fall as possible. Do not pour at face level. Sweep up granules and place in a tightly closed labelled container. Contact Cyanamid Canada to obtain details on how to detoxify product.
    Symptoms of poisoning: Weakness, headache, tightness of chest, blurred vision, non-reactive pinpoint pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or abdominal cramps.
    Caution: Seed treated with this product is **extremely** hazardous to livestock. Each year livestock are poisoned due to improper storage, improper drill clean-out, or improper disposal of treated seed. Never store this insecticide or treated seed in any area accessible to livestock. Clean seed drills away from areas accessible to livestock and clean up all treated seed spills immediately. Excess treated seed should be disposed of by double planting.
    Highly flammable: Fine airborn dust can cause an explosion.
    First aid: Call a Physician at once in all cases of suspected poisoning. In emergency endangering life or property, call collect, day or night, 1-613-996-6666. **Antidote is atropine.** Consult your physician about obtaining a supply of 0.65 milligram tablets for emergency use. If symptoms of poisoning occur, do not wait for a physician but take 2 tablets at once. Do not take atropine unless symptoms of poisoning have occurred. Anyone who has been sick enough to have taken atropine must be seen by a physician as soon as possible. **If inhaled** remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
    Decontamination: All mixing equipment must be rinsed with the decontamination solution.

Decontamination solution: Wash the surface with the decontamination solution prepared by mixing 9 L of water with 1 L of commercial bleach and 0.5 L of rubbing alcohol. Rinse with clean water. If spills occur on floor areas, use a sweeping compound to clean up. Decontaminate the waste with decontamination solution. Wash floor with decontamination solution and rinse well with clean water. Clean up solution and rinse water with absorbent materials such as sawdust, sweeping compound, rags, etc. Dispose of the contaminated absorbent material in accordance with provincial requirements.

12. **STORAGE:** Store open bags in labelled sealed drums, or heavy plastic bags.

CYGON, LAGON, HOPPER STOPPER, DIMETHOATE 480(dimethoate)

Cyanamid/United Agri Products/Peacock Industries/Sanex/IPCO

1. **FORMULATIONS: Emulsifiable concentrate**; 480 g/L; Cygon (480E, 4-E); Cygon Hopper-Kill; 20 L can. Lagon 480 E 1 L, 4 L, 10 L, 20 L cans. **Bran bait**; 5.2%; Cygon Hopper Stopper; 20 kg box (See Bait directions below). Dimethoate 480; 10 L container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa	clovers	pastures	safflowers
barley	corn	peas	sugar beets
beans	flax	potatoes	sunflowers
canary seed	oats	rye	wheat
canola			

4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

aphids	lygus bugs	stink bug	tarnished plant bugs
grasshoppers	mites	sweet clover weevil	thrips
leafhoppers	plant bugs		

Insects Suppressed: Alfalfa weevil larvae, Russian wheat aphid.

5. **WHEN USED:** Apply when economic damage is apparent. Repeat if necessary.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**

With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Water volume: 18 L/ac for good coverage. Potatoes: 80 L/ac minimum; Safflowers: 9 L/ac.
Rate: Lower rate for young insects, minor infestations or sparse foliage; higher rate for adult insects (winged grasshoppers and beetles), severe infestations or dense foliage.

Crop	Insect	mL/ac	Crop	Insect	mL/ac
Alfalfa	Aphids, young grasshoppers.	285-405	Beans	Aphids, leafhoppers, leafminers, lygus bugs, mites, tarnished plant bugs.	225-405
	Leafhoppers, lygus bugs, plant bugs, alfalfa weevil larvae suppression, pea aphid.	505	Canary Seed	Aphids	202
	Adult or winged grasshoppers.	405	Canola	Aphids, grasshoppers.	340-360
	Sweet clover weevil	344-405			
Barley, oats, rye, wheat	Grasshoppers, aphids, stink bug.	175-400	Clover (sweet)	Sweet clover weevil	340-400
			Peas	Aphids	110-170
Barley, oats, rye, wheat	Thrips	400	Potato	Aphids, leafhoppers.	225-450
Barley, oats, wheat	Russian wheat aphid suppression	405	Safflowers	Grasshoppers	405

Note: Check product label to insure the registration for a pest insect is covered by the company.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Not suitable for application in oil. Do not use when bees are foraging. When using foliar sprays, do not apply during heat of the day or when temperatures are excessively high.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Dimethoate is a broad-spectrum, systemic and contact, organophosphate insecticide and acaricide.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Remove cattle prior to spraying. Pre-harvest and pre-grazing intervals depend on rate used. Do not harvest or graze within (days): 170-220 mL/ac - (2); 340-360 mL/ac - canola (7), grains (21); 360-450 mL/ac - (28). Do not harvest potatoes within 7 days. Russian wheat aphid: do not graze within 7 days; do not harvest within 21 days.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (500-680), technical (180-336). Highly toxic to birds, bees, and other animals. Can be absorbed through the skin. Do not use when bees are foraging.

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse.
Symptoms of poisoning: Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, pinpoint pupils, excessive salivation, muscle twitching, convulsions or coma.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Notes to physician: Dimethoate is a cholinesterase inhibitor and an organophosphate insecticide. Atropinize slowly to avoid cardiac arrest. Avoid aspiration and respiratory depressants.
Decontamination:
Spills: Scrub contaminated area immediately with a strong laundry soap solution or use household lye - detergents are not satisfactory. Repeated scrubbings are necessary on plain wood surfaces.
12. **STORAGE:** Store between 5˚C and 30˚C, away from feed and food.

Hopper stopper bran bait
Application: Applied dry, broadcast evenly. Use no more than once a week for heavy infestations; no more than once every 2 weeks for moderate to low infestations. Do not contaminate bodies of water, food or feed.
Crops: Cereals, forages, pastures, roadsides, waste areas.
Insect: Grasshoppers.
Rate: 0.8-1.2 kg/ac. Non-toxic to pollinators if applied as directed.
Restrictions: Beef Cattle: Do not have to be removed during treatment. Dairy Cattle: Do not graze or harvest forage for 48 hours. Grain Crops: Do not harvest for 21 days after treatment.

CYMBUSH, RIPCORD (cypermethrin)

Zeneca Agro/Ciba-Geigy

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Cymbush; 250 g/L; 1 L jugs; Ripcord 400 EC; 400 g/L; 6 X 1 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:**
Cymbush: Canola, corn, mustard, potatoes, sunflowers.
Ripcord: Barley, corn, canola, headlands, potatoes, rapeseed, roadsides, summerfallow, sunflower, wheat.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**
Reorder

bertha armyworm	cutworms	potato flea beetle	sunflower beetle
Colorado potato beetle	European corn borer	potato leafhopper	tarnished plant bug
corn earworm	flea beetles	strawberry weevil	tuber flea beetle
crucifer flea beetle	grasshoppers		

5. **WHEN USED:**
Ground: Do not apply more than 3 times per season.
Air: Canola, sunflowers: once per season. Corn, potatoes: up to 2 times per season.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
Water volume: Corn: 130-180 L/ac. Potatoes, rapeseed (canola), sunflower: 40-50 L/ac.
Pressure: 250-300 kPa.
Rate:

Crop	Insect	Cymbush (mL/ac)	Ripcord (mL/ac)
Barley, canola, headlands, roadsides, summerfallow, wheat.	Grasshoppers	-	20-28
Corn	European corn borer	113	70
Potatoes	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, tuber flea beetle.	55	25-50
	Tarnished plant bug	80	50
	Variegated (climbing) cutworm	-	70
Canola, mustard (*canola only)	Crucifer flea beetle	55	-
	Flea beetles*	-	20
	Bertha armyworm	80-113	28 (ground)* 35 (air)*
Seedling potatoes, corn, barley and wheat	Cutworms (army, darksided, pale western, redbacked)	-	70
Strawberry	Strawberry weevil		70
	Tarnished plant bug		100
Sunflowers	Sunflower beetle	40	28

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** 15 m buffer zone from water must be maintained when applying by ground. 100 m buffer zone from water must be maintained when spraying by air.
Corn: Direct spray to ensure coverage of ears and silk. Consult your local provincial personnel for proper timing of spray.
Grasshoppers: Avoid application when temperatures are above 25°C. Bees: spray mist must be dried before bees commence foraging in treated crop.
Cutworms: Spray under warm, moist conditions and do not disturb the soil surface for at least 5 days.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** By contact and stomach action. Good residual activity. No systemic or fumigant activity.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days); barley (60); wheat (30); canola (30), corn (5), mustard (30), potatoes (7), sunflowers (70). Cover crop or crop treated with cypermethrin must not be used as a green feed for animals.
10. **TOXICITY:** Low-moderate mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = cypermethrin (3,200), Cymbush (760); Ripcord (542). Very toxic to bees and fish.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Harmful or fatal if swallowed or absorbed through skin. A small amount of vomited liquid inhaled can be fatal. Avoid contact with eyes and clothing. Spray mist must be dried before bees commence foraging in treated crop. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures.
Caution: Studies have shown that synthetic pyrethroid insecticides can be 1,000 to 10,000 times more toxic to fish than many other insecticides in common use. Careless use of these insecticides can seriously harm sport and commercial fisheries. Entry of these insecticides into small wetlands such as prairie sloughs can affect invertebrate life which is needed for waterfowl reproduction and fish farming. Maintain a **minimum** 30 metre buffer for ground application and a **minimum** 100 metre buffer for aerial application. Applications should not be made when wind or rain could favour drift or run-off into lakes, ponds. May explode if heated.
First aid: If swallowed seek medical attention immediately. This product contains petroleum distillates.
Notes to Physician: It is a CNS depressant. Steroids can be used to reduce inflammation. Avoid aspiration.
12. **STORAGE:** Store in heated chemical shed.

DECIS (deltamethrin)

Hoechst

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; Decis 5 EC; 50 g/L; 2.5 L jugs. Flowable; Decis 5 F; 50 g/L; 3 L jugs.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Hoe-Grass II, Hoe-Grass 284. Pardner, Buctril M, Banvel, Stampede, 2,4-D, MCPA.
Mixing restrictions: Do not mix with any other chemicals, additives, or fertilizers.
3. **CROPS:**
Decis 5 EC: Alfalfa (for seed production only), barley, canola, field corn, flax, lentils, mustard, oats, pastures (or rangeland), potatoes, sunflowers, wheat (all types).
Decis 5 F: Barley, canola, flax, lentils, mustard, oats, wheat (all types), pastures (or rangeland).
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**
Decis 5 F: Only flea beetles and grasshoppers.
Decis 5 EC:

alfalfa weevil	cutworms	grasshoppers	potato flea beetle
bertha armyworm	diamondback moth	leafhoppers	sunflower beetle
clover cutworm	European corn borer	lygus bugs	tarnished plant bug
Colorado potato beetle	flea beetles		

5. **WHEN USED:** When economic damage is apparent. Grasshoppers: Best results on young (non-flying) grasshoppers (2-4 nymphal stage). Sunflower beetle: When crop is in cotyledon to 2 leaf stage. European corn borer: Apply when egg masses begin to hatch. Consult your district agriculturist for appropriate spray schedule.
Number of applications: Maximum of 1 per year on bertha armyworm, cutworms, diamondback moth, flea beetles, potato flea beetle, sunflower beetle. Other pests, maximum of 3 per year. Only 1 aerial application per year except for grasshoppers and potato pests which can be sprayed twice per year by air.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft: Decis 5 EC and 5 F: Barley, canola, flax, lentils, mustard, oats, pastures, rangeland, wheat. Decis 5 EC only: potatoes, sunflowers. Ground equipment: All crops.
Water volume: Air: Decis 5 EC and 5 F: 4.4-8.8 L/ac. Ground: Decis 5 EC: Alfalfa 40-120 L/ac; Field corn 100 L/ac minimum. Potatoes 80-200 L/ac. Decis 5 EC and 5 F: Canola, mustard 40 L/ac; Cereals 40-80 L/ac;
Pressure: Air: 200 kPa minimum. Ground: 275 kPa.
Nozzles: Aerial droplet size 150-250 micron recommended. Flat fan only.
Decis 5 F: 50 mesh or larger line strainers and screens.

Rate: Higher rate for severe infestations on dense foliage, or when adult insects are present.

Crop	Insect	Decis 5 F (mL/ac)
Barley, flax, lentils, oats, pastures, rangeland, wheat	Grasshoppers	32-50
Canola, mustard	Flea beetles	40-60

Crop	Insect	Decis 5 EC (mL/ac)
Alfalfa (seed production only)	Alfalfa weevil, lygus bugs	80-100
Barley, flax, lentils, oats, pasture (or rangeland), wheat	Cutworms	80
	Grasshoppers	40-60
Canola, mustard	Bertha armyworm, clover cutworm, diamondback moth, flea beetles	40-60
Field corn	European corn borer	100-120
Flax	Clover cutworm	40-60
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, leafhoppers, potato flea beetle, tarnished plant bug	40-60
Sunflowers	Sunflower beetle	40

Note: Decis 5 EC on high organic (muck) soils: apply 80 mL/ac. Apply only once during each crop year, prior to August 1.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
Air application: Leave 100 m border between edge of treated fields and environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands, sloughs, rivers, houses, farm buildings). Best control is achieved by morning or evening applications. Do not spray under a strong temperature inversion, or when temperature exceeds 25°C. With severe flea beetle and grasshopper infestations, spray fence rows and a 15 m strip into adjacent summerfallow and cropped fields. For grasshoppers use high EC rate only.

8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Deltamethrin is a non-systemic, synthetic pyrethroid which works by contact and ingestion.
Expected results: Speed of kill depends on target insect and environmental conditions. Death may occur as rapidly as 2 hours.
Effects of rainfall: Do not apply within 1 hour of rain.
Movement in soil: Becomes fixed on soil colloidal particles and broken down by micro-organisms.

9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): canola (14), mustard (14); cereals, flax (40); potatoes (3); sunflowers (70). Do not allow rangeland beef cattle to graze treated fields within one day of application.
Warning: Dairy cattle must not be fed treated silage or grazed on Decis treated crops. Foraging is only permitted for rangeland beef cattle. Do not feed harvested alfalfa forage within 20 days of harvest.

0. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = Decis (395). Severe eye and skin irritant. Very toxic to aquatic organisms and fish. Toxic to bees and other beneficial insects. Do not apply when bees are foraging.
Caution: Studies have shown that synthetic pyrethroid insecticides can be 1,000 to 10,000 times more toxic to fish than many other insecticides in common use. Careless use of these insecticides can seriously harm sport and commercial fisheries. Entry of these insecticides into small wetlands such as prairie sloughs can affect invertebrate life which is needed for waterfowl reproduction and fish farming. Maintain a **minimum** 30 metre buffer for ground application and a **minimum** 100 metre buffer for aerial application. Applications should not be made when wind or rain could favour drift or run-off into lakes, ponds.

1. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Neurological dysfunction, such as convulsion with severe poisoning.
First Aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. Treat irritated skin area with Nivea cream. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

2. **STORAGE:** Do not store below freezing. Do not store near feed or food. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames.

DIAZINON (diazinon)

United Agri Products/Sanex

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Wettable Powder (WP); Diazinon 50W; 50%; 10 X 2.0 kg pack. Basudin 50W; 50%; 10 X 2 kg pack. Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC); Diazinon 500; 500 g/L; 4 X 4 L pack. Diazinon 50 EC; 500 g/L.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** When using WP as a seed treatment for corn, mix with a fungicide (75% captan or 75% thiram).
3. **CROPS:** Beans (all types), corn, hay, non-crop areas, pasture, potatoes, rangeland.

4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

aphids	grasshoppers	leafminers
Colorado potato beetle	leafhoppers	root maggots
flea beetles		

5. **WHEN USED:** Treat seed within 3 months of planting. Foliar application: repeat if necessary.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Water volume: Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
Rate:

Crop	Insect	Formulation	Quantity
Seed treatment - Corn, beans (all types including lima, snap, field, soybeans).*	Root maggots	WP	17 g/bushel of grain
Potatoes	Aphids, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, leafhoppers, leafminers.	WP EC	445 g/ac 445 mL/ac
Foliar treatment - Hay, non-crop areas, pasture, rangeland.	Grasshoppers	WP EC	445 g/ac 445 mL/ac

* **Note:** If seed has not been treated with a fungicide, use captan or thiram at the rate given on fungicide label, otherwise injury to seed may result.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Seed treatment (corn, beans): treat seed within 3 months of planting. Add correct amount of WP to 285 mL of water for each bushel to be treated and thoroughly mix seed. Dry seed before bagging or planting. Do not use more than recommended rate or injury and reduced stand may occur. Seed treatment (potato pieces): immerse in solution.
Foliar treatment: Do not apply during bloom to avoid injuring pollinating insects.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A non-systemic, organophosphate insecticide which works by contact and ingestion. Deteriorates rapidly in solution and in containers once opened.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval for potatoes 14 days. Do not cut hay for 21 days after treatment. Dairy cattle, beef cattle, and sheep may be grazed or fed green forage immediately following application.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = diazinon (300-850). Toxic to bees, fish, and other animals.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page for 21 further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. Label treated seed, **"Do not use for food or feed. This seed has been treated with diazinon. Poisonous to man and animals." Keep out of reach of children.**
Symptoms of poisoning: Headaches, giddiness, blurred vision, nervousness, weakness, nausea, cramps, diarrhea, discomfort in the chest, sweating, pinpoint pupils, tearing, salivation, vomiting, uncontrolled muscle twitching, convulsions, or coma.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Notes to physician: It is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Do not give respiratory depressants. Avoid aspiration. Atropinize slowly to avoid cardiac arrest.
Decontamination:
Spills on concrete floors: Surround and cover spill with a granular carrier such as Attaclay (cat litter). Allow carrier to absorb the liquid, then shovel into a container for disposal. Wash the floor with a weak lye solution to remove any trace of pesticide.
Spills on wooden floors: Use same procedure as for concrete floor but repeat washing until odor disappears. Decontaminate equipment by thoroughly rinsing with water.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store or use EC near heat or open flame. Flash point 27°C.

DIBROM (naled)

United Agri Products

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable concentrate, 864 g/L, 3.78 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa, beans (dry or field), clover, pasture (or rangeland), potato, sugar beets, vetch.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:** Aphids, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, loopers, Lygus bugs, red spider mites.
5. **WHEN USED:** Repeat as necessary. Do not apply when temperature is over 32°C.

6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Water volume: Air: 30 - 40 L/ac; Ground: 30 - 160 L/ac.
Rates:

Crop	Insect	mL/ac
Alfalfa, clover, vetch	Aphids, loopers, leafhoppers, lygus bugs	445 - 890
Beans (dry or field)	Alfalfa looper, aphids, red spider mites	445 - 890
Pasture (or rangeland)	Grasshoppers: nymphs	225 - 345
	adults	285 - 405
Potato	Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, leafhoppers	445
Sugar beets	Leafhoppers, red spider mites	890

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Naled is an organophosphate insecticide and acaricide which works by contact action.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply within 4 days of harvest or grazing unless otherwise specified on the label: Animals may be present on pasture or rangeland during treatment for grasshoppers.
10. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = 430. Acute dermal LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = 1,100. Concentrate may cause skin damage. Very toxic to bees for 1 - 1.5 days. Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, birds and other wildlife.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. Incontinence, unconsciousness and convulsions indicate severe poisoning.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin, use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention for the eyes. **If swallowed: Immediately call a doctor.**
Note to physician: Atropine sulphate is antidotal. 2-PAM (PROTOPAM) is also antidotal and may be used in conjunction with atropine but should not be used alone.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store near heat or open flame. Do not store below -10°C.

DYFONATE II 10G (fonofos)

Zeneca Agro


DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Granular, 10%, 20 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Corn (field and sweet), potatoes.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:** Seedcorn maggot, wireworms, tuber flea beetle.
5. **WHEN USED:** Do not apply later than planting time.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment.
Corn: Place in a 15-20 cm band over the row. Incorporate with the top 1 to 3 cm of soil by making application ahead of press wheels, or by use of special covering devices, or by dragging a short length of chain behind the press wheels. (Do not place Dyfonate II 10G in direct contact with the seed). Dyfonate II 10G may also be broadcast prior to seeding and incorporated 5-7 cm into the soil.
Potatoes: Place into the fertilizer furrows by regulated flow. Dyfonate II may also be broadcast and incorporated into the soil by discing or rototilling to a depth of 15 cm prior to planting.
Rate: If severe infestations are expected use the higher rate.
Crop:
Corn
a) Banded

Row width (cm)	75	90	96-102
Insect		**Rate (kg/ac)**	
Seedcorn maggot	4.5 - 5.8	3.8 - 4.9	3.2 - 4.5
Wireworms	5.8	4.9	4.5

b) Broadcast: for control of wireworms apply 17.8 kg/ac.
Potatoes - Banded: for control of wireworms apply 9 kg/ac. Broadcast: for control of wireworms and first generation tuber flea beetle apply 22.7 kg/ac. Use only on irrigated soil.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** See "How To Apply".
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Fonofos is a organophosphorus insecticide with effective initial and residual activity.
Effect of rainfall: The effect of normal rainfall is not appreciable.
Movement in soil: Insoluble in water, therefore movement is not appreciable.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** None.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rat = 103 - 230 mg/kg. This product is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention. **If swallowed**: Immediately dilute the swallowed material by giving large quantities of water and induce vomiting. Give liquids until vomit is clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Call a physician or the nearest poison control centre immediately. **If inhaled**: Remove to fresh air. If breathing has ceased, clear the victim's airway and start artificial respiration, preferably by medical means. Call a physician immediately. **If in eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. Continue flushing eyes for an additional 15 minutes if a physician is not available. **If on skin:** Remove contaminated clothing and immediately wash skin thoroughly for 15 minutes with soap and water. Avoid abrading the skin. Get medical attention immediately.
Symptoms of poisoning: Include weakness, tightness of chest, blurred vision, nonreactive pinpoint pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps.
First aid: Call a physician immediately if a known exposure occurs, do not wait for symptoms to develop. Immediately initiate the recommended procedures above. Important - be sure to advise the physician that this compound is a cholinesterase inhibitor, and to follow the physician's advice. **Atropine by injection is antidotal.**
12. **STORAGE:** Do not transport or store with any food or feed intended for human or animal consumption. Not for use or storage in or around the home. Store in a cool, dry place. Protect from excessive heat. Keep this product in original container.

DYLOX (trichlorfon)

Miles Inc.


DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Soluble Powder; 80% by weight; 12 X 2.3 kg pack. Solution; 420 g/L; 20 L container.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
Mixing instructions: Powder: to dissolve, pour the required amount into full amount of water, then agitate. Use immediately after mixing.
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa, barley, beans (dry, lima, snap), canola, corn (field, popcorn, sweet), flax, oats, sugar beets, wheat.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

alfalfa caterpillar	diamondback moth	stink bugs
armyworms (beet, bertha, common, true, western yellow-striped)	dipterous leaf miner	tarnished plant bug
cutworms, variegated	imported cabbageworm	webworm (alfalfa, beet)
	lygus bugs	

5. **WHEN USED:**
Alfalfa: 1 application per cutting.
Barley, flax, oats, wheat: Repeat as necessary prior to flowering or head emergence. Do not apply to flax after flowering. One additional application may be made to barley, oats and wheat after heads emerge from sheath.
Beans: Repeat as necessary. Do not apply to lima beans after pod set.
Canola, sugar beets: Repeat as necessary.
Corn (field, sweet): Maximum of 3 per season with either formulation. Early applications when plants are 8-30 cm tall.

6. HOW TO APPLY:
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
Rate: Low rate for immature insects, light infestations or sparse foliage.
Exception: Webworm control on sugar beets - use higher rate with low volume air application, low rate with row crop sprayers.

Crop	Insect	Powder g/ac	Liquid L/ac
Alfalfa	Alfalfa caterpillar	210-285	0.4-0.6
	Alfalfa webworm	140-610	0.28-1.1
	Beet armyworm, variegated cutworm.	285-610	0.6-1.1
	Lygus bugs, stink bugs, tarnished plant bug.	610	1.1
Barley, flax, oats, wheat	Armyworms (common, true, western yellow-striped).	285	0.6
	Beet webworm, variegated cutworm.	285-610	0.6-1.1
	Bertha armworm	610	1.1
Beans	Armyworms, imported cabbageworm, dipterous leaf miner, lygus bugs, stink bug, variegated cutworm.	610-910	1.1-1.6
Canola	Beet webworm	285	0.6
	Diamondback moth	610	1.1
Corn (field, sweet)	Armyworms, cutworms.	285-610	0.6-1.1
Sugar beet	Beet webworm	140-285	0.3-0.6
	Dipterous leaf miners, variegated cutworm.	285-610	0.6-1.1
	Alfalfa webworm, beet armyworm.	610-910	1.1-1.6

7. APPLICATION TIPS: Powder dissolves readily in water and is suitable for use in all power-operated ground sprayers and aircraft sprayers. Soluble powders should be used in sprayers equipped with 0.3 mm or larger screens. If 0.15 mm screens are used, some screen clogging may occur. Trichlorfon is a selective insecticide: beneficial insect species are less affected. This selective advantage is lost when product is used in conjunction with or alternated with non-selective pesticides.
Corn: For early applications to control armyworms and cutworms, spray when plants are 8-30 cm high; direct the spray to the lower portions of the plant. Later applications may be made as full coverage. Do not apply to or allow spray drift onto varieties of sorghum which are sensitive to phosphates.

8. HOW IT WORKS: Trichlorfon is an organophosphate insecticide which works by contact and ingestion.

9. GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS: Pre-harvest or pre-grazing interval (days): alfalfa (14); barley, flax, oats, wheat (21); beans (14); canola (21); corn (0); sugar beets (14). Sugar beets - do not feed tops harvested within 28 days of treatment.

10. TOXICITY: High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (144), 80% Powder (470), Liquid solution (950). Can cause eye damage and be absorbed through the skin. Intake can cause respiratory failure.

11. PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **Keep out of reach of children.**
Symptoms of poisoning: Tightness in the chest, sweating, contracted pupils, stomach pains, vomiting, and diarrhea. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
For physician: Antidote is atropine sulphate administered in large therapeutic doses repeated as necessary to the point of tolerance. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. Do **not** give morphine.

12. STORAGE: Store liquids above 0°C and away from excessive heat and open flame. Store in an area specially designated for pesticides. Do not store near any material intended for use or consumption by humans or animals.

FURADAN (carbofuran)

Miles Inc.


DANGER POISON

1. FORMULATIONS: Granular; Furadan 10G, CR-10; 10%; 20 kg bag; Furadan 5G, 5%; 20 kg bag. Flowable; Furadan 480; 480 g/L; 4 X 4 L pack, 18.9 L pail.

2. REGISTERED MIXES: Furadan 480: all formulations of 2,4-D and MCPA (use only on crops listed on both labels). Compatible with most fungicides. Do not mix with Bordeaux mixture or hydrated lime.

3. CROPS:

alfalfa	corn (field, silage, sweet)	mustard	roadsides
barley	flax	oats	sugar beets
canola	headlands	pastures	
clover (sweet)		potatoes	

4. INSECTS CONTROLLED:

alfalfa weevil	European corn borer	leafhoppers	sugar beet root maggot
aphids	flea beetles	potato flea beetle	tarnished plant bug
Colorado potato beetle	grasshoppers	potato leafhopper	

5. WHEN USED:

Alfalfa weevil: When 25% of the alfalfa tips show feeding damage. Maximum of 1 application per season.
Aphids, Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, tarnished plant bug: Repeat as necessary.
European corn borer: No later than when first feeding is seen on foliage. Follow provincial recommendations from the moth flight monitoring program.
Flea beetles: (Flowable) Apply when 50% of leaf tissue has been consumed; sooner if growing conditions are poor. Maximum 2 applications per season.
Grasshoppers: Control may be indicated for cereals when 7 or more /m^2 present. Maximum applications per season: canola, flax, mustard (1); cereals, headlands, legumes, pastures, roadsides (2); corn (4).
Sugar beet root maggots: One application/season, not within 120 days of harvest. Apply at the very early stage of root maggot activity, usually the first week in June.

6. HOW TO APPLY:

(A) Granular
With:
CR-10: Hoe or press drill.
10G: Insecticide application attachment.
Incorporation:
Canola, mustard: For seed drill application only; not valid for application with discer seeders. Efficacy can be reduced by harrowing after seeding. Mix granules and seed thoroughly. Check for accurate calibration.
Potatoes: Apply as a 10 cm wide band into seed furrow or drill into the soil 10 cm on each side of row and 5 cm below seed.
Sugarbeets: Apply directly into seed furrow at same depth as seed or slightly above seed. Do not mix seed, fertilizer and insecticide in same hopper.
Rate: Higher rate for severe infestation.

Crop	Insect	Formulation	kg/ac
Canola, mustard	Flea beetles	CR-10	1.1
		5G	1.8-2.2
Potatoes	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, leafhoppers.	10G	13.6 (using 90 cm row spacing or 300 g/100 m of row)
Sugar beet	Sugar beet root maggot	10G	3.4

(B) Flowable
With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Water volume: Air: 8 L/ac minimum. Ground: 40 L/ac minimum. Potatoes: 325-405 L/ac. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Sugar beets: 80 L/ac as a drench over the row followed by a light sprinkler irrigation to incorporate Furadan into the soil.
Pressure: Potatoes: 275 kPa minimum.
Rate: Higher rate for severe infestations.

Crop	Insect	mL/ac
Alfalfa	Alfalfa weevil	225
Alfalfa; barley; canola; clover (sweet); corn (field, sweet); flax; headlands; mustard; oats; pasture; roadsides; wheat.	Grasshoppers	110
Canola, mustard	Flea beetles	60-110
	Red turnip beetle	110
Corn (field, silage, sweet)	European corn borer	445
Potatoes	Aphids, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, tarnished plant bug.	445
Potatoes	Colorado potato beetle	225
Sugar beets	Sugar beet root maggot	950

7. APPLICATION TIPS: Check the label for calibration of various types of granular applicators. If seed decay, seedling blight or damping-off diseases are a problem, treat seed with a recommended fungicide. Canola and mustard may also require a foliar treatment after seeding with granules. Check fields shortly after emergence. Do not use on fields subject to flooding. Boom sprayers: equip with hydraulic or mechanical agitation and 50 mesh screens; remove any felt filters.

8. HOW IT WORKS: Carbofuran is a broad-spectrum, systemic, carbamate insecticide, acaricide and nematicide.

9. GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS: Pre-harvest or pre-grazing interval (days): Alfalfa weevils (7), grasshoppers (1); barley, flax, mustard, oats, wheat (21); canola (60); clover (sweet)(28); corn (7 day PHI; 7 day PGI after spraying for grasshoppers, 3 day PGI after spraying for European corn borer); headlands, pasture, roadsides (1); potatoes (7). Sugar beet tops and pulp may be fed to livestock without causing residues in milk or meat.

10. TOXICITY: High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (11), Flowable 480 (19), CR10 and 10G (131). Highly toxic to bees, waterfowl, birds, fish, and other wildlife.

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Blurred vision, nausea, excessive perspiration, weakness, headache, light-headedness, constriction of pupils, cramps, salivation and vomiting. Carbofuran causes reversible cholinesterase inhibition.
Caution: Seed treated with this product is **extremely** hazardous to livestock. Each year livestock are poisoned due to improper storage, improper drill clean-out, or improper disposal of treated seed. Never store this insecticide or treated seed in any area accessible to livestock. Clean seed drills away from areas accessible to livestock and clean up all treated seed spills immediately. Excess treated seed should be disposed of by double planting.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Notes to physician: It is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropinize slowly to avoid cardiac arrest. Don't use oximes; eg. 2 PAM.
Special precautions for burrowing owl: The use of Furadan 480F may pose a hazard to the Burrowing Owl, a threatened species. The Burrowing Owl is known to nest in abandoned ground squirrel and badger burrows in specific areas of the southern Prairies. These burrows commonly are found in non-cultivated land such as roadsides, ditchbanks, pastures and rangeland. Areas heavily grazed by livestock and where ground squirrels (gophers) are abundant are a favorite nesting habitat of the Burrowing Owl. Prior to applying Furadan 480F, the user must determine whether Burrowing Owls are in or around the area to be treated and must not apply Furadan 480F within 250 meters of Burrowing Owl nests. Information in identification, range and habits of the Burrowing Owl can be obtained by calling: Fish and Wildlife Division, Red Deer (340-5142) or Lethbridge (381-5281).
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 2˚C.

GASTOXIN (aluminum phosphide)

United AgriProducts
Restricted Use


DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Tablets (3 g); release 1 g phosphine upon decomposition; 1.5 kg flask.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Raw agricultural products, grain or feeds.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

Angoumois grain moth	dried fruit moth	khapra beetle
bean weevil	rusty grain beetle	lesser grain borer
cadelle	flour beetles	Mediterranean flour moth
cigarette beetle	granary weevils	saw-toothed grain beetle
dermestids	Indian meal moth	

5. **WHEN USED:** when the temperature is above 5˚C.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
Rate:

Uses	**Tablets**
Raw agricultural commodities, grain and bulk animal feeds.	4-6/m^3

Commodity temp. ˚C	**Exposure times (days)**
over 20	3
16-20	4
12-15	5
5-11	10
below 5	Do not fumigate

Note: Suggested exposures should be observed. A shortened exposure period cannot be compensated for by increased dosage.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
General: Never fumigate alone. Never fumigate any structure which is occupied by man or animals or physically adjoining another structure occupied by man or animals. Personnel involved in fumigation must leave the structure within 2 hours of commencing fumigation.
Fumigating grain storages: Make sure the structure is tight enough to retain the fumigant. Seal the structure as necessary. During fumigation leave all doors, vents, etc. open to create a cross-ventilation in the structure. Tablets may be probed into grain or fed into the grain stream as the grain is transferred from one bin to another. Probing requires a pipe 3 cm in diameter and long enough to reach within 1.5 m of the bottom of the storage. Probes are made in a 1.5 m horizontal grid across the grain surface. Fumigant tablets are dropped down the pipe at 15 cm intervals as the pipe is withdrawn from the grain. The objective is to distribute the tablets as evenly as possible throughout the grain mass. To achieve the proper dosage when treating a stream, apply the tablets uniformly to the grain stream based on flow rate. After application, all openings should be sealed and entries locked and placarded. After the exposure period, open doors and windows for aeration. Remove all warning placards when aeration is complete.

8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Phosphine (hydrogen phosphide) is a colourless gas with a carbide-like odour and high volatility. Formulated product consists of aluminium phosphide, ammonium bicarbonate, urea and paraffin. Upon exposure to air, the ammonium bicarbonate breaks down to form ammonia (a pungent, warning gas) and carbon dioxide (a fire suppressant). Within 1-4 hours, depending on temperature and humidity, the product begins to decompose and release phosphine. After decomposition, there remains a grey-white dust composed almost entirely of non-poisonous aluminum hydroxide with trace amounts of undecomposed aluminum phosphide. The dust is eliminated when raw agricultural commodities are moved.
Expected results: The effectiveness of this product is dependent on the fumigation achieved by the release of phosphine gas. Therefore, tightness of the area to be fumigated and temperature of the commodity are essential when determining dosage rates and exposure rates. The tighter the bin and the warmer the temperature of the commodity, the lower the dosage required and vice versa.
Restrictions on treated goods: Aerate finished food for 48 hours before it is offered to the consumer.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:**
10. **TOXICITY:** Hydrogen phosphide gas is very toxic to all forms of animal life, and exposure to even small amounts should be prevented. Poisoning results from ingestion or inhalation as hydrogen phosphide is not absorbed through the skin. It is also insoluble in water, fats, and oils.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:**
Protective equipment: It will be necessary to wear a gas mask if the treated area is entered prior to aeration. It is not necessary to wear a gas mask when product is applied according to label directions. Wear gloves when handling the product. Open containers only in open air and with the opening pointing away from your face. Wash hands after use of the product.
Reduce gas hazards: Never let tablets come in direct contact with liquid - this causes the immediate release of hydrogen phosphide. **Never** open a container except for immediate usage. **Never** confine the product in small gas proof enclosures such as plastic bags. Such confinement could cause the gas concentration to reach the lower flammability level. Take precautions in areas where copper, brass or gold are present, as corrosion may occur. **Never** fumigate in areas containing electronic or telephone equipment, photographic film or copy paper. Remove such items or protect them from exposure to the gas. Hydrogen phosphide has great penetrating power and gas may slowly seep through concrete block walls. Hydrogen phosphide does not layer, but expands to fill the available space.
Symptoms of poisoning: Severity is dependent on concentration of hydrogen phosphide involved. **Mild poisoning** results in fatigue, nausea, pressure or pain in the chest, ringing in the ears, and uneasiness. Hydrogen phosphide is not a chronic poison, and these symptoms will readily disappear with rest and fresh air. **Greater quantities of gas** produce such symptoms as vomiting, stomachache, diarrhea, disturbance in equilibrium, and dyspnea (difficulty in breathing). Very high concentrations quickly cause bluish-purple skin colour, agitation, poor muscle co-ordination, sub-normal blood oxygen content, unconsciousness and death. Death can occur very quickly, or be delayed several days as a result of pulmonary edema and collapse, by paralysis of the central respiratory system. In cases of severe poisoning, disturbance in liver and kidney function can also occur.
First aid: Should exposure to hydrogen phosphide be documented or suspected - remove patient from gas atmosphere to open air. **Call a physician immediately.** Have the patient lie down, keeping him warm and comfortable. Treat as for shock. Make **no** antidotal use of fats, oil, butter, or milk. Do **not** administer atropine as it is contraindicative. Commence artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. When exposure to low concentrations of hydrogen phosphide have been documented or suspected, the individual involved should rest for 24 hours and under no circumstances should he resume any work dealing with fumigation. If ingested, induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with a blunt object.
12. **STORAGE:** Tablets are received in resealable flasks. As long as flasks remain intact, the storage life of the product is unlimited. Storage should be in a dry, locked, ventilated area and out of the reach of children and irresponsible persons.

GUTHION/APM (azinphos-methyl)

Miles Inc./Zeneca Agro/United Agri Products

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Spray Concentrate (SC); 240 g/L; 20 L pail. Wettable Powder (WP); 50%; 6 X 2 kg pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
   Mixing instructions: Wettable Powder: mix the required amount with a small quantity of water. Add this pre-mix through the screen while filling the sprayer tank or fill the tank to the required level and then add the pre-mix. Operate the agitator while mixing. Spray Concentrate: pour the required amount into full amount of water and then agitate.
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa, barley, canola, clover, oats, potatoes, rye, sugar beets, wheat.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

alfalfa plant bug	diamondback moth	lygus bugs	sweet clover weevil
alfalfa weevil	flea beetles	mites	tarnished plant bug
aphids	grasshoppers	red turnip beetle	
Colorado potato beetle	leafhoppers	spittle bug	

5. **WHEN USED:** Maximum number of applications: one per season on barley, oats, rye, sugar beets, wheat. One per season on alfalfa and clover except 2 per season for sweet clover weevil control or when using rates of 910 mL SC/ac or less. Repeat as necessary on canola and potatoes. Red turnip beetle - repeat as necessary.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
   Water volume: Air: 16 L/ac minimum. Ground: 32 L/ac minimum. Alfalfa weevil: 60-80 L/ac on heavy growth.
   Nozzles: When spraying canola and sugar beets, wettable powder may be applied using any commercial tractor, or drawn or self-propelled field sprayer provided it is equipped with the following: nozzle tips no finer than 6502, 8002 or TK2 with nozzle screens no finer than 50 mesh. These tips will provide 40 L/ac when operated at 8 km/h and 200 kPa. 50 mesh or larger line strainers or screens. Note that felt filters, smaller nozzle tips or smaller screens will become clogged when using the wettable powder formulation.
   Rate: Lower rate on immature insects, light infestations or sparse foliage.

Crop	Insect	Liquid mL/ac	Powder g/ac
Alfalfa, clover	Alfalfa plant bug, alfalfa weevil, aphids, leafhoppers, lygus bugs, mites, spittle bugs.	900-1400	445-710
	Grasshoppers	425-700	
	Sweet clover weevil	910	445 g
Canola	Diamondback moth	225-505	110-225
	Flea beetles	110-225	60-110
Canola	Red turnip beetle	225-345	110-170
Barley, oats, rye, wheat	Grasshoppers	425-700	
Potato	Aphids	1400	710
	Colorado potato beetle	510-710	225-345
Potato	Flea beetle, leafhoppers, spittle bug, tarnished plant bug.	900-1400	445-710
Sugar beets	Flea beetles	110	60

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For red turnip beetle, spray an 18-30 m wide band around the field or where beetles are causing damage. The spray concentrate forms an emulsion when diluted with water and is suitable for use in all power-operated ground sprayers and aircraft sprayers. Do not apply when crop is in bloom or allow spray to drift towards beehives. Do not use on greenhouse food crops or other crops used for food or forage. Use only according to label directions. Application at rates above those shown may result in illegal crop residues.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Azinphos-methyl is a contact, non-systemic, organophosphate insecticide and acaricide.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest or pre-grazing interval (days): alfalfa, clover (21); canola, cereals (30); potatoes (7); sugar beets (100).
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (11), 50% Wettable powder (34), spray concentrate (21). Highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Poisonous if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Keep out of reach of children. **Do not contaminate feed or food.**
Symptoms of poisoning: Tightness in the chest, sweating, contracted pupils, stomach pains, vomiting and diarrhea.
First aid: Call a physician immediately. Have patient lie down and keep quiet. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
For physician: Compound inhibits cholinesterase, resulting in stimulation of the central nervous system, the parasympathetic nervous system, and the somatic motor nerves. Do **not** give morphine. Watch for pulmonary edema which may develop in serious cases of poisoning even after 12 hours. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be placed in an oxygen tent and treated symptomatically. **Antidote is atropine sulphate** in large therapeutic doses. Repeat as necessary to the point of tolerance. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store spray concentrate below -4˚C. Protect products from heat and open flame. Do not heat.

LANNATE L (methomyl)

DuPont


DANGER POISON


CAUTION FLAMMABLE

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Water Soluble Liquid; Lannate L; 215 g/L; 10 L jug.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
Mixing instructions: Add 1/4-1/2 required amount of water. Add Lannate L directly to tank, mix thoroughly. Once dissolved, continued agitation is not required. Do not use air agitation.
3. **CROPS:** Barley, canola, corn (sweet), flax, oats, potatoes, wheat.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

alfalfa lopper	beet webworm	European corn borer	leafhopper
aphids	corn earworm	flax bollworm	thrips
armyworm (bertha, common)	cutworm (clover, variegated)	flea beetle	

5. **WHEN USED:** When insects are causing economic damage; applications at 5-7 days intervals as needed. No restriction on number of applications. Early morning or late evening sprays are recommended.
Corn earworm and European corn borer: At 3-5 day intervals as needed.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft (barley, canola, flax, oats, wheat) or Ground equipment (all crops).
Water volume: Air: 16 L/ac minimum. Ground: 20-60 L/ac.
Rate: Low rate only for very young insects, small plants, or light infestations.

Crop	Insect	L/ac	Crop	Insect	L/ac
Barley, oats, wheat	Common armyworm	0.5-0.9	Corn (sweet)	Corn earworm, Aphids	0.8-1.1
	Thrips	0.5		European corn borer	1.1
Canola	Alfalfa looper, bertha armyworm, beet webworm, clover cutworm.	0.4-0.5	Flax	Bertha armyworm, flax bollworm	0.4-0.5
			Peas	Aphids,alfalfa looper	0.9
	Variegated cutworm	0.5-0.9	Potato	Aphids, flea beetles, leafhoppers	0.9

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Apply at the recommended rates in sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Best control is obtained when spray schedules are initiated on young insects. For European corn borer, spray two days after peak moth flight, when numbers warrant control - consult your district agriculturist. To control severe infestations, use 1-3 applications of the highest recommended rate then use the lowest rate possible to maintain control. Use only in commercial plantings; do not use in home plantings.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A carbamate insecticide which works by contact and ingestion and has some systemic action. Rapidly degraded in green, growing plants; short-term residual. Rapid knock-down.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): Barley, oats, wheat (20); Canola, flax (8); Corn (sweet), potatoes (3).
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (17-24). Toxic to bees. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Poisonous if inhaled. Causes eye damage. Can be absorbed through the skin. Intake can cause heart, liver and kidney damage.

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention. Aircraft pilot should not assist in the mixing and loading operation.
Symptoms of poisoning: Weakness, blurred vision, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, discomfort in the chest, constriction of pupils, sweating, slow pulse, or muscle tremors.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
For physician: Administer atropine sulphate in repeated doses, 1.2-2.0 mg intravenously every 10-30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved. Maintain atropinization until patient recovers. Do **not** use morphine. 2-PAM may be used to supplement atropine treatment.
Decontamination:
Spill or leak procedure: Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Keep people away and upwind of spill/leak. If necessary to enter the spill area, wear self-contained breathing apparatus, gloves, boots, and protective clothing. Remove leaking containers and put them into leak-proof containers. Sweep up spills; apply earth, sand or sweeping compound to spill area and re-sweep to pick up residue. Package spill material in plastic, cardboard or metal containers; dispose in accordance with provinicial regulations. If product enters crevices and cannot be effectively swept, treat with a sodium hydroxide (Drano) water solution and allow to stand 4 hours. Thereafter, flush well with water; do not flush into any body of water. If product enters sewers or bodies of water, notify appropriate local and federal authorities.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 0°C. Above 136°C, product decomposes and may explode if confined. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

LORSBAN 4E (chlorpyrifos)

DowElanco


DANGER POISON

1 **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 480 g/L; 10 L jugs.

2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Avenge 200C, Banvel, Buctril M, 2,4-D Amine, 2,4-D Ester, MCPA Amine, MCPA Ester, Tordon 202C.
Mixing restrictions: Do not add adjuvants, surfactants, or spreader stickers other than those allowed on mixing partner label. When tank mixing, add herbicide first to spray tank, then add Lorsban 4E.

3. **CROPS:** Barley, canola, corn (field, sweet), flax, lentils, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, sunflowers, wheat.

4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

alfalfa looper	cutworms (army, black,	diamondback moth larvae	Russian wheat aphid
armyworm (bertha, common)	dark-sided, pale western	grasshoppers	tarnished plant bug
Colorado potato beetle larvae	red-backed, variegated)	potato flea beetle	wheat midge

5. **WHEN USED:** When economic damage is apparent or when insect numbers reach the economic threshold.
Wheat midge: When adults are found in crop (1 midge/4-5 wheat heads). When 25% of wheat head has emerged from boot, but preferably delayed until flowering (in 30% of crop).
Number of applications: Once per season as a foliar, seedling or soil treatment. Maximum of 9 weekly applications on potato foliage.

6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
Water volume:
Air: 10-30 L spray solution/acre.
Ground: 50-200 L spray solution/acre.

Rate: Lower rate for young insects, light infestations or sparse foliage.

Crop	Stage	Insect	mL/ac
Barley, oats, wheat	foliage	Armyworm, cutworms (army, dark-sided, pale western, red-backed).	355-485
		Grasshopper (nymphs)	235
		Grasshopper (adults)	355
		Brown wheat mite	250
		Russian wheat aphid	202
		Wheat midge	335-405
Canola	foliage	Alfalfa looper, armyworms (bertha, common).	305-405
		Diamondback moth larvae	405-605
		Grasshoppers	235-355
Canola, flax	seedling	Cutworms (army, dark-sided, pale western, red-backed, variegated).	355-485
Corn (field, sweet), potatoes	seedling	Cutworms (black, dark-sided, red-backed).	485-970
	preplant	Cutworms (black, dark-sided, red-backed)	970
Flax	seedling	Bertha armyworm	305-405
Lentils	seedling	Pale western cutworm	355-485
Lentils	seedling	Cutworms	275-485
Potatoes	foliage	Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, tarnished plant bug	405
Sugar beets	seedling	Cutworms (pale western, red-backed)	485-970
Sunflower	seedling	Cutworms (army, pale western, red-backed), seed weevils	485

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Uniform coverage of crop is essential: use a boom configuration which provides optimum coverage.
Cutworms: Higher rates when the top 1 cm of soil surface is extremely dry or when the infestation is heavy.
Foliage treatments: When spraying crops near maturity, an application system that gives maximum penetration of the crop canopy is necessary to get good insect kill. Do not apply to crops in bloom.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A broad-spectrum, non-systemic insecticide. Works by contact, ingestion and vapour action.
Expected Results: Insects must come in direct contact with the insecticide in order to be affected. Degrades on foliage by weathering, and a significant kill of insects eating treated foliage may not last beyond 48 hours after treatment. Somewhat more persistent in soil, control of soil-dwelling insects may be more durable.
Effects of rainfall:
Foliar treatments: should be made 4-6 hours before forecasted rainfall.
Soil treatment: before forecasted heavy rainfall should be avoided. A light rainfall during or after application is probably helpful.
Movement in Soil: Binds to organic matter in soil, and is not likely to leach in soils with some organic matter.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Wait-interval for canola is counted from treatment to day of processing. Cover crop treated with Lorsban should not be used for human or animal consumption. Pre-harvest interval (days): Foliage: Barley, oat, wheat (60); canola (21); potato (7). Seedling: Canola, flax, lentils (21); corn, potatoes (70); sugar beets, sunflowers (90).
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (135-163). Toxic to bees and fish.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
Symptoms of poisoning by inhalation: Stuffy, runny nose, scratchy throat, asthmatic wheezing, sudden bronchospasm, swelling of oral and laryngeal mucous membranes, shock.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
For Physician: Contains a cholinesterase inhibitor and a solvent. **Antidote is atropine**.
12. **STORAGE:** Combustible liquid; keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

MALATHION, CYTHION (malathion)

Cyanamid/United Agri Products/Sanex/IPCO

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrates; Malathion (500, 50EC, 5E), Cythion; 500 g/L; 4 X 4 L, 20 L can. Liquid: Cythion Liquid Grain Protectant; 83.6% Malathion; 1 kg/L; 4 X 4 pack. Dust: 2% Malathion; 2%; 22.7 kg bag. Grain Protectant; 0.5%; 20 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa, barley, canary seed, canola, clover, corn, flax, lentils, mustard, oats, pasture, potatoes, rye, stored grain, sugar beets, sweet clover, wheat.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

Foliar spray

alfalfa weevil larvae	English grain aphid	lygus bug
aphids	European corn borer	spider mite
army worms	flea beetles	spittle bug (adults)
Colorado potato beetles	grasshoppers	sweet clover weevil
corn earworm	greenbug	winter grain mite
diamondback moth larvae	leafhoppers	

Stored grain treatment

grain beetles (flat, rusty, saw-toothed)	flour beetles (confused, red)	lesser grain borer
grain mites	Indian meal moth	weevils (granary, rice)

5. **WHEN USED:**

Foliar spray: Legumes - when 75% of foliage shows feeding damage. Do not apply to legumes in bloom. Sweet clover - spray field margins of first year clover in late summer or early fall when migration of weevil adults is occurring. Canola, flax - when bees are absent from field and temperatures is above 18°C. Sugar Beets - at 3-5 leaf stage when insects or damage first appears.

Stored grain treatments: As grain is being loaded or turned into final storage. Surface protectant - immediately after grain is loaded into storage.

6. **HOW TO APPLY:**

(A) Emulsifiable concentrates

With: Aircraft or ground equipment.

Water volume: Potato pests - 400 L/ac.

Rate: Lower rate for immature insects, light infestations or sparse foliage.

Crop	Insect	L/ac
Alfalfa	Alfalfa weevil larvae, lygus bug, spittle bug adults.	0.9-1.1
Alfalfa, clover	Aphids, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, spider mite.	0.9-1.1
Canola, mustard	Flea beetles	0.4-1.1
	Diamondback moth larvae	0.2-0.3
Canola, mustard, flax, pastures.	Grasshoppers	0.4-1.1
Canary seed	Aphids	0.6
Cereals	Armyworms, English grain aphid, greenbug, winter grain mite.	0.4-1.1
Cereals, hay	Grasshoppers	1.1
Corn (grain, forage)	Corn earworm, European corn borer	0.9-1.1
Lentils	Grasshoppers	0.7
Potatoes	Aphids, Colorado potato beetle, leafhoppers, spider mites.	0.6-0.9
Sugar beets	Flea beetles	0.4
Sweet clover	Sweet clover weevil	0.6-1.0

(B) Stored grain treatments

With: Spray or dust applicators.

Water volume: 10-20 L water; Indian meal moth (surface treatment) 5-10 L water.

Incorporation: Add to grain as it is being augered, or scatter proper amount of dust on each load and cut in with shovel before dumping.

Rate:

Note: The Canadian Grain Commission does not recommend the use of grain protectants. Cooling grain by aeration is the preferred management practice. Malathion is more effective in dry grain than in tough or damp grain because the pesticide breaks down rapidly.

Insect	Grain	Liquid mL/1000 kg grain	0.5% Dusts g/1000 kg grain	2.0% Dusts g/1000 kg grain
Grain beetles (flat, rusty, saw-toothed); grain mites; lesser grain borers; flour beetles (confused, red); weevils (granary, rice); Indian meal moth.	Barley	12	2000	520
	Corn	10	—	—
	Oats	17	3000	735
	Rye	10	1750	450
	Wheat	10	1750	415
Indian meal moth	Barley, corn oats, rye, wheat	300 mL/100 m^2 of grain surface	—	—

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
All crops: Apply when day temperature is expected to exceed 20°C. Do not apply to plants in bloom.
Stored grain: To protect from Indian meal moth, spray evenly over the surface of clean or uninfested grain and rake to a depth of 15 cm. Where special application equipment is not available, any type of low pressure sprayer holding 5 L or more can be used. Apply spray to the grain stream as it is being elevated into storage. Test sprayer calibration by discharging into a tank of water, then regulate flow of grain to get the proper rate of spray. Keep spray coarse to avoid loss as "drift".
Before storing new grain: Thoroughly clean up old grain and debris from bins, elevators, or grain handling equipment. Remove and burn all sweepings. After cleaning the premises, apply a residual malathion spray to walls, floors and machinery in grain elevators or farm storage, using 200 mL Grain Protectant/5 L water. Force spray into cracks and crevices. Apply at 5 L of spray/100 m^2 of surface area using a coarse wetting spray. Wait until spray has thoroughly dried before storing grain in treated areas. Spray this mixture around the outside of bins and elevators to help prevent re-infestation.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A non-systemic, contact, organophosphate insecticide and acaricide of brief to moderate persistence. Generally non-phytotoxic. Do not apply foliar sprays at temperatures below 20°C.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest and pre-grazing intervals (days): canola (7), cereals (7), flax (7), hay (7), legumes (7), mustard (7), pastures (0), potatoes (3).
Forages and pasture: Remove cattle before spraying; cattle may be returned immediately after spraying.
Stored grain sales: Do not apply within 7 days of selling grain treated with premium grade or within 60 days of selling grain treated with standard grade malathion. Do not apply to barley destined for malting.
10. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (2,800). Highly toxic to bees and fish.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Headache, weakness, sweating, giddiness, blurred vision, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and discomfort in chest.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Notes to physician: It is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropinise slowly to avoid cardiac arrest. Do not give respiratory depressants.
Decontamination: Malathion breaks down rapidly in the presence of water and alkaline materials. Containers and spillages can be readily decontaminated by using Javex, lye, or washing soaps that contain sodium hydroxide.
12. **STORAGE: Flammable.** Do not store near food or feed. Keep container tightly sealed when not being used.

MONITOR (methamidophos)

Miles Inc./Tomen


DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 480 g/L; 10 L pail.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Compatible with most commonly used fungicides.
3. **CROPS:** Canola, potatoes.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

aphids	Colorado potato beetle	potato flea beetle
bertha armyworm	grasshoppers	potato leafhopper

5. **WHEN USED:**
Canola: Bertha armyworm: when larvae number 20 or more /m^2 and are feeding on pods or flowers; maximum 2 applications per season.
Grasshoppers: When migration of grasshoppers from ditches and field borders cause economic damage; maximum 2 applications per season.
Potatoes: Apply in a 10-14 day program when necessary.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
Water volume: Air (canola): 4 L/ac minimum. Ground: 80-400 L/ac.
Rate: Higher rate for severe infestations, adult insects, or dense foliage.

Crop	Insect	mL/ac
Canola	Bertha armyworm	230-500
	Grasshoppers	500
Potato	Aphids, Colorado potato beetle, potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper.	710-910

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Avoid use during flowering and pollination periods.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Methamidophos is a broad spectrum organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide which works by contact and systemic action. Non-phytotoxic when used as directed. Contact effectiveness may persist for 7-21 days.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): canola (10), potatoes (14).
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = 95% technical (13-15), Monitor (17-20). Extremely toxic to wildlife. Highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Can cause burns to both skin and eyes.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Tightness in the chest, sweating, contracted pupils, stomach pains, vomiting and diarrhea.
First aid: In case of poisoning get medical attention immediately. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
For physician: Antidote is atropine sulphate administered in large therapeutic doses repeated as necessary to the point of tolerance. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. Do **not** give morphine.
12. **STORAGE:** Store and display apart from food or feed. Do not store in or around the home. Store in a cool, dry place but not below -10˚C. Protect from heat.

PIRIMOR (pirimicarb)

Zeneca Agro


DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Wettable Powder; 50%; 1 kg, 20 kg bags.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Compatible with thuricide HPC, Dipel, Sevin.
3. **CROPS:** Corn (sweet), peas, potatoes.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:** Aphids on corn, buckthorn aphid, green peach aphid, pea aphid.
5. **WHEN USED:** Potatoes: repeat applications as required to maintain control. Corn: make 1 application only.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
Water volume: Peas: 7 L/ac minimum for aircraft. Potatoes: 200-400 L/ac.
Rate: Higher rate when aphid populations are high or under very cool weather conditions.

Crop	Insect	g/ac
Corn (sweet)	Aphids	222
Peas	Pea aphid	60-110
Potatoes	Green peach aphid, buckthorn aphid	172-222

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Apply in enough water to ensure thorough coverage of all foliage.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Works by contact, vapour and local systemic action. Is specific to aphids and fits into integrated control programs.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): potatoes (7), peas (6), corn (3).
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (147). Low toxicity to fish.

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:**
Symptoms of poisoning: Blurred vision and/or breathing difficulties. If symptoms occur, move out of sprayed area and call a doctor.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
For physician: Pirimor is a moderate, reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. **Atropine is antidotal**, at 1-4 mg by intramuscular injection, followed by a further 2 mg every 30 minutes as necessary. P2S and 2-PAM are not effective.
12. **STORAGE:** Highly flammable. Store in original container in dry place.

SEVIN (carbaryl)

Rhône - Poulenc

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid Suspensions; XLR-Plus; 480 g/L; 10 L jug. Wettable Powder; 50W; 50%; 2 kg bag. Sprayable Powder; 80S; 80%; 4.5 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Most formulations are compatible with a wide range of pesticides. Do **not** apply mixes if they are physically incompatible (e.g. curdle or precipitate). Liquid formulations are **not** compatible with diesel fuel, kerosene, fuel oil, aromatic solvents, or any Stampede formulation. All formulations are unstable when mixed with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulphur and casein-lime spreaders.
Mixing instructions: Prepare only the required amount of spray on the day of application. Do not store spray mixtures overnight. Agitate, stir, or recirculate all carbaryl sprays prior to use.
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa	forage grasses	potato
barley	non-crop areas	rangelands
canola	oats	rye
clover	pastures	wheat
corn (field, sweet)		

4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

alfalfa caterpillar	corn earworm	potato flea beetle
alfalfa weevil larvae	European corn borer	stink bug
armyworm	fall armyworm	sweet clover weevil
blister beetles	flea beetles	tarnished plant bug
climbing cutworms	grasshoppers	webworm
Colorado potato beetle	leafhoppers	

5. **WHEN USED:** Apply when necessary to prevent economic damage. Do not apply when crops are in bloom.

6. HOW TO APPLY:

With: Aircraft or ground equipment. Clean lines and tank after spraying.

Rate: Lower rate on immature insects, light infestations, or sparse foliage. Higher rate for adult insects, severe infestations, or dense foliage.

Crop	Insect	XLR-Plus L/ac	50 W kg/ac	80 S kg/ac
Canola (seedlings only, up to 4 weeks after emergence)	Flea beetles	0.2	- -	0.3
	Grasshoppers: nymph	0.50-1.0		
	adult	1.0-1.4		
Barley, oats, rye, wheat	Grasshoppers: nymph	0.5-1.0	0.45-0.9	0.3-0.6
	adult	1.0-1.4		
Alfalfa, clover	Blister beetle	1.0-1.6	0.9-1.3	0.6-0.7
	Alfalfa caterpillar, armyworm, webworm.	1.0-2.1	0.9-1.8	0.7-0.9
	Alfalfa weevil larvae	- -	1.3	0.9
	Climbing cutworm	- -	0.9-1.8	0.6-1.2
	Blister beetle, flea beetles, leafhoppers.	1.0-1.6	0.9-1.3	0.6-0.7
Corn (field, sweet)	Corn earworm, European corn borer, fall armyworm.	1.0-1.6	0.9-1.3	0.6-0.9
	Climbing cutworm	2.1	42.5 g/100 m row	1.2
	Grasshoppers: nymph	0.5-1.0,	- -	- -
	adult	1.0-1.4,	- -	- -
Potato	Colorado potato beetle	0.5	0.45	- -
	Leafhoppers	0.5	0.9	0.6
	Potato flea beetle	0.5	0.9	0.3-0.6
Forage grasses, pastures, rangeland, non-crop areas.	Grasshoppers (nymphs or sparse vegetation)	0.5-1.0	- -	- -
	Grasshoppers (adults or dense vegetation)	1.0-1.4	- -	- -

Water volume: Aircraft: 4 L/ac minimum. Ground: 12 L/ac minimum.

XLR-Plus: Dilutions greater than 1:39 will reduce wash off resistance.

50W: Aircraft: 4-14 L/ac; Ground: 11-14 L/ac. Climbing cutworms: Corn - 89-142 L/ac; Forages, cereals: 229 L/ac minimum; Potato: 91-111 L/ac.

80S: Corn, potatoes: use sufficient water to obtain full coverage; Climbing cutworms: 89-111 L/ac. Forages, cereals: 22-178 L/ac; Climbing cutworms: 223 L/ac minimum.

All crops: Use sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage of spray depending on equipment, severity of infestation and stage of crop growth.

Low volume air applications: Hot, dry conditions may cause excessive evaporation of droplets. A higher spray volume per acre may be required under hot, dry conditions and when crop canopies are particularly dense.

Nozzles: Low volume applications:

Wettable powder: 50-mesh or coarser screens in entire system; cone type nozzles, No. 3 or larger.

XLR-Plus: 50-mesh, in-line strainers and 25-mesh, slotted strainers behind the nozzle; cone type nozzles, sizes D6-45 or D8-45.

Note: Flat fan nozzles may be used but care should be taken as excessive droplet breakup and resulting production of fine droplets may occur. Flat fan nozzles are also prone to plugging under hot, dry conditions.

7. APPLICATION TIPS: Timing and good coverage are essential for effective control. Calibrate spray equipment to deliver the required volume. Agitate, stir or recirculate all carbaryl formulations prior to use.

Corn: Treat entire plant for larvae in whorls or foliage feeders. Spray in 25-30 cm band over the row for climbing cutworms. Apply at 2-4 day intervals, if necessary, for insects attacking silks and ears; start when first silks appear and continue until silks begin to dry (3 or more applications may be needed).

Alfalfa weevil: If pre-treatment damage is extensive, cut and make application to stubble.

8. HOW IT WORKS: A carbamate insecticide which works by contact and ingestion. Moderate to rapid in speed of action with short to moderate residual effectiveness (2 days to 4 weeks) depending on crop/pest complex, formulation and climatic conditions.

Expected results: Some immediate control is expected but the majority of control occurs 24-48 hours after application.

Effects of rainfall: Do not apply just before rain.

XLR-Plus: Maximum resistance to wash off is obtained in the range of 1:1-1:39 (XLR-Plus:Water) dilution.

50W/80S: Do not apply to wet foliage or when rain or high humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

Movement in soil: None.

9. GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS: Pre-harvest or pre-grazing interval (days): Barley, oats, rye, wheat (14); corn (1); potatoes (7). Alfalfa, clovers, forage grasses, pasture, rangeland, non-crop areas (0). Remove cattle from area to be sprayed. Cattle may graze immediately after application. Treated forage and feed crops may be fed to dairy animals and animals for slaughter provided sprays are applied as directed.

10. TOXICITY: Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (540). Although carbaryl is toxic to honey bees, Sevin XLR and XLR-Plus have a reduced honey bee hazard warning; do not apply directly to foraging bees.

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Can be absorbed through the skin. Ensure the residue on the plants is dry before foraging commmences. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Salivation, tearing, urination, defication, pinpoint pupils, muscle spasms, general muscular weakness, nausea, prostration, convulsions.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
For physician: Carbaryl insecticide is a moderate, reversible, cholinesterase inhibitor. **Atropine is antidotal.** Do not use 2-PAM opiates, or cholinesterase inhibiting drugs.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store where temperature frequently exceeds 38°C. All formulations will withstand freezing.

SUPRACIDE (methidathion)

Ciba-Geigy


DANGER POISON


CAUTION FLAMMABLE

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 240 g/L; 2 X 10 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None. Supracide is compatible with many fungicides.
3. **CROPS:** Alfalfa, canola, mustard, potato, sunflower.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

alfalfa weevil	leafhopper	potato leafhopper	sunflower maggot
Colorado potato beetle	lygus bugs	red turnip beetle	sunflower moth
diamondback moth	painted lady butterfly	sunflower beetle	tarnished plant bug
flea beetles	pea aphid		

5. **WHEN USED:**
Alfalfa: Alfalfa weevil: when 20-30% of stems have tip damage (usually mid-May to June).
Canola/mustard: Diamondback moth, when larvae number more than 180/m^2.
Potato: Colorado potato beetles, tarnished plant bug, potato leafhopper - When insects first appear; repeat when necessary at 7 day intervals, except flea beetle, Colorado potato beetle at 10-15 day intervals.
Sunflowers: Sunflower beetle: Economic threshold - one to two adults/seedling or 10 to 15 larvae/plant causing 25% defoliation on the upper 8 to 12 leaves. Sunflower maggots: Economic threshold not established. Sunflower moths: Economic threshold - one to two adults/5 plants at onset of bloom.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Water volume: Air: 9 L/ac, Potatoes: 4.5-9.0 L/ac. Ground: 45 L/ac.
Rate: Higher rate for severe infestations, adult insects, or dense foliage.

Crop	Insect	L/ac
Alfalfa	Alfalfa weevil, leafhoppers, lygus bugs, pea aphid	0.5-0.9
Canola, mustard	Flea beetles	0.3
	Diamondback moth, red turnip beetle	0.4
Potato	Flea beetles	0.5
	Colorado potato beetle	0.5
	Potato leafhopper, tarnished plant bug	0.5
Sunflower	Painted lady butterfly, sunflower maggot, sunflower moth	0.9-1.2
	Sunflower beetle	0.4-0.9

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** To reduce injury to bees, restrict time of application to after dark or in the early morning. Do not apply during full bloom of alfalfa. Consult with extension services to confirm weevil damage and time to spray. If damage to regrowth is evident, a stubble application is recommended. Repeated applications to potatoes may lead to excessive aphid populations, apply only when required. Coverage of sunflower heads is essential.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A non-systemic organophosphate insecticide. Works by contact and ingestion.
Effects of rainfall: Do not apply when rain is imminent. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): alfalfa (10), canola (30), potatoes (14), sunflowers (50). Do not harvest alfalfa for feed or hay or allow livestock to graze within 10 days of application. Do not feed or allow livestock to graze on treated canola, mustard, or sunflower.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (25-54), Supracide (31-91). Toxic to bees, fish, birds, and other wildlife. A minimum 3 day re-entry period for foraging bees is necessary.

1. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention. Do not re-enter the treated field on day of application.
Symptoms of poisoning: Headache, dizziness, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, cramps, diarrhea, discomfort in chest, sweating, salivation, pulmonary edema, cyanosis, uncontrollable muscle twitches, loss of reflexes, convulsions, coma.
First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures (see page xxiii). Get medical attention for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless no other treatment is available.
For physician: Atropine is antidotal. Supracide is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Avoid aspiration and respiratory depressants.
2. **STORAGE:** Store at temperatures above 0°C. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

TEMIK (aldicarb)

Rhône - Poulenc


DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular; Temik 10G; 10%; 15 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Compatible with most fertilizers and pesticides. Do not use with alkaline materials such as lime.
3. **CROPS:** Sugar beets.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:** Sugarbeet root maggot.
5. **WHEN USED:** At planting time. Only 1 application per year.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground equipment. Do not use applicators that would grind granules.
Rate:

Crop	Insect	kg/ac	g/100 m row
Sugar beets	Sugar beet root maggot	4.5	100

Incorporation:
Band treatment: At planting, apply granules in a 20 cm wide band and work into the soil or cover with soil to a depth of 10 cm. Plant seed pieces in the treated zone.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Calibrate and adjust application equipment to insure proper rate and accurate placement. Do not mix granules directly with water. Deep disc spills at row ends immediately to prevent birds from feeding on exposed granules. Do not apply to crops in bloom. Do not apply to very dry soil unless treatment is followed by irrigation.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Aldicarb is a soil-applied, systemic, carbamate insecticide. Soil moisture is required to release the active chemical from the granules (corn cob grits) so irrigation or rainfall should follow application. Uptake by roots is rapid; residual activity varies with dosage and pests involved but often lasts more than 6 weeks.
Expected results: Active ingredient is rapidly absorbed by root systems and translocated upwards throughout all parts of the plant. Residual activity varies with dosage and pests involved, but often lasts more than 6 weeks.
Effects of rainfall: See "Movement in soil".
Movement in soil: The following environmental conditions, when present and in combination reduce the rate of degradation of Temik in soil and may allow movement of product residues to ground waters: Cool soil temperatures at time of application (below 10°C in root zone); heavy anticipated seasonal rainfall within 1 month after use; sandy or loamy sand soils and subsoils (field moisture holding capacity less than 15% by volume) with low organic matter (less than 1% in top 30 cm of soil); acidic subsoils (pH less than 6.0); fields that overlie shallow water tables less than 15 m deep. When all of the above conditions are met, do **not** apply. Contact Rhone-Poulenc (1-403-253-8471) if there is any question of whether your location meets these conditions.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): sugar beets (90). Do not harvest sugar beet tops for livestock feed within 120 days of application. Do not use tops from treated beets as food for humans. Do not use plant parts for food or feed. Do not plant food crops in soil treated with Temik for at least 1 year after treatment.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (0.9). Toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention. Extreme poisoning may cause death due to respiratory failure.
Symptoms of poisoning: Weakness, headache, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, tightness in chest, blurred vision, pinpoint pupils, abnormal flow of saliva, abdominal cramps, unconsciousness.
First aid: Contact a physician immediately in all cases. If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
For physician: Atropine sulphate is antidotal. Do not use opiates or cholinesterase-inhibiting drugs.

Decontamination:
Spills on floors: Use a sweeping compound to clean up. Decontaminate the waste with a solution of caustic soda, a strong commercial bleach and detergent. Wash floor with decontamination solution and rinse well with clean water. Clean up solution and rinse water with absorbent material such as sawdust, sweeping compound or rags.
Spills on ground: Treat the affected area with the decontamination solution and cover with clean soil.
Decontamination solution: Into 10 L of water, slowly and carefully add in sequence 130 g detergent, followed by 525 g caustic soda (lye) and finally 1.2 L of commercial bleach (sodium hypochlorite). Handle and use solution with great care. Do **not** add water to dry lye.

12. **STORAGE:** Do not refrigerate. Highly flammable as a liquid.

THIMET (phorate)

Cyanamid

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular; Thimet 15-G; 15%; 25 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Beans, corn, potatoes.
4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

aphids	leafminer	mites
Colorado potato beetle	lygus bug	thrips
leafhopper		

Insects suppressed: Potato flea beetle, wireworm.

5. **WHEN USED:** One application at planting time only.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Granular pesticide applicator.
Rate:

Crop	Insect	Quantity
Beans	Aphids, leafhopper, lygus bug, mites, thrips	2.95-4.45 kg/ac
Potatoes	Aphids, leafhoppers, leafminers, reduction of potato flea beetle and wireworm damage, Colorado potato beetle (early season control).	140 g/100 m row (sandy soils) 215 g/100 m row (loams to clay soils)

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Beans: distribute in the row to the side of seed. Potatoes: distribute evenly in the furrow on each side of the row. Do not place in direct contact with the seed. Do not use in muck soils. Do not apply to any area not specified on the label. Do not apply later than at planting time of potatoes and beans.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic, organophosphorus insecticide with effective initial residual activity against soil insects and other arthropods.
Expected results: Only early season control of Colorado potato beetle. Reduction of potato flea beetle and wireworm damage.
Effects of rainfall: Relatively insoluble in water therefore the effect of normal rainfall is not appreciable.
Movement in soil: Relatively insoluble therefore movement is not appreciable.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Do not feed foliage of treated beans within 60 days of treatment.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (2-4). Acute dermal LD $_{50}$ rabbits (mg/kg) = (226). Highly toxic to fish, birds, and other animals. Poisonous by skin contact, inhalation or swallowing. Repeated inhalation or skin contact may, without symptoms, progressively increase susceptibility to poisoning.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:**
Protective equipment: Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Pour downwind and allow as little free fall as possible.
Symptoms of poisoning: Weakness, headache, tightness of chest, blurred vision, nonreactive pinpoint pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps.
First aid: Call a physician at once in case of suspected poisoning. In emergency endangering life or property call collect day or night 613-996-6666. **Antidote is atropine. If inhaled** remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

For physician: Give atropine intramuscularly or intravenously depending on severity of poisoning, 2-4 mg every 10 minutes until fully atropinized. 20-30 mg, or more may be required during the first 24 hours. Never give opiates or phenothiazine tranquillizers or other depressants. Clear chest by postural drainage. Artificial respiration or oxygen administration may be necessary. Observe patient continously for at least 48 hours. Repeated exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors may, without warning, cause increasing susceptibility to very small doses of any cholinesterase inhibitor. Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until cholinesterase regeneration has taken place. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM: Protopam chloride) may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Use according to label directions.

Decontamination:

Procedure for decontamination of surfaces: Keep unprotected persons out of the contaminated area.

Protective equipment: Hat, overalls, rubber apron, rubber boots and rubber gloves. **Do not allow** product to contact eyes and skin. Launder clothing and clean protective equipment after use.

Warning: Avoid smoking, open flames and sparks in the operating area as the decontamination procedure involves use of alcohols.

Cover spilled granules with an absorbent material such as sweeping compound to minimize dust. Sweep up granules and place in a tightly closed labelled container. Store in a secure place. Contact Cyanamid Canada Inc. or federal authorities for details on how to detoxify product. Granules that remain in a broken bag should be transferred to a clearly marked, tightly closed alternate container. Dispose of material in accordance with provincial requirements. Wash surface with a bleach decontamination solution prepared by mixing 9 L water with 1 L commercial bleach and 0.5 L rubbing alcohol. Rinse with clean water. Clean up the liquid with absorbent material such as sawdust, sweeping compound or other materials. Repeat washing with bleach solution and water until liquid is cleaned up. Dispose of contaminated absorbent material in accordance with provincial requirements. Wash disposal equipment with bleach solution and rinse with clean water. If spill occurs on the ground, collect material and dispose as directed. Treat affected area with the decontamination solution and cover with clean soil.

2. **STORAGE:** Do not use or store in or around the home. Must be stored or displayed **away** from food and feed. Store open bags in labelled sealed drums or heavy plastic bags.

THIODAN/ENDOSULFAN 400/ ENDOSULFAN 50W (endosulfan)

DANGER POISON

Hoechst/United Agri Products

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 400 g/L; 10 L container. Wettable Powder; 50%; 2 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Endosulfan is compatible with most insecticides and fungicides except Bordeaux mixture, hydrated lime, calcium arsenate, or zinc sulphate.
   Mixing instructions: Wettable powder: fill spray tank nearly full and either pour recommended amount on water surface or pre-mix powder in a bucket 1/2 filled with water then pour mix through screen into nearly filled spray tank. Finish filling tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying.
3. **CROPS:**

alfalfa	clover	peas (canning, seed)	sugar beets
beans (except lima)	corn (field, sweet)	potatoes	sunflowers

4. **INSECTS CONTROLLED:**

aphids	corn leaf aphid	pea weevil	spittle bug
beet webworm	green peach aphid	potato aphid	sunflower beetle
black bean aphid	leafhoppers	potato flea beetle	tarnished plant bug
Colorado potato beetle	pea aphid	potato leafhopper	tuber flea beetle
corn earworm			

5. **WHEN USED:** Repeat as necessary unless directed otherwise.
   Alfalfa, clover: Apply soon after spittle bug eggs hatch. Do not apply when bees are present.
   Corn, peas: Do not apply more than twice per season. Apply to peas only if crop is to be harvested by combine.
   Sugar beets, sunflowers: Do not apply more than once per season.
   Sunflower beatle: Economic threshold - 1 to 2 adults/seedling or 10 to 15 larvae/plant causing 25% defoliation on the upper 8 to 12 leaves.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
   Water volume: Thorough wetting of all plant parts is essential for good results.

Rate: Lower rate for young insects (larvae), light infestations or sparse foliage.

Crop	Insect	EC/WP	Qty/ac	Crop	Insect	EC/WP	Qty/ac
Alfalfa, clover	Spittle bugs	EC	0.3 L/ac	Potatoes	Colorado potato beetle,	EC	0.6 L/ac
Beans (except lima)	Black bean aphid,	EC	0.6 L/ac		potato flea beetle,	WP	445 g/ac
	potato leafhopper	WP	445-605 g/ac		potato leafhopper, potato aphid, tuber flea beetle.		
Corn (field, sweet)	Corn earworm	EC	1.1-1.7 L/ac		Tarnished plant bug	EC	0.8 L/ac
	Corn leaf aphid	EC	1.1 L/ac			WP	605-710 g/
Peas (canning)	Pea aphid,	EC	0.6-0.8 L/ac	Sugar beets	Beet webworm	EC	1.1 L/ac
	pea weevil	WP	445-710 g/ac		Green peach aphid	EC	0.8 L/ac
				Sunflower	Sunflower beetle	EC	0.6 L/ac

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Apply during late evening. Spray upper and lower leaf surfaces. Prevent sprays or dusts from drifting to areas occupied by people or animals.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A non-systemic, organochloride insecticide/acaricide with both contact and stomach action.
9. **GRAZING, CROPPING AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest intervals (days): alfalfa, clover (30); beans (2); corn (50); peas (7); potatoes (0); sugar beets (45); sunflower (60). Do not feed treated crop refuse (vines, tops, stalks, threshings, sugar beet or sunflower foliage) to livestock. Sugar beet roots and cull potatoes may be fed. Do not ensile treated corn. Do not feed fresh, dry or ensiled vines and pods of treated peas to livestock. Do not graze treated green crops except for alfalfa and clover which should not be foraged within 30 days of application.
   Succeeding crops: Do not apply to crops which are to be followed by a root crop other than carrots, potatoes, sweet potatoes, or sugar beets.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (80-110). Toxic to bees. Highly toxic to fish. Moderately toxic to birds and mammals.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. If swallowed seek medical attention.
    Symptoms of poisoning: Nausea, headache, general feeling of being unwell, followed by generalized convulsion.
    First aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention for eyes immediately. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
    Decontamination:
    Spilled powder: Cover with sawdust or dirt to prevent scattering. Apply sodium carbonate, caustic soda or hydrated lime on contaminated area. After 1 hour collect and wash paved areas with water.
    Spilled liquid: Decontaminate with any of above alkaline chemicals and allow to stand for 1 hour. Apply sawdust, talc, or sand to absorb all liquid. Decontaminate tools with hydrated lime. Dispose of waste in accordance with provincial requirements.
    Notes to physician: Do not give stimulants. Epinephrine or equedrine may cause ventricular fibrillation. Use an anticonvulsant.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store E.C. below -7˚C.

FUNGICIDE INDEX

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES IN ALBERTA

Introduction

Plants, like other living organisms, are attacked by many diseases that are caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses, mycoplasmas and nematodes. The management of plant diseases is based on four general parameters that include:

a) **Exclusion** or quarantine, i.e. prevention of a disease organism or diseased plant material from entering a country or disease-free area where the disease could become established;
b) **Protection** whereby proper sanitation practices, chemical controls, adequate soil nutrient levels and good soil drainage may be used to protect plants from disease organisms;
c) **Eradication** involving the use of crop rotations or the application of eradicant chemicals such as fungicides; and
d) **Plant breeding** whereby crop plants are selected for partial or complete resistance to a specific disease or range of infectious diseases.

Chemical Control of Disease

In Alberta, fungal diseases of some field crops may be subject to direct chemical control by fungicides. Control of most other field crop diseases rely on alternate methods. The major use of fungicides in these crops at present is in the treatment of seeds (cereal, forage, oilseed) and potato seed pieces. This situation may change in the near future as grain growers move to adopt more intensive crop management studies in an attempt to increase meagre profit margins.

At present foliar fungicides are registered for sclerotinia white mold control in canola, cereal leaf diseases, field beans, and foliar diseases of potatoes. For convenience, dual purpose treatments with the insecticide lindane, used in seed-treatment formulations, have been included in this chapter on fungicides. For principles and procedures involving the use of plant disease control chemicals, follow the information outlined in the first section of this guide.

AGROX D-L PLUS, FUNGICIDE - INSECTICIDE/DLC

Zeneca Agro/United Agri Products

1. **FORMULATION:**
   Seed Treatment: Powders; Agrox B-3; 11% diazinon + 16.6% lindane + 33.5% captan; 2 kg container. Agrox D-L Plus, DLC, 15% diazinon + 25% lindane + 15% captan; 50 g container, 50 g pouches and 500 g tube.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Use this product only on seed previously treated with captan or thiram. Do not use on seed already treated with an insecticide (other than methoxychlor or malathion).
3. **CROPS:** Corn, beans, peas, soybeans.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Captan in this formulation, supplements previous fungicide treatment for seedling blight and seed rot.
   Insects controlled: Wireworms and seed corn maggots.
5. **WHEN USED:** At planting time.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Protective equipment, using standard dry seed treatment methodology described. Agrox B-3 may be made into a slurry for application onto seed. Read label for specific mixing instructions.
   Drill Box Treatment: At the start, treat enough seed in a separate container to cover bottom of empty drill box. Mix product and seed thoroughly until seed is a uniform color by the following mixing method (**Do not** mix with hands):
   1. Place and level 1/2 of the seed in drill box and sprinkle 1/2 of the required amount of product uniformly over seeds. Mix thoroughly with a paddle. Fill box with seed and sprinkle remaining 1/2 of product over seed, mix again. Thoroughly mix with a paddle when drillbox is 1/2 full and again when full.

   Rate:

Crop	Disease	Insect	Agrox B-3 mL/25 kg seed	Agrox D-L Plus/DLC mL/25 kg/seed
Corn	Seedling Blight Seed Rot	Wireworms Seed corn maggots	85	50
Beans	Seedling Blight Seed Rot	Wireworms Seed corn maggots	80	50
Peas	Seedling Blight Seed Rot	Wireworms Seed corn maggots	80	50
Soybean	Seedling Blight Seed Rot	Wireworms Seed corn maggots	80	50

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Treat only the amount of seed to be sown to avoid the problem of storing treated seed.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A protective seed treatment for the control of seedling diseases and the control of soil insects.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not use treated seed for food feed or oil processing.
10. **TOXICITY:** Oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = lindane (88-125), captan (8,400-15,000),diazinon (300).
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Take patient to nearest hospital, taking the labelled container with you.
    Toxicology: Diazinon may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal.
12. **STORAGE:** Store in cool, dry place away from food or feed. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from fire and sparks. Stored treated grain should be labelled: **Do not use for food or feed. This seed has been treated with Agrox D-L Plus. Poisoncus to man and animals. Keep out of reach of children.**

AGROX N-M, N-M DRILL BOX, DITHANE M-22 (maneb)

Zeneca Agro/IPCO/Rohm and Haas


WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATION:**
Seed Treatments: Flowable; 300 g/L; Agrox Flowable; 10 L, 200 L drum. Powder; 50%; Agrox N-M; 12 X 1 kg, 4 kg bags. IPCO N-M Drill Box; 1 kg fibre can.
Foliar spray: Wettable Powder; 80%; Dithane M-22; 10 kg bag.

2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** With lindane as dual purpose formulations. Compatible with most insecticides and fungicides but not with Bordeaux mixture or lime.
Mixing instructions: Agitate Agrox Flowable thoroughly before using.

3. **CROPS:** Barley (except Palliser), flax, oats, potatoes, rye, sugar beets, wheat.

4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**

bunt (rye, wheat)	false loose smut (barley)	root rot (cereals, flax)
covered smut (barley, oats)	loose smut (oats)	seedling blight (cereals)
damping-off (flax, sugar beets)	net blotch (barley)	stinking smut (wheat)
early/late blight (potatoes)		

5. **WHEN USED:**
Pre-seeding or Drill Box Treatment: Treat seed before sowing. Seed should be well cured, dry, and cleaned before treatment. Do not store treated grain more than 1 year.
Potatoes: Apply early (when plants are 15 cm high) and treat at 7-10 day intervals throughout the season. Shorten interval to 5-7 days when weather favours disease.

6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Protective equipment, using standard dry seed treatment methodology described.
Pre-seeding Treatment: Apply with any standard dry seed treatment application equipment or the shovel method.
Drill Box Treatment: At the start, treat enough seed in a separate container to cover bottom of empty drill box. Mix product and seed thoroughly until seed is a uniform colour by the following alternate mixing methods (Do **not** mix with hands):
   1. Place and level 1/2 of the seed in drill box and sprinkle 1/2 of the required amount of product uniformly over seed. Mix thoroughly with a paddle. Fill box with seed and sprinkle remaining 1/2 of product over seed, mix again. **or**
   2. Dribble the required amount of product into seed as it is poured into drill box. Thoroughly mix with a paddle when drill box is 1/2 full and again when full. **or**
   3. Apply through a mechanical dispenser or proportioner that attaches to the auger that conveys seed into the drill box.

Water volume: Potatoes: 325-405 L/ac; Heavy vines: 405-610 L/ac.
Rate: Potatoes: increase the rates as vines increase in size.

Crop	**Disease**	**Powder g/25 kg seed**	**Flowable mL/25 kg seed**
Barley (except Palliser)	Net blotch, seedling blight, smuts (covered, false loose), root rot.	50-66	85
Flax	Seedling blight, damping-off, root rot	112	Not Registered
Oats	Seeding blight, smuts, root rot	69-92	115
Rye	Bunt, seedling blight, root rot	28-43	45
Wheat	Bunt or stinking smut, seedling blight, root rot	26-40	45
Crop	**Disease**	**g/ac**	
Potatoes	Early blight, late blight	700-910 (80% Dithane M-22)	

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Treat only the amount of seed to be sown to avoid the problem of storing treated seed. Slurry treatment not recommended for flax. Calibrate treater prior to treating seed. Use only recommended rates. Lower amounts may not give the desired control. Excessive amounts may cause seed injury.

8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Maneb is a fungicide, effective against many seedling and foliar diseases.

9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): potatoes (1). Do not feed treated seed to livestock. Do not expose treated seed to birds and other wildlife.

10. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = maneb (6,750).

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:**
Protective equipment: Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Take patient to nearest hospital taking the labelled container with you.

12. **STORAGE:** Store product in a cool, dry place away from food or feed. Prevent the contents from becoming wet as this will reduce effectiveness and may cause flammable vapours. Keep away from fire and sparks. Stored treated grain should be labelled **"Do not use for food or feed. This seed has been treated with maneb. Poisonous to man and animals." Keep out of reach of children.**

BAYLETON (triadimefon)

Miles Inc.

1. **FORMULATION:** Wettable Powder; 50%; 4 X 250 g PVA water soluble packets.
   Marketing category: Restricted: Studies on the safety of this product for users and spray operators are not complete. Directions for use and precautionary statements should be followed carefully. Read the label.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:**
   Mixing instructions: Add 1/4-1/3 required amount of water to tank, start agitation. After opening outer bag, drop the required number of unopended inner packets into tank as directed. Maintain adequate agitation prior to and during spraying.
   Mixing restrictions: Do not use PVA packets directly in diesel oils or summer spray type oils as in ULV or LV uses. Do not mix PVA packets with products that contain boron or release free chlorine because the resultant reaction is a plastic; which is not soluble in water or solvents such as diesel oils, kerosene, gasoline, or alcohol.
3. **CROPS:** Wheat (winter).
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Powdery mildew, rusts (leaf, stem, and stripe).
5. **WHEN USED:** Apply when disease symptoms first appear. Additional applications should be made if new disease symptoms appear, up to a total of 445 g/ac per crop season.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Ground equipment.
   Rate: 100-225 g/ac. Areas where severe powdery mildew or rust infections are expected - 160-225 g/ac may be required. Total amount must not exceed 445 g/ac per crop season.
   Water volume: 40-120 L/ac. Use higher volume where the crop foliage is dense.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Complete coverage and thorough application are essential for effective disease control, especially when lower volumes of spray are used. Use the higher rate for the most disease susceptible varieties.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A sterol-inhibiting fungicide with both contact and systemic action. It inhibits certain fungi from producing ergosterol. A protective, curative, and eradicant fungicide.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Do not feed forage to cattle.
10. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (363-568). May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes reversible eye damage.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Do not handle with wet hands. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
    Symptoms of poisoning: Does not cause any definite symptoms that would be diagnostic. Poisoning is accompanied by hyperactivity followed by sedation.
12. **STORAGE:** In a cool dry place but not below freezing (0°C). Do not handle packets excessively or expose to moisture since this may cause breakage.

BENLATE (benomyl)

DuPont

1. **FORMULATION:** Wettable Powder; 50%; 2 kg, 22.7 kg bags.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** With fungicides captan, mancozeb, thiram. Dual purpose formulations with insecticide, lindane.
   Mixing restrictions: Do not mix with alkaline pesticides such as basic copper sulphate, Bordeaux mixture, or lime sulphur. Do not tank mix or alternate Benlate with thiophanate products such as Easout.
   Mixing instructions: Add 1/2 the required water, add Benlate. Continuous agitation is required to keep material in suspension. Spray mixture should be used on the day prepared.
3. **CROPS:** Beans (dry, lima, snap), canola.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Botrytis (beans), Sclerotinia (beans, canola).
5. **WHEN USED:** Apply only once per season.
   Beans: Between 50% and full bloom.
   Canola: During 20-30% bloom. This will usually be 4-7 days after the first blossoms appear.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
   Water volume: Beans: Air 16 L/ac. Ground 40-80 L/ac. Canola: Air 16 L/ac minimum. Ground 32-40 L/ac.
   Nozzles: Hollow cone or disc core provide more uniform coverage.

Rate: Use the high rate under severe disease conditions.

Crop	Disease	g/ac
Beans, (dry, lima, snap)	**Botrytis** (gray mold), **Sclerotinia** (white mold)	710-910
Canola	**Sclerotinia** (stem rot)	405-605

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Canola: apply with high clearance boom. Repeated exclusive use of Benlate may lead to buildup of resistant strains of fungi and loss of disease control. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Benomyl is a protective systemic fungicide.
   Effects of rainfall: Do not apply when rain is imminent. Do not irrigate within 6 hours of application.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): beans (14). Do not graze or feed treated bean hay to livestock.
0. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (greater than 10,000). May irritate eyes, nose, throat and skin. Toxic to fish.
1. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
2. **STORAGE:** Never allow product to become wet during storage as reduced fungicidal effectiveness may result. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from fire or sparks.

BENOLIN-R, THIRALIN-PLUS (benomyl + thiram + lindane)

DANGER POISON

Fungicide-Insecticide
IPCO/Rhône - Poulenc

1. **FORMULATION:** Dusts; Benolin-R; 6% benomyl + 10% thiram + 50% lindane; 1.5 kg fibre cans, 6 kg bags. Thiralin-Plus; 6% benomyl + 10% thiram + 75% lindane; 1 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Canola.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Blackleg (Phoma), seedling blight, seedling decay.
   Insects controlled: Canola flea beetles.
5. **WHEN USED:** Pre-seeding or drill box treatment.
   Benolin-R: Dry treated seed may be stored for several months. Oil dressed seed should be sown within 1 week.
   Thiralin-Plus: Treated seed may be stored up to 3 months.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Protective equipment, using standard dry seed treatment methodology described.
   Adhesives: Seed to be treated with Benolin-R may be first treated with canola or vegetable oil (135 mL/100 kg seed) to improve contact between seed and product. Thiralin-Plus has an added adhesive.
   Pre-seeding Treatment (preferred method): Use a commercial drum or auger, dust seed-treater or a cement mixer.
   Drill Box Treatment: At the start, treat enough seed in a separate container to cover bottom of empty drill box. Mix powder and seed thoroughly until seed is uniform colour by either of the following alternate mixing methods (Do **not** mix with hands):
   1. Fill 1/2 the drill or planter box and sprinkle 1/2 the required amount of powder over the seed. Mix with a paddle. Add enough seed to fill the box, cover with the remaining 1/2 of powder and mix again. For large boxes, it may be necessary to divide the seed into several portions. **or**
   2. Dribble the required amount of powder into each 25 kg of seed as it is poured into the drill box. Thoroughly mix with a lath or paddle when the drill box is 1/2 full and again when full.

   Rate:

Crop	Disease	Insect	Formulation	g/25 kg seed
Canola	Blackleg, seed decay, seedling blight	Flea beetles	Benolin-R	800
			Thiralin-Plus	750

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Check the seed drill calibration before and during seeding operation. Clean planter plates periodically to prevent excessive build-up of chemicals. Under certain circumstances, for example, if excessive oil is added, the seed may bridge in the seed drill.

8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Benomyl is a systemic fungicide that protects against blackleg. Thiram fungicide protects against seed-borne diseases. Lindane, an organochlorine insecticide that acts by ingestion, contact and, to a lesser extent, by fumigant action against many soil-dwelling insects. Provides protection against these diseases and flea beetles during germination and early emergence only.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not leave treated seed exposed to birds or other animals. Do not use on soil in which edible root crops (except rutabagas and turnips) are to be planted in the same or following season.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = benomyl (greater than 10,000), thiram (780-865), lindane (88-270), Thiralin-Plus, Benolin-R (40-200). Lindane is toxic to fish, birds, and other animals. Poisonous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Consumption of alcohol 24 hours before or after working with thiram may cause sweating, flushing and nausea. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Lindane: nausea, vomiting, hyperirritability, convulsions, coma. Skin contact with fungicides may result in irritation and dermatitis.
For physician: Lindane is an organochlorine insecticide. Barbiturates may be given to control convulsions. Oxygen may be indicated. Avoid use of morphine and adrenaline.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store in the home or near food or feed. **Never** allow product to become wet during storage (this may lead to chemical changes which will reduce effectiveness of the benomyl fungicide). Keep container closed when not in use. Stored seed should be labelled **"Do not use for food, feed, or oil processing. This seed has been treated with benomyl+thiram+lindane. Poisonous to man and animals." Keep out of reach of children.**

BRAVO 500

Chlorothalonil
ISK Biotech

1. **FORMULATION:** Flowable; 50%; 10 L, 110 L, 200 L.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
Mixing instructions: The required amount of Bravo 500 should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of Bravo 500 in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.
3. **CROPS:** Carrot, celery, cole crops (broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower), conifers, cucumber, lentil, melons, potato, pumpkin, squash, tomato.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Anthracnose, Ascochyta (lentils), early and late blight, Botrytis (potatoes).
5. **WHEN USED:** Bravo 500 can be used effectively in diluted or concentrated sprays.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Ground field sprayers, high clearance sprayers, aircraft.
Water volume: 91-650 L/acre for dilute applications; 20-40 L/acre for concentrate ground and aerial applications.
Pressure: 345 kPa-1380 kPa.
Nozzles: Hollow cone or flat fan. Cone type nozzles are preferred since they will improve coverage.
Rate:

Crop/disease	Use recommendation
Lentil:	
Anthracnose, Ascochyta	Use 0.8-1.6 L/acre in 91-650 L water/acre. The best effect of one application is at early flowering. If two applications are made, it is best to spray about one week before flowering and 10 to 14 days later, or at early and mid-flowering, before the rows are closing in to form a dense canopy. The choice of rate and time of application will depend on the disease pressure in the field and the frequency of rain. Do not make more than two applications per season. Do not apply within 48 days of harvest.
Potato:	Use 0.5-1.0 L/acre for late blight.
Late blight, early blight, Botrytis, vine rot	Use 0.65-1.0 L/acre for early blight and botrytis vine rot. Use sufficient water to obtain adequate spray coverage. Begin applications when plants are 15-20 cm high or when disease threatens. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary to maintain disease control. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rates at 7 day intervals. Do not apply to potato plants later than one day before harvest.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Thorough uniform coverage is essential for disease control.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A contact and protectant fungicide.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not feed treated material to livestock.

Crop	Days to harvest
Lentil	48
Potato	1

10. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg)(4,200).
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Take labelled container with you. **Keep out of reach of children.** Avoid breathing spary mist.
Note: Bravo 500 may produce temporary allergic side effects, characterized by redness of the eyes, mild bronchial irritation and redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reaction should contact a physician. Affected persons respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids. Apply only to areas specified on label. This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. **Do not** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. **Do not** apply where runoff is likely to occur. **Do not** apply when weather conditions favour drift from areas being treated.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not move if frozen. Do not store near food or feed. Protect from excessive heat.

CAPTAN FL (captan)

Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATION:** Flowable; 30% liquid suspension.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Beans (snap, dry, lima), corn (field, sweet), peas, soybeans, sugar beets.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Seed decay, root rot, damping off and seedling blight.
5. **WHEN USED:** A seed treatment applied prior to seeding in the slurry method.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Protective equipment, using standard seed treatment methodology described.
Slurry method: Apply in slurry treater equipment with the amount of water required. Seed treated by this method should be dried before bagging.
Rate:

Crop	Disease	30% Captan FL mL/25 kg/seed
Bean, pea soybean	Seed decay, root rot, damping off, seedling blight	70
Corn - field	Seed decay, root rot, damping off, seedling blight	85
Corn - sweet	Seed decay, root rot, damping off, seedling blight	60
Sugar beet	Seed decay, root rot, damping off, seedling blight	155
Potato (seed pieces)	Brown eye disease, common scab, rhizoctonia, seed piece decay	50% Captan WP. Uses 2.5 to 3.0 kg in 1000 litre water. Dip cut potatoes in suspension, then drain. Treat within 6 hours of cutting. Dry thoroughly if planting is delayed more than 1 day.

* This rate is to be applied only by a professional applicator to ensure complete and uniform coverage.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** None.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A protective seed treatment for the control of seedling diseases.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not feed treated seed to livestock. Do not expose treated seed to birds and other wildlife.
10. **TOXICITY:** Low mammalian toxicity. Captain LD_{50} = 8,400.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Take labelled container with you.
12. **STORAGE:** In cool, dry place, away from flammable materials and sources of heat and flame and away from foodstuffs. Stored treated grain should be labelled: **Do not use for food or feed. This seed has been treated with captan.**

DITHANE DG, MANZATE 200, TUBERSEAL/ POTATO SEED TREATMENT (mancozeb)

Rohm and Haas/DuPont/Zeneca Agro/United Agri Products

1. **FORMULATION:** Wettable Powder; Dithane DG; 75%; 20 kg bag. Manzate 200; 80%; 10 kg, 20 kg, 25 kg bags. Dust; Tuberseal; 16%; 10 kg bags, Potato Seed Treatment; 80%, 20 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** A dust may be prepared by diluting and thoroughly mixing Manzate 200 with prophylite or other neutral diluent; commonly used insecticides may displace an equivalent amount of diluent. Use dust mixtures as soon as possible after preparation. A spreader-sticker may be added to Manzate 200 in spray preparations.
3. **CROPS:** Corn, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat (durum, semi-dwarf, soft white, spring, winter).
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**

cercospora leaf spot (sugar beet)	leaf rust (wheat)	septoria (wheat)
early and late blights (potato)	root rot (corn)	tan spot (wheat)
fusarium decay (potato)	seedling blight (corn)	

5. **WHEN USED:** Potato seed pieces and corn seed: treat before planting. Early and late blights in potatoes: apply when plants are 10-15 cm tall; repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Cercospora leaf spot in sugar beets: apply when disease first threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Foliar spray on wheat: an **early application** can be made at Feeks 1-3 growth stage or when crop is in the 3 leaf to tillering stage and/or a **late application** can be made at Feeks 10.5 when the head is fully emerged but prior to flowering.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Potato seed duster, aircraft, ground equipment.
   Water volume: Aircraft: 16 L/ac; Ground: 40-81 L/ac; Sugar beets: 324 L/ac.
   Pressure: 345 kPa.
   Nozzles: Hollow cones or flat fan recommended.
   Rate: Potatoes: Start with low rate and increase to maximum rate as foliage develops.

Crop	Disease	Formulation	Quantity
Corn seed	Root rot, seedling blight	Manzate 200	0.22 kg/100 kg seed
Potato seed pieces	Fusarium decay	Tuberseal	0.5 kg/100 kg seed
		Manzate 200, Potato seed	1.0 kg/100 kg seed
Potatoes (foliar spray)	Early and late blight	Dithane DG, Manzate 200	0.44-0.90 kg/ac
Sugar beets (foliar spray)	Cercospora leaf spot	Dithane DG, Manzate 200	0.91 kg/ac
Wheat (foliar spray)	Leaf rust, tan spot, septoria	Dithane DG	early spray: 0.45 kg/ac late spray 0.9 kg/ac

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
   Corn seed: Apply as dust or slurry. Treated seed should not be stored.
   Potato seed pieces: Thoroughly coat the surface of whole or cut potato pieces. If treated whole seed is cut, make a second application. Plant as soon as possible after treating. If planting is delayed beyond 2 days after treating, seed should be air dried before bagging or loose piling.
   Sprays: Continuous agitation required.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A protective, seed-treatment fungicide that controls fusarium decay. A contact fungicide.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Pre-harvest interval (days): potatoes (1), sugar beets (21), wheat (40).
10. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = mancozeb (11,200). Prolonged exposure may cause eye, nose, throat and skin irritation.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
12. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry, ventilated place; away from fire and sparks. Do not allow product to become wet or overheated during storage as chemical changes may reduce fungicidal effectiveness and flammable vapors may be generated. Treated seed should be labelled **"Do not use for food or feed. This seed has been treated with mancozeb. Poisonous to man and animals." Keep out of reach of children.**

EASOUT (thiophanate-methyl)

Ciba-Geigy

1. **FORMULATION:** Dust; 10%; 10 kg bag.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Potatoes.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Fusarium rot, silver scurf **(Helminthosporium solani)**, verticillium wilt. Also aids in control of seed piece decay and black leg infections.
5. **WHEN USED:** Pre-plant potato seed piece treatment. Cut pieces should be treated within 6 hours of cutting. If planting is to be delayed more than 1 to 2 days, treated pieces should be stored for 2-3 days in open crates before bagging.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Convenient container or by dust attachment over belt.
   Rate: 500 grams per 100 kg of cut seed.
   Water volume: Do **not** add water.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For optimum control of silver scurf, ensure that seed tubers are completely free of soil. **Total skin coverage of potato is essential.**
   Reduced control can be expected in fields where volunteers from the previous year's crop act as a source of infection. Consult your provincial specialist for recommendations.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A systemic and is translocated to the early seedling stage of the potato plant. Under cool, wet conditions, Easout may improve overall emergence due to protecting the tuber and seedling from Fusarium and seed piece decay.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Due to the nature of the crop, this would not be applicable.
10. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (7,500), Easout (non-toxic).
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.** Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams or ponds.
12. **STORAGE:** Store in a dry place.

FORMALIN (formaldehyde)

United Agri Products

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Solution; 37%; 4 X 4 L pack, 20 L, 205 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley, oats, potatoes, wheat.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**
   black scurf/rhizoctonia (potatoes)
   bunt (wheat)
   common scab (potatoes)
   covered smut (barley, oats, wheat)
   loose smut (oats, except hulless)
5. **WHEN USED:** Treat seed before planting. Sow treated seed as soon as possible.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Small sprayers or sprinklers.
   Water volume: Barley, oats, wheat: 300 mL formalin/100 L water (= .3% solution of product).
   Grain Seed Treatment: Pile grain on floor and mix with solution until grain is wet. Cover for 4 hours or overnight. If smut balls are present, immerse grain in solution for 5 minutes. Stir and skim off smut balls.
   Potato Seed Treatment: Cold Treatment: soak uncut tubers for 2 hours. Hot Treatment: Heat solution to 49-52°C and immerse uncut tubers 3-4 minutes. Remove and cover for 1 hour. Let dry before cutting and planting.
   Rate:

Crop	**Disease**	**mL solution*/25 kg grain**
Barley	Covered smut	37
Oats	Smuts (covered, loose)	37
Wheat	Bunt, covered smut	37
		mL formalin/10 L water
Potato tubers	Common scab, black scurf (rhizoctonia)	50 cold **or** 100 hot

* See Water Volume for solution.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** None.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Formaldehyde is a bactericide and fungicide, used as a soil fumigant and seed treatment, although the latter use is limited by phytotoxicity. (1 mL solution = 1.08 g).
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** None.
10. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = formaldyhyde (800). May cause irritation of skin, eyes, nose, and throat.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **If inhaled** remove patient to fresh air; have the patient lie down and keep quiet and warm. Give patient egg white and milk; obtain medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
Symptoms of poisoning: Skin contact may produce irritation and dermatitis. Ingestion may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting, sometimes followed by stupor. Exposure to vapours may cause burning and stinging of eyes and headache.
12. **STORAGE:** Keep containers tightly closed, away from fire and sparks. Do not freeze. Minimum storage temperature 15°C. Store in a dry, ventilated place, away from food and feed.

MERGAMMA, N-M DUAL (maneb + lindane)

DANGER POISON

Fungicide-Insecticide
Zeneca Agro/IPCO

1. **FORMULATION:** Dusts; 37.5% maneb + 18.75% lindane; IPCO NM Dual; 1kg fibre can. Mergamma N-M; 12 X 1 kg, 4 X 4 kg packs. Suspension; 260 g/L maneb + 130 g/L lindane; Mergamma FL; 10 L, 200 L drum.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley (except Palliser), oats, rye, wheat.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**
bunt (rye, wheat)
covered smut (barley, oats)
false loose smut (barley)
loose smut (oats)
root rot (cereals)
seedling blight (cereals)
stinking smut (wheat)
Insects controlled: Wireworms.
5. **WHEN USED:** Pre-seeding or Drill Box Treatment: treat seed before sowing. Seed should be well cured, dry, and cleaned before treatment. Do not store treated seed more than 1 year.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Protective equipment, using standard dry seed treatment methodology described.
Pre-seeding Treatment: Apply by any standard dry seed treatment application equipment or by the shovel method. Treat only the amount of seed to be used to avoid the problem of storing treated seed.
Drill Box Treatment: At the start, treat enough seed in a separate container to cover bottom of empty drill box. Mix powder and seed thoroughly until seed is a uniform colour by either of the following alternate mixing methods (Do **not** mix with hands):
1. Place and level 1/2 of seed in drill box and sprinkle 1/2 of required amount of product uniformly over seed. Mix thoroughly with a stick or paddle. Fill box with seed and sprinkle on remaining 1/2 of product, mix again. **or**
2. Dribble the required amount of product into the seed as it is poured into the drill box. Mix thoroughly with a stick or paddle when drill box is 1/2 full and again when full. **or**
3. Apply through a mechanical dispenser or proportioner that attaches to the auger that conveys seed into the drill box.

Rate:

Crop	Disease	Insect	Powder g/25 kg seed	Suspension mL/25 kg seed
Barley (except Palliser)	Smuts (covered, false loose), seedling blight, root rot.	Wireworms	65	100
Oats	Smuts, seedling blight, root rot	Wireworms	92	138
Rye	Bunt, seedling blight, root rot	Wireworms	56	84
Wheat	Bunt, stinking smut, seedling blight, root rot	Wireworms	52	78

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Use only recommended rates. Lower amounts may not give the desired control. Excessive amounts may cause seed injury. Avoid very deep seeding and exceptionally early sowing under poor growing conditions for maximum benefits.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Maneb is a protective, seed-treatment fungicide. Lindane is an organochlorine insecticide that works by ingestion, contact and, to a lesser extent, by fumigant action against many soil-dwelling insects.

9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not feed treated grain to livestock. Do not leave treated seed exposed to birds, and other wildlife.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = maneb (6,750), lindane (88-270). Lindane is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Lindane: may include nausea, vomiting, hyperirritability, convulsions, coma, and other symptoms typical of organochlorine insecticide poisoning. Skin contact with maneb may produce irritation or dermatitis.
For physician: Lindane is an organochlorine insecticide. Barbiturates may be given to control convulsions. Oxygen may be indicated. Keep patient quiet. Avoid use of morphine and adrenaline.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store in or around the home, or near food or feed. Keep away from fire and sparks. **Never** allow product to become wet during storage. This may lead to chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of fungicide and produce flammable vapors. Keep container closed when not in use. Treated stored grain should be labelled **"Do not use for food or feed. This seed treated with maneb+lindane. Poisonous to man and animals." Keep out of reach of children.**

MERTECT (thiabendazole)

Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATION:** Suspension; 45%; 4 X 4 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Consult with manufacturer before mixing with other chemicals.
3. **CROPS:** Potatoes, sugar beets.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED: Botrytis, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Oospora, Penicillium, Phoma, Rhizoctonia.**
5. **WHEN USED:** Once per season.
Potatoes: Post-harvest control of storage rot in whole potatoes.
Sugar beets: Foliage treatment for cercospora leaf spot and post-harvest control of storage rot.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or Ground equipment.
Water volume:
Potatoes (storage rot): 8 L Mertect/170 L water. Spray 2 L of this suspension per metric tonne of potatoes.
Sugar beets (foliar spray): Aircraft: 4-16 L/ac. Ground: 40-202 L/ac.
Sugar beets (storage rot): Use sufficient water for complete coverage.
Rate:

Crop	Disease	Quantity
Potatoes	Storage rot	94 (suspension) mL/1000 kg potatoes
Sugar beets (foliar)	Cercospora leaf spot	162-324 mL/ac Mertect
Sugar beets	Storage rot	13 mL Mertect/1000 kg of sugar beets

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Do not allow suspension to stand without continuous agitation. Potatoes must rotate along the conveyor line to ensure complete coverage. Prior to treating potatoes destined for export, confirm with the proper authorities that treated potatoes will be allowed entry into the importing country.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Thiabendazole is a fungicide which controls **Botrytis, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Oospora, Penicillium, Phoma, and Rhizoctonia fungi**.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** None.
10. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = thiabendazole (3,300). May cause skin irritation.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Product contains petroleum distillates.
12. **STORAGE:** Minimum storage temperature 0°C.

POLYRAM (metiram)

BASF

1. **FORMULATION:** Dry flowable: Polyram DF - 80%; 20 kg bag. Dry flowable: Polyram 16D - 16%; 10 kg box.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Benlate 50W, Diazinon, Malathion. Compatible with most commonly used insecticides, adjuvants and fungicides, including Superior Oil Mixtures with Diazinon or Malathion should be prepared immediately prior to use and not allowed to stand in the tank. Open bags should be sealed if stored until the following season.
3. **CROPS:** Potatoes, Sugar beets.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**

Alternaria blight (carrots)	Early blight (potatoes,	Rust (asparagus)
Anthracnose (tomatoes)	celery, tomatoes)	Seed-borne common
Black leg (potatoes)	Fusarium seed piece decay (potatoes)	scab (potatoes)
Cercospora leaf spot (sugar beets)	Gray leaf spot (tomatoes)	Septoria leaf spot (tomatoes)
Cercospora blight (carrots)	Late blight (potatoes, celery, tomatoes)	

5. **WHEN USED:** See "How To Apply".
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**

With: Potato seed duster, aircraft, ground equipment.
Water volume: Aircraft: 22 L/ac; Ground: 40-80 L/ac.
Pressure: 275-345 kPa.
Nozzles: Hollow cones or flat fans recommended.
Rate:

Crop/Disease	Formulation	Quantity/When To Use
Asparagus:		
Rust	Polyram DF	0.9-1.32 kg/ac after harvest when disease is first noticed; 4 applic. 7-10 day interval.
Carrot:		
Alternaria blight Cercospora blight	Polyram DF	0.9 kg/ac whenplants are 6 weeks old or when disease threatens; repeat every 7-10 days.
Celery:		
Early + late blight	Polyram DF (Polyram 16D)	0.9 (5.7) kg/ac after transplanting and repeat at weekly intervals as needed. Increase rate to 1.32 (8.7) kg/ac during periods of rain or heavy dew.
Potato Seed Pieces:		
Black leg Fusarium decay Scab, common	Polyram 16D	0.45-0.65 kg/100 kg seed. Apply to entire surface of seed pieces after cutting. If not planted immediately, provide sufficient ventilation to allow the cut surfaces to dry. May be applied to uncut seed pieces at the same rate of control of seed-borne common scab. If treated whole seed is cut after treatment, a second application is needed to control fusarium seed piece decay and black leg.
Potato (foliar spray):		
Early + late blight	Polyram DF	At 7-10 day intervals 0.45-0.71 kg/ac until plants cover the row. Then increase to 0.9 kg/ac until tops are killed or use 0.45-0.71 kg/ac at 5-7 day intervals starting when plants are 15 cm high and continue until killing. When conditions (rain or dew) favour infections, use the shorter intervals in each case.
	Polyram 16D	4.8-5.7 kg/ac. Begin treating when plants are 15 cm high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals until tops are killed.
Sugar beets:		
Cercospora leaf spot	Polyram DF	0.91 kg/ac when disease is noticed. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals, depending on weather conditions.
Tomato:		
Early + late blight	Polyram DF (Polyram 16D)	0.91 (5.7-7.3) kg/ac when first fruit has formed and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Apply every 7 days during weather favourable to disease or severe disease outbreak.
Anthracnose Septoria leaf spot	Polyram DF (Polyram 16D)	1.32 (5.2-9.7) kg/ac when first fruit has formed and repeat at 7 day intervals.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** See "How To Apply".
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A contact and protectant fungicide.

9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not feed treated forage to livestock. Do not apply when environmental conditions may cause drift from the treatment area. Harvest intervals (days): carrots (5), celery (14), potatoes (1), sugarbeets (21), tomatoes (7).
10. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = technical (greater than 10,000.)
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
12. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry, ventilated place. Do not allow product to become wet or overheated as this will reduce its effectiveness and may create flammable vapours.

PREMIERE FL (thiram+thiabendazole+lindane)


DANGER POISON

Fungicide - Insecticide
Zeneca Agro

1. **FORMULATION:** Flowable Liquid; 4.8% thiram+1.6% thiabendazole+40% lindane; 2 X 10 L, 100 L drum "returnable".
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Canola, mustard.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Alternaria Black Spot (seed-borne), Blackleg (seed-borne), seedling blight, pre-emergence damping-off and seed decay.
   Insects controlled: Flea beetles.
5. **WHEN USED:** Treat seed once before sowing. Treated seed should be tested for germination if stored for more than 4 months.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:** On-farm treatment with a continuous flow dripolator device or have custom treated. Premiere can be applied with most batch, continuous and cement mixer treaters.
   Rate:

Crop	Disease	Insect	mL/25 kg seed
Canola	Alternaria Black Spot, Blackleg, seedling blight	Flea beetles	700
Mustard	Alternaria Black Spot, Seedling blight/seed decay	Flea beetles	700

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Roll drum or stir well before using. Ensure thorough seed coverage. Treated seed does not require drying prior to bagging or storage. Treated seed should be handled as little as possible after treating.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Thiram is a protective fungicide on the seed surface. Thiabendazole (TBZ), is a systemic fungicide which penetrates the seed to control diseases of the seed and seedling. Lindane is an insecticide that acts by ingestion, contact and to a lesser extent by fumigant action. Prevents all above mentioned diseases from developing and protects against flea beetles during early crop emergence. Does not move in the soil.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not leave treated seed exposed to birds or other animals.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg)= lindane (220), thiram tech (350), thiabendazole (3,300). Lindane is toxic to fish, birds and other animals.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
    Symptoms of poisoning: Lindane: may include nausea, vomiting, hyperirritability, convulsions, coma, and other symptoms typical of organochlorine insecticide poisoning. Skin contact with fungicides may produce irritation or dermatitis.
    For physician: Lindane is an organochlorine insecticide. Barbiturates (e.g. diazepam) may be given to control convulsions. Oxygen may be indicated. Keep patient quiet. Avoid use of morphine and adrenaline.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store in the home, or near food or feed. Protect from frost (freezing).

RIDOMIL MZ 72 WP (metalaxyl + mancozeb)

Ciba-Geigy

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Wettable Powder; 8% metalaxyl + 64% mancozeb; 6 x 4 kg.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Potatoes.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Late Blight and Late Blight Tuber Rot.
5. **WHEN USED:** Apply on a 10 to 14 day schedule when weather conditions favor late blight development. Ridomil MZ must be applied before an outbreak of the disease.
   Early Blight: Ridomil MZ will not control early blight when applied on a 10 to 14 day schedule. If weather conditions are favourable for early blight development, a contact fungicide should be applied according to label directions 5-7 days after the application of Ridomil MZ.
   Use limitations: To minimize the risk of resistance, do not use Ridomil MZ more than three times per season. Discontinue use when potato vines start to visually mature. Do not tank-mix Ridomil MZ with a top-killer.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
   Rate: 1 kg/ac.
   Water volume:
   Ground - sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of foliage.
   Air - Minimum of 20 L of water per acre.
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan. Spray screens should be no finer than 50 mesh. For aerial application, adjust nozzles to provide a medium droplet size of 200-400 microns.
   Sprays: Do not let tank contents stand for prolonged periods of time without agitation.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Under severe late blight conditions, the shorter 10-day interval is recommended. When changing from Ridomil MZ to a contact fungicide, apply within 10 days of the last Ridomil MZ application.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Ridomil MZ is a combination of a systemic and contact fungicide. It has both preventative and curative activity against fungi of the Order Peronosporales - this includes the late blight fungus.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Potato vines are naturally poisonous and should **never** be fed to livestock.
10. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg): mancozeb (8,000); metalaxyl (669).
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition, wear a waterproof apron when handling the undiluted pesticide (see page 19 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. If in eyes or skin use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention. If swallowed, seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
    Symptoms of poisoning: Irritation of eyes, skin, or respiratory tract; vomiting, diarrhea, apathy, circulatory problems. Some individuals may develop an allergy. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to dust may cause apathy, loss of appetite, or weakness.
    For physician: There is no specific antidote for this product.
12. **STORAGE:** Dry, heated storage, above 0°C. Keep away from sources of heat above 40°C. Keep containers closed when not in use.

ROVRAL (iprodione)

Rhône - Poulenc

CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Wettable Powder; 50%; 1 kg, 8 kg bags. Flowable; Rovral flo; 250 g/L; 2 X 8 L pack.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Addition of 405 g non-ionic wetter is recommended for improved fungicide performance with the wettable powder only.
3. **CROPS:** Beans (kidney, snap, white) (Rovral Wettable Powder only), canola.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Botrytis diseases, sclerotinia stem rot, sclerotinia white mold.
5. **WHEN USED:**
   Beans: Treatment prior to the presence of disease is preferable, however Rovral is still effective if applied at the initial sign of infection, when less than 5% of the plants are showing sclerotinia white mold. Apply when beans are in the 25-75% bloom stage.
   Canola: Apply when the crop is at the 20-30% bloom stage. Infection normally occurs in July.

6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
Water volume: Beans 18 L/ac (air); 121 L/ac (ground). Canola 18 L/ac (air); 40 L/ac (ground).
Rate:

Crop	Disease	W.P. g/ac	Flo mL/ac
Canola	**Sclerotinia**	400-600	800-1200
Beans (white, kidney, snap)	**Sclerotinia and Botrytis**	400-600	NR

Higher rate for fields with a history of heavy disease pressure, or dense crop stands.

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** When disease is actively growing in beans, the infection may quickly exceed the point where 5% of plants show mold. Spray mixture should be used on the day prepared. Good spray coverage is essential.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Rovral is a protective and eradicant fungicide. Prevents disease infestion during the mid-flowering period and thus protects against major yield losses.
Effects of rainfall: Do not spray in heavy dew or when rain is imminent.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** No restrictions on harvest provided product is applied at the recommended time.
10. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = iprodione (3,500). Very low toxicity to bees.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. A mild eye irritant. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
12. **STORAGE:** Store flowable above 0˚C.

ROVRAL ST (iprodione + lindane)


DANGER POISON

Fungicide-Insecticide
Rhône - Poulenc

1. **FORMULATION:** Liquid Flowable; 16.7% iprodione + 50% lindane; 100 L drum or 1000 L bulk containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** Furadan CR-10 and Counter 5G may be mixed with Rovral ST treated seed. Refer to labels of both products for use recommendations and all safety precautions.
3. **CROPS:** Canola
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Blackleg (seed-borne), seedling blight caused by **Rhizoctonia solani**.
Insects controlled: Flea beetles
5. **WHEN USED:** Treat seed once before sowing. Do not store treated seed for more than 6 months.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: On-farm treatment: through the auger with special equipment or with an inexpensive pump or dripolator device; or at seed cleaning plant.
Rate:

Crop	Disease	Insect	mL/25 kg seed
Canola	Blackleg, seedling blight, **Rhizoctonia solani**.	Flea beetles	750 (suspension)

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Roll drum or stir well before using. Thorough seed coverage is required. Treated seed should not require drying after treatment and can be stored or bagged immediately. Treat only the required amount of seed.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Lindane, an organochlorine insecticide that works by ingestion, contact and to a lesser extent, by fumigant action against soil-dwelling insects. Iprodione fungicide protects against seed-borne blackleg and seedling blight caused by **Rhizoctonia solani**. Prevents the above mentioned diseases from developing and protects against flea beetles for a few days after seedling emergence. Does not move in the soil.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not leave treated seed exposed to birds or other animals.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (200-400). Lindane is toxic to fish, birds, and other animals.

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
Symptoms of poisoning: Lindane: may include nausea, vomiting, hyperirritability, convulsions, coma, and other symptoms typical of organochlorine insecticide poisoning. Skin contact with fungicides may produce irritation or dermatitis.
For physician: Lindane is an organochlorine insecticide. Barbiturates (e.g. diazepam) may be given to control convulsions. Oxygen may be indicated. Keep patient quiet. Avoid use of morphine and adrenaline.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store in the home, or near food or feed. Protect from frost (freezing).

THIRAM 75 WP, THIRAM 320 (thiram)

Uniroyal Chemical

1. **FORMULATION:** Wettable powder; 75%; 1.5 kg, 25 kg bag. Flowable; 32.4% thiram.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:**
Thiram 75WP: alfalfa, beans (dry, snap), corn (sweet), grasses, mustard, peas, safflowers, soybeans, sugar beets.
Thiram 320: Alfalfa.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** Damping-off, seed decay, seedling blight (corn, beans, grasses, mustard, peas, soybeans, sugar beets). Verticillium wilt (alfalfa).
5. **WHEN USED:** Pre-seeding or Drill Box treatment: treat seed before sowing. Seed should be well cured, dry, and cleaned before treatment.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
With: Protective equipment, using standard dry seed treatment methodology described.
Pre-seeding Treatment: Apply with any standard dry seed treatment application equipment or the shovel method. Drill Box Treatment: At the start, treat enough seed in a separate container to cover bottom of empty drill box. Mix product and seed thoroughly until seed is a uniform color by the following alternate mixing methods. (**Do not** mix with hands):
   1. Place and level 1/2 of the seed in drill box and sprinkle 1/2 of the required amount of product uniformly over seed. Mix thoroughly with a paddle. Fill box with seed and sprinkle remaining 1/2 of product over seed, mix again. **or**
   2. Dribble the required amount of product into seed as it is poured into drill box. Thoroughly mix with a paddle when drill box is 1/2 full and again when full. **or**
   3. Apply through a mechanical dispenser or proportioner that attaches to the auger that conveys seed into the drill box.

Rate:

Crop	Disease	Powder (g/25 kg seed)	Thiram 320 (mL/25 kg seed)
Alfalfa	Verticillium wilt	90	180
Grasses, mustard, sugar beet	Damping-off, seed decay, seedling blight	90	-
Bean (dry, snap), pea, soybean	Damping-off, seed decay, seedling blight	25-35	-
Corn (sweet)	Damping off, seed decay, seedling blight	55	-
Safflower	Damping off, seed decay, seedling blight	50	-

Water volume for Thiram 75WP:
Slurry Treatment on alfalfa and peas: Pre-mix Thiram 75WP in water as indicated below and apply with commercial seed treating equipment.

kg Thiram 75WP	L of water	Alfalfa, kg of seed treated	Peas, kg of seed treated
1.5	5	416	1070-1498

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Mustard: mix powder and seed in drill box. Simultaneous treatment with an insecticide for control of flea beetles is recommended (see also the manual sections on carbofuran and terbufos).
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Thiram is a protective fungicide applied as a foliar spray or a seed-treatment powder.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not feed treated seed to livestock. Do not expose treated seed to birds and other wildlife.
Foliar Treatment: Do not graze treated area or feed clippings from treated area.
Seed Treatment: Do not graze for 4 weeks after planting.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = thiram (780-865), product (800-3100). May irritate eyes, nose, throat, or skin. May cause allergenic exzema in sensitive individuals.

11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Consumption of alcohol 24 hours before and after working with thiram or thiram-treated seed may cause sweating, flushing, and nausea. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.** Take labelled container with you.
12. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry, ventilated place away from food or feed. Keep away from fire or sparks. Stored treated grain should be labelled: **Do not use for food or feed. This seed has been treated with thiram. Poisonous to man and animals. Keep out of reach of children.**

TILT (propiconazole)

Ciba-Geigy


CAUTION POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Emulsifiable Concentrate; 250 g/L; 2 X 5 L jugs; 4 X 5 L case, 400 L farm pak.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley, wheat (winter, Canada prairie spring, soft white spring, hard red spring, durum), oats.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**

crown rust (oats)	net blotch (barley)	septoria leaf blotch (oats)	stripe rust (wheat)
glume blotch (wheat)	powdery mildew (wheat)	stem rust (wheat)	tan spot (wheat)
leaf rust (wheat)	scald (barley)		

5. **WHEN USED:**
   Barley: Apply Tilt at the very early stages of disease development. This could occur anytime from stem elongation (G.S. 31) to late boot stage (G.S. 40-50) depending on environmental conditions. If little or no disease has developed prior to head emergence (G.S. 45-50), an application of Tilt should still be made at this time to protect the plant from later occurring diseases.
   Wheat: Apply Tilt at the very early stages of disease development. This could occur anytime from stem elongation (G.S. 31) to head half emerged (G.S. 55). If little or no disease has developed by head half emerged (G.S. 55), an application of Tilt should still be made at this time to protect the plant from later occurring diseases.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Aircraft or ground equipment.
   Rate: 200 mL/ac.
   Water volume: 80 L/ac (ground); 16 L/ac - 20 L/ac (air).
   Pressure: 275 kPa.
   Nozzles: Flat fan.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Good coverage is essential for effective disease control. Any reduction in water volume can reduce disease control.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Partially systemic, Tilt is transported upwards in plants. Tilt has both preventative and curative activity. Length of control will vary from 3-4 weeks depending on disease, crop, and environmental conditions. Strongly absorbed to most soil. Studies show that Tilt remains in the upper layers of the soil and very little to no leaching occurs.
   Effects of rainfall: If rainfall occurs within 1 hour of application, reapplication is necessary.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze livestock on treated green crops. Last application must be made prior to 45 days before harvest. Straw can be fed to livestock.
10. **TOXICITY:** Low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = technical (1,517), Tilt (2,105). Toxic to fish.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.**
    Symptoms of poisoning: Irritation of eyes or skin can result from overexposure. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, or nausea.
    For physician: There is no specific antidote for this product.
12. **STORAGE:** Heated storage only.

VITAVAX DUAL POWDER
(carbathiin + thiram + lindane)

Fungicide-Insecticide
Uniroyal Chemical


DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATION:** Dusts; Vitavax dual Powder; 20.0% carbathiin + 28.9% thiram + 18.7% lindane; 1.5 kg tube.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley, flax, oats, rye, wheat.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**
   Barley: false loose smut, true loose smut, covered smut
   Flax: seed decay, damping off
   Oats: loose smut, covered smut
   Rye: damping off, seed decay, skin smut
   Wheat: true loose smut, bunt or stinking smut
   Insects controlled: Wireworms.
5. **WHEN USED:** Pre-seeding or drill box treatment: treat seed before sowing. Do not store seed treated with powder.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Protective equipment, using standard dry seed treatment methodology described.
   Drill Box Treatment: At the start, treat enough seed in a separate container to cover bottom of empty drill box. Mix powder and seed thoroughly until seed is a uniform color. Do **not** mix with hands. Fill drill box to 1/2 capacity and sprinkle required amount of powder over seed. Mix with a paddle. Add seed to fill the box, cover with remaining powder and repeat. For large drill boxes, divide seed into several portions.
   Rate:

Crop	Disease	Insect	Dual Powder g/25 kg seed
Barley	Smuts (covered, false loose, true loose)	Wireworms	70
Flax	Damping-off, seed decay seedling blight	Wireworms	70
Oats	Smuts (covered, loose)	Wireworms	95
Rye	Damping-off, seed decay, stem smut	Wireworms	60
Wheat	Bunt, smuts (stinking, true loose)	Wireworms	65

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Under-treatment results in loss of efficacy and over-treatment may reduce germination.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Lindane (an organochlorine insecticide) acts by ingestion, contact and, to a lesser extent, by fumigant action against many soil-dwelling and insect pests. Thiram, a fungicide, controls seed-borne diseases. Carbathiin, a systemic fungicide, penetrates the seed coat to control diseases of the seed and seedling.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not use treated seed for feed or food. Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = carbathiin (3,820), thiram (780-865) lindane (88-270).
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Consumption of alcohol 24 hours before or after working with thiram may cause sweating, flushing, headache and nausea. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.** Intake may cause kidney and liver damage.
    Symptoms of poisoning: With lindane: nausea, vomiting, hyperirritability, convulsions, coma. Skin contact with fungicides may result in irritation and dermatitis.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store in or around the home. Store in a dry area. Label stored, treated seed with: **Do not use for food or feed. This seed has been treated with carbathiin+thiram+lindane. Poisonous to man and animals. Keep out of reach of children.**

VITAVAX DUAL SOLUTION
(carbathiin + lindane)

Fungicide-Insecticide
Uniroyal Chemical

1. **FORMULATION:** Solution; 180 g/L carbathiin + 165 g/L lindane; 10 L, 200 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley, oats, wheat, rye.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**
   bunt (wheat) covered smut (barley, oats) false loose smut (barley
   true loose smut (barley, oats, wheat) stem smut (rye)
   Fungi suppressed: Common root rot (barley, oats, wheat, rye), leaf strip (barley), net blotch (barley).
   Insects controlled: Wireworms (barley, oats, wheat, rye).
5. **WHEN USED:** Pre-seeding Treatment: treat seed before sowing. Seed should be well cured, dry, and cleaned before treatment. Seed may be planted immediately after treating.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: On-farm treatment using an auger with a pump or dripolater device or custom application at seed cleaning plants.
   Water volume: Do **not** dilute with water.
   Rate:

Crop	Disease	Insect	mL/25 kg seed
Barley	Smuts (covered, false loose, true loose), suppression of common root rot, * leaf stripe,* net blotch.*	Wireworms	75-90**
Oats	Smuts (covered, loose), suppression of common root rot.*	Wireworms	75
Wheat	Bunt, true loose smut, suppression of common root rot.*	Wireworms	75-90**
Rye	Stem smut, suppression of common root rot.*	Wireworms	75

   Note:
   * Seed treatment will not protect post-seedling plants from infection.
   ** For wheat and barley varieties highly susceptible to true loose smut and for high levels of smut or bunt on seed, the 90 mL rate will give increased disease control. Treated seed may give increased yields for crops growing under stress conditions such as disease, cool weather, and drought.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Run auger at less than capacity to ensure adequate mixing. Uniform coverage at the correct rate is important for satisfactory results. Under treatment will result in loss of efficacy and over treatment may result in reduced germination. Calibrate seeding equipment using treated seed to ensure proper seeding rate.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Carbathiin, a systemic fungicide, penetrates the seed coat to control diseases of the seed and seedling. Lindane (an organochlorine) acts by ingestion, contact, and to a lesser extent, by fumigant action against many soil dwelling and phytophagous insects.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting. Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing.
10. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = Vitavax Dual Solution (1740); carbathiin (3820), lindane (88-270). Lindane is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife.
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Do not reuse bags or augers used for treated seed. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.** Take labelled container with you.
    Symptoms of poisoning: Apprehension, twitching, tremors, and convulsions.
    For physician: There is no specific antidote. If swallowed, **intubate** the stomach. Treat as solid organochlorine pesticide poisoning. Diazepam is the anticonvulsant of choice.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store below 0°C. Label stored treated seed **"Do not use for food, feed, or oil processing. This seed has been treated with carbathiin + lindane. Poisonous to man and animals." Keep out of reach of children.**

VITAVAX POWDER (carbathiin + thiram)

Uniroyal Chemical

1. **FORMULATION:** Dust; 26.7% carbathiin + 38.8% thiram; 1.5 kg tube.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley, flax, oats, rye, soybeans, wheat.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**

bunt (wheat)	damping-off (flax, rye, soybeans)	stem smut (rye)
covered smut (barley, oats)	seed decay (flax, rye, soybeans)	true loose smut (barley, oats, wheat)
head smut (meadow bromegrass)		

5. **WHEN USED:** Drill Box Treatment: treat seed before sowing. Seed should be well cured, dry, and cleaned before treatment. Do not store treated seed.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Protective equipment, using standard dry seed treatment methodology described.
   Pre-seeding Treatment: At the start, treat enough seed in a separate container to cover bottom of empty drill box. Mix product and seed thoroughly until seed is a uniform colour with a stick or paddle. Do **not** mix with hands. Fill the drill or planter box to 1/2 capacity and sprinkle 1/2 the required amount of powder over the seed and mix thoroughly. Seed should all be pink. Then add enough seed to fill the box, cover with the remaining powder and repeat mixing procedure. For large drill or planter boxes, it may be necessary to divide the seed into several portions. Clean planter plates periodically to prevent excessive build-up of treatment chemicals.
   Rate:

Crop	Disease	g powder/25 kg seed
Barley	Smuts (covered, false loose, true loose)	50
Flax	Damping-off, seed decay, seedling blight	60
Oats	Smuts (covered, loose)	70
Rye	Damping-off, seed decay, stem smut	45
Soybeans	Damping-off, seed decay	65
Wheat	Bunt	40
	Smuts (true loose)	55
Meadow bromegrass	Head smut	115

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Vitavax Powder has no vapor action, therefore thorough seed coverage is required. Seeding rate should be checked before planting and periodically during planting.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Thiram is a fungicide which controls diseases carried on the seed. Carbathiin is a systemic fungicide which penetrates the seed coat to control diseases inside the seed and seedling.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing. Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.
10. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = carbathiin : thiram (1,600).
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Do not consume alcohol within 24 hours before or after working with thiram; may cause flushing, sweating, headache, and nausea. **Keep out of reach of children. If in eyes** flush immediately with running water. Get medical attention. **If on skin** wash with warm water and pumice soap to remove dye. Intake may cause kidney, liver and nervous system damage. In severe cases a coma may result. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. Keep patient quiet. **Keep out of reach of children.**
    Symptoms of poisoning: Skin contact may result in irritation and dermatitis.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store product in or around the home or near food or feed. Store powder in a dry area.

VITAVAX RS FLOWABLE, VITAVAX RS POWDER, CLOAK (carbathiin + thiram + lindane)

Fungicide-Insecticide
Uniroyal Chemical

1. **FORMULATION:** Vitavax rs Powder: 3.3% carbathiin + 6.7% thiram + 50.0% lindane; 1.5 kg tube. Suspension: Vitavax rs Flowable; 45 g/L carbathiin + 90 g/L thiram + 680 g/L lindane; Cloak; 45 g/L carbathiin + 90 g/L thiram + 533 g/L lindane, 4L, 100 L, 1000 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Canola, mustard, cole crops (cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, rutabaga, brussel sprouts).
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:** blackleg (seed borne), seed decay, seedling blight.
   Insects controlled: Flea beetles.
5. **WHEN USED:** Pre-seeding or drill box treatment: treat seed before sowing. Seed should be well cured, dry and cleaned before treatment. Do not store seed treated with powder. Seed treated with flowable should be tested for germination before planting if stored for more than 9 months.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Protective equipment, using standard dry seed treatment methodology described. Seed-dressing equipment for liquid formulations. Clean planter plates periodically to prevent excessive buildup of chemicals with powder.
   Pre-seeding Treatment: Flowable or Cloak can be applied in a continuous treating operation with S-Series Treaters or OFT Treaters (Uniroyal Chemical), batch treaters, or cement mixers.
   Powder Drill Box Treatment: At the start, treat enough seed in a separate container to cover bottom of empty drill box. Mix powder and seed thoroughly until seed is a uniform color. Do **not** mix with hands. Fill drill box to 1/2 capacity and sprinkle required amount of powder over seed. Mix with a paddle. Add seed to fill the box, cover with remaining powder and repeat. For large drill boxes, divide seed into several portions.
   Rate:

Crop	Disease	Insect	RS Powder g/ kg seed	RS Flowable mL/25 kg seed	Cloak mL/25 kg seed
Canola, mustard	Blackleg, seed decay, seedling blight	Flea beetles	30	562	562
Cole crops	Blackleg, seed decay, seedling blight	Flea beetles	31		

7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Vitavax rs Flowable or Cloak: Important that seed and chemical are mixed quickly and uniformly. Prior to and during treatment, product should be kept at about 10°C for best results. Under-treatment results in loss of efficacy and over-treatment may reduce germination.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Lindane (an organochlorine insecticide) acts by ingestion, contact and, to a lesser extent, by fumigant action against many soil-dwelling and insect pests. Thiram, a fungicide, controls seed-borne diseases. Carbathiin, a systemic fungicide, penetrates the seed coat to control diseases of the seed and seedling. Controls the diseases listed. Protects against flea beetles for a few days after crop emergence.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Do not use treated seed for feed, food or oil processing. Do not leave treated seed exposed to birds or animals.
10. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = Vitavax rs (302); carbathiin (3,820), thiram (780-865), lindane (88-270).
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Consumption of alcohol 24 hours before or after working with thiram may cause sweating, flushing, headache and nausea. Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **Keep out of reach of children. If in eyes** flush immediately with running water. **If on skin** wash with warm water and soap. **If swallowed** seek medical attention immediately.
    Symptoms of poisoning: With lindane; nausea, vomiting, hyperirritability, convulsions, coma. Skin contact with fungicides may result in irritation and dermatitis.
12. **STORAGE:** Do not store in or around the home. Store powder in a dry area. Do not store Vitavax rs Flowable or Cloak at temperatures below 0°C or exceeding 25°C. Label stored, treated seed with: **Do not use for food, feed or oil-processing. This seed has been treated with carbathiin+thiram+lindane. Poisonous to man and animals. Keep out of reach of children.**

VITAVAX SINGLE SOLUTION (carbathiin)

Uniroyal Chemical

1. **FORMULATION:** Solution; 230 g/L; 10 L, 200 L containers.
2. **REGISTERED MIXES:** None.
3. **CROPS:** Barley, flax, oats, rye, wheat.
4. **FUNGI CONTROLLED:**
   bunt (wheat)
   covered smut (barley, oats)
   damping-off (flax)
   false loose smut (barley)
   seed decay (flax)
   loose smut (oats)
   stem smut (rye)
   true loose smut (barley, wheat)
   Fungi suppressed: Common root rot (barley, oats, rye, wheat), leaf stripe (barley), net blotch (barley).
5. **WHEN USED:** A ready-to-apply formulation for commercial treaters and on-farm auger treating. Chemical is added directly to the seed as it enters the mixing chamber or auger. Seed may be planted immediately.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: On-farm treatment: through the auger with special equipment or with an inexpensive pump or dripolator device; or at seed cleaning plant.
   Water volume: Do **not** dilute with water.
   Rate:

Crop	Disease	mL/25 kg seed
Barley	Smuts (covered, false loose, true loose), suppression of common root rot,* leaf stripe,* net blotch.*	60-75**
Flax	Damping-off, seed decay	100
Oats	Smuts (covered, loose), suppression of common root rot.*	60
Rye	Stem smut, suppression of common root rot.*	60
Wheat	Bunt, true loose smut, suppression of common root rot.*	60-75**

   * Seed treatment will not protect post-seedling plants from infection.
   ** For wheat and barley varieties highly susceptible to true loose smut and for high levels of smut or bunt on seed, the 75 mL rate will give increased disease control. Treated seed will give increased yields for crops growing under stress conditions such as disease, cool weather and drought.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Run auger at less than capacity to provide adequate mixing. Uniform coverage at the correct rate is important for satisfactory results. Under treatment results in loss of efficacy and over treatment may reduce germination. Calibrate seeding equipment using treated seed to ensure proper seeding rate.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Carbathiin a systemic fungicide, penetrates the seed coat to control disease.
9. **GRAZING AND HARVEST RESTRICTIONS:** Treated seed not to be used for food, feed, or oil processing. Do not graze feed livestock on treated areas for 4 weeks after planting.
10. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = carbathiin (3,820).
11. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Protect yourself by reducing skin and eye exposure. Wear coveralls, brimmed hard hat, goggles, respirator, unlined nitrile or neoprene gloves, and neoprene overboots or rubber boots. In addition wear a waterproof apron when handling the pesticide concentrate (see page 21 for further information). Follow directions for Cleaning Clothing and Equipment (see page 23) before reuse. **If in eyes or skin** use standard first aid measures. Get medical attention immediately for eyes. **If swallowed** seek medical attention. **Keep out of reach of children.** Do not reuse bags from treated seed or auger used for treated seed for other purposes.
12. **STORAGE:** Store above 0°C. Do not store in or around the home. Label stored treated seed **"Do not use for food, feed, or oil processing. This seed has been treated with carbathiin." Keep out of reach of children.**

RODENTICIDE INDEX

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF RODENTS

Introduction
Rodent problems are usually related to or a product of human cultural practices. Understanding how to modify certain activities and situations will help prevent or reduce problems with rodents. For example, pastures should not be overgrazed as this encourages proliferation of ground squirrels. Mouse problems can be prevented or drastically reduced, especially in buildings, by eliminating their food source and areas of shelter. Rotational cropping with weed control will prevent establishment of fierce gopher populations. However, not all rodent problems can be corrected by management or cultural changes.

Chemical control, combined with management and cultural modifications, is often required to eliminate established rodent populations and to prevent their recurrence.

This section contains information on chemicals used to control or repel woodchucks, ground squirrels, mice, pocket gophers, hares and rabbits.

Marketing Classification

Each rodenticide or rodent repellent is classified according to the use for which it is intended.

The categories are **Domestic, Commercial** or **Restricted.**

A product classified as **Domestic** allows consumers to use it in and around their homes.

A **Commercial** product can be used by persons engaged in a commercial activity such as a farmer on land they own or control. Commercial pest control personnel may use this category product within commercial establishments (i.e. restaurants, hotels and food stores).

Restricted products are extremely hazardous. Therefore, their use is more limited and controlled. These products may be hazardous because of their inherent toxicity or intended use in environmentally sensitive areas. For example, Strychnine requires the distributor to record the users' name, address, land location, intended use and signature at time of sale.

ANTICOAGULANTS

[bromodialone, chlorophacinone, diphacinone, warfarin, warfarin+sulfaquinoxaline (Numerous Manufacturers)]

[brodifacoum (Chipman)], [warfarin+ergocalciferol (Ciba-Geigy)]

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:**

Formulation	Active Ingredient (AI)	Concentration (AI)	Container Sizes
Bait block	Brodifacoum, bromodialone, chlorophacinone, diphacinone, pindone	0.025%, 0.005%	50 g to 9 kg
Dust or powder	Warfarin	0.5%	100 g
Extruded pellets	Brodifacoum, bromodialone, chlorophacinone, diphacinone	0.005%	50 g to 20 kg
"	Pindone, warfarin	0.025%	50 g to 9 kg
"	Warfarin+sulfaquinoxaline	0.025% + 0.025%	500 g to 1 kg
Particulate	Bromodialone, chlorophacinone	0.005%	20 g to 20 kg
"	Warfarin, pindone	0.025%	454 g to 20 kg
"	Warfarin+ergocalciferol	0.025% + 0.1%	500 g, 10 kg
"	Warfarin+sulfaquinoxaline	0.025% + 0.025%	500 g to 10 kg
Soluble granules	Warfarin, pindone	0.5%, 1.5%	11.3 g
Solution	Chlorophacinone	0.28%, 0.07%	250 mL, 1 L

Note: Brodifacoum and bromodialone are single-feeding anticoagulants; all others are multiple-feeding anticoagulants.

2. **MARKETING CATEGORY:** Domestic, Commercial.

3. **REGISTERED USES:**

	Products							
	Chlorophacinone	Diphacinone	Warfarin (W)	W+Calciferol	W+Sulfaquinoxaline	Brodifacoum	Bromodialone	Pindone
Mice and Voles:								
Farm buildings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Food service areas	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Fruit trees, ornamentals, vines	X	X	X		X			
Garbage dumps	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Graineries (empty)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Human dwellings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nurseries	X	X			X			
Orchards	X	X			X			
Storage buildings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outdoor living areas (parks, playgrounds)	X				X			
Sewers		X	X				X	
Woodlands	X	X						

Ground squirrels and pocket gophers: Chlorophacinone and dipachinone in farmyards, pasture/rangeland, forage/field crops, gardens, nurseries, turf, residential areas.

4. **ANIMALS CONTROLLED:** Ground squirrels, pocket gophers, mice, voles (field mice).

5. **WHEN USED:**

Ground squirrels: Best results when used prior to spring vegetation regrowth.
Pocket gophers: Use in early spring before "green-up" or late fall for best results.
Mice, voles: Best results when used after removal of other food sources.

6. HOW TO APPLY:

With: For ground squirrels, baits can be placed in a bait station or into burrows. For pocket gophers, apply bait into burrow by hand probe or with use of tractor-drawn applicator. Apply for mice and voles within a bait station. Weatherproof baits may be broadcast outside in late fall to control mouse and vole damage to nursery stock, ornamentals and shelterbelts.

Rate:

Bait Station	Animal	Formulation
500 g/station every 30-60 m of infested area depending on animal density.	Ground squirrel	Pellets, liquid concentrate on grain, grain bait
15-50 g/protected station at intervals of 2-3 m	Mice, voles	Meal, pellets, dust/powder, liquid concentrate
1 or 2 blocks/station at intervals of 2-3 m	Mice, voles	Bait blocks
One 11.3 g packet/L of water in chick fountain or shallow dish near feeding sites.	Mice	Soluble granules
Pour 100 mL of solution into shallow dish near feeding sites.	Mice	Solution
Burrows		
15-20 g/burrow entrance	Ground squirrel	Pellets, liquid concentrate on grain, grain bait
15-20 g/burrow or 120-240 g/ac with tractor-drawn applicator	Pocket gopher	Pellets, grain bait
Broadcasting		
Apply 1.0 kg/900m^2 by hand or with applicator	Mice, voles	Weather-resistant pellets

Number of applications:

Mice and voles: Brodifacoum and bromodialone: 1 usually effective. Can be re-applied after 1 week if rodents still present. All other anticoagulants: maintain uninterrupted supply of bait until feeding and rodent activity ceases.

7. APPLICATION TIPS:

Bait Station: Place bait in inaccessible areas in secure bait stations that cannot be turned over or broken into by children, pets, or wild or domestic animals. For best results, apply bait for ground squirrels before "green-up" of spring vegetation.
Burrows: Place ground squirrel bait far into each burrow opening with long spoon. This makes it inaccessible to non-target animals. Ensure equipment used to apply pocket gopher bait is in proper shape and adjusted properly before use. Monitor use closely.

8. HOW THEY WORK:

Anticoagulant poisons: interfere with clotting of blood and cause damage to tiny blood vessels. They prevent formation of prothrombin by competition with vitamin K. Rate of blood clotting is gradually reduced and the animal bleeds to death.
Calciferol: mobilizes calcium and causes death from organ calcification and heart attack.
Sulfaquinoxaline: is an antibacterial agent that increases the effectiveness of warfarin by inhibiting intestinal bacteria that produce vitamin K.

9. EXPECTED RESULTS: Rodents usually begin to die 3 to 4 days after they ingest anticoagulants.

0. EFFECTS OF RAINFALL: Can result in deterioration and molding of exposed bait. Extended rainfall will also effect field rodent activities, reducing bait uptake.

1. MOVEMENT IN SOIL: None.

2. GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS: Do not use ground squirrel bait stations in areas accessible to livestock or pets.

3. TOXICITY: High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = brodifacoum (0.27), bromodialone (1.12), chlorophacinone (5.0), diphacinone (2-3), warfarin (50-100). Potentially toxic to birds and other animals.

4. PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID: Wear gloves. Wash hands after use. Label bait stations **"Poison". Keep out of reach of children.** Pick up and dispose of dead rodents to prevent secondary poisoning of scavengers.
Symptoms of poisoning: Pallor and weakness from blood loss, bloody nose and feces, internal bleeding, swelling and discolouration from blood in tissue. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures (see page xxiii). **If swallowed** seek medical attention.

5. STORAGE: Store in locked room or container. Do not store with other pesticides or chemicals; rodents are very taste and odor sensitive and will be repelled by contaminated bait. Keep bait in original container.

GASEOUS OXIDES OF SULPHUR (gas cartridges)

Apache/Sanex

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Granular solid within cardboard cylinder; major ingredients - sodium nitrate, charcoal, sulphur (contains various components depending on manufacturer); 75-85 g/cylinder, 3 cylinder package.
2. **MARKETING CATEGORY:** Domestic.
3. **REGISTERED USES:** Farmyards, forage/field crops, gardens, nurseries, orchards, outdoor living areas, pasture/rangeland, residential areas*, turf.
   * Populated areas, such as cities and large campgrounds.
4. **ANIMALS CONTROLLED:** Woodchucks, ground squirrels, pocket gophers.
5. **WHEN USED:** Spring through fall when rodents are active and causing damage.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:** Place fuse in a sulphur oxide cartridge, light fuse and insert cartridge as far as possible into rodent burrow. When cartridge begins to burn, plug burrow with soil to prevent smoke from escaping.
   Rate: 1 cartridge/rodent burrow is usually sufficient.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** During gasing operation, watch for smoke exiting nearby burrows and plug these also.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** As a cartridge ignites, smoke and toxic gases are produced and fill the rodents' burrow. Rodents breathe toxic fumes and are asphyxiated.
9. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Asphixiation of rodents in treated burrows. **Poor results may be expected if** cartridges are used to control pocket gophers and ground squirrels that have well established burrow systems. All areas of an extensive burrow system will not be penetrated by toxic gases from a cartridge. These areas provide a retreat for inhabiting rodents.
10. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** None.
11. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
12. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** None.
13. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity in enclosed area. 1,000 mg/kg of carbon monoxide, a major product of combustion, causes death.
14. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Wear gloves. Avoid prolonged breathing of fumes. Do not use under wooden buildings or flammable material. **Keep out of reach of children.**
    Symptoms of poisoning: Same as carbon monoxide. Tightness across forehead, headache, throbbing at the temples, dizziness, weariness, nausea, vomiting, collapse, and unconsiousness. **If inhaled** remove victim to fresh air and keep him lying down. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Get medical attention promptly.
15. **STORAGE:** Store in cool, dry place as cartridges will absorb water. Keep under lock and key away from combustion source.

HINDER (ammonium soaps of higher fatty acids)

Van Water & Rogers

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 15.0%, 3.75 L bottle, 15 L carton of 4 bottles.
2. **MARKETING CATEGORY:** Commercial.
3. **REGISTERED USES:** Fruit trees, blueberries, raspberries and vines, vegetable and field crops and strawberries, ornamentals, nursery stock, forage crops, grain crops and non-crop areas.
   Note: Do not apply with any other additives or pesticides.
4. **ANIMALS CONTROLLED:** Rabbits and hares.
5. **WHEN USED:** Can be applied during all seasons. **Do not apply to food crops within 14 days of harvest.**
6. **HOW TO APPLY:** Add product to water at rate prescribed on label and apply by spraying equipment or paint onto trunks of shrubs and trees.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** For best results, apply before rabbits or hares begin to feed on crop and when weather is clear and dry. Length of protection affected by application rate, rainfall, and feeding pressure. In winter, apply on warmer days. Up to three applications may be required for full winter protection. Increase height of application on trunks and branches of trees and shrubs if deep snow is anticipated. Re-application may be required after heavy rainfall. Re-apply if renewed damage occurs.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** An odor repellant. Rabbits are deterred from eating treated vegetation by the odor of the product.
9. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Prevention or control of rabbit damage to vegetation.

10. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Do not apply when raining or if rain is forecast. Heavy rain will wash product off treated vegetation.
11. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
12. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply to food crops within 14 days of harvest.
13. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (greater than 5000 mg/kg). Non-toxic to plant and animal life.
14. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** May cause severe irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Wear impervious rubber gloves. Wear goggles, safety shield or safety glasses. Wash hands after use. Do not eat or smoke during use. **Keep out of reach of children. If in eyes** flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. **If on skin** wash thoroughly with soap and water. If skin irritation develops or persists seek medical attention.
Symptoms of poisoning: Unknown. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
15. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition and incompatible products. Do not store near food, feed or fertilizers. Keep product in original containers. Keep under lock and key.

QUINTOX, RAMPAGE [cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)]

Kem San/A.P.A.

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Extruded Pellets; 0.075%; 50 X 30 g place pack, 8 X 30 g boxes, 5.5 lb pail. Treated Seed; 0.075%; 10 g place packs, 5 lb pail.
2. **MARKETING CATEGORY:** Domestic.
3. **REGISTERED USES:** Dwellings, farm buildings, grainary bins (empty), processing plants (non-food), storage areas (non-food), service establishments (non-food).
4. **ANIMALS CONTROLLED:** Mice, voles (meadow mice).
5. **WHEN USED:** Any time of year.
Number of applications: Maintain uninterrupted supply of bait until feeding ceases. If reinfestation occurs, repeat treatment. If a continuous problem exists, establish permanent bait stations and replenish bait as required.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:** Place 1 bait pack at 2-3 m intervals in infested area or place up to 20 g in covered bait stations at 2-3 m intervals in the problem area.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Remove alternative food sources and reduce mouse shelter as best possible prior to bait use. Place bait where mice will find it such as along walls, near gnawed openings or beside burrows, or generally where mice or their signs (i.e. droppings, tracks) are noticed. Protect bait from rain, snow, or other moisture. Replace old, stale bait.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** Cholecalciferol mobilizes calcium from the bones of affected rodents into the bloodstream. This action causes hypercalcemia and death from heart failure. Feeding stops once a lethal dose is consumed. Less than 3 g of consumed bait is sufficient to kill a mouse.
9. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** A lethal dose can be consumed by a mouse in one feeding but usually this occurs after several smaller feedings over several days. Death results 2 to 4 days after a lethal dose is consumed.
10. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Rain, snow, or other moisture will cause deterioration and moulding of bait and result in poor bait acceptance by mice.
11. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
12. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** None. Not for outside use. Do not allow pet access to bait.
13. **TOXICITY:** High mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = 100% concentration (43.6 mg/kg). Low dermal and oral toxicity for birds. No secondary hazards exist.
14. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Wear gloves. Wash hands after use. Label bait stations **"Poison". Keep out of reach of children, domestic animals, and pets.**
Symptoms of poisoning: Hypercalcemia. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures (see page xxiii). **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
15. **STORAGE:** Store under lock and key, in original containers. Do not store with other pesticides or chemicals; rodents are very odor and taste sensitive and will be repelled by contaminated bait.

RO-PEL
[denatonium benzoate]
Sharp

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Liquid; 0.065%; 946 mL spray bottle, 3.78 L bottles, 18.9 L, 207.8 L drums.
2. **MARKETING CATEGORY:** Domestic, Commercial.
3. **REGISTERED USES:** Nursery stock, ornamentals.
   Note: Never mix with other chemicals. Use full strength.
4. **ANIMALS CONTROLLED:** Mice and voles, porcupines, rabbits and hares, beaver, ground squirrels, woodchucks.
5. **WHEN USED:** Spring to fall. Before damage is caused or to prevent further damage. A second application may be necessary on new vegetation growth.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:** Apply to areas of damage or on areas normally damaged by rodents. **Do not apply to edible parts of trees or plants.**
   With: Brush or Sprayer.
   Rate: Generously apply to all surfaces to be protected until completely wet. Apply second coat for extra protection.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Allow first treatment to dry before reapplying. Do not apply on windy or rainy days. Application on dry surfaces is preferable. Although this product is not toxic to plants or trees, do not use on diseased specimens.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A taste repellant. Attempts by rodents to eat or chew on treated areas results in a bitter taste.
9. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Prevention of rodent damage to treated areas of plants. **Poor results may be expected if** plants improperly treated or improper amount applied.
10. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Do not apply when raining or if rain is forecast. Rain will wash product from treated areas.
11. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
12. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply to edible parts of crops or plants, fruit, or nuts.
13. **TOXICITY:** Very low acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (greater than 1,500). Non-toxic to plant and animal life.
14. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Avoid contact with eyes, skin, food, and clothing. Wear impervious rubber gloves. Wash hands after use. Do not smoke or eat while applying. **Keep out of reach of children. If in eyes** flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. **If on skin** wash first with isoropyl or ethyl alcohol, then soap and water. If an irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.
    Symptoms of poisoning: Unknown. **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
15. **STORAGE:** Store in cool, dry area, under lock and key. Do not store near food, feed or fertilizers. Keep product in original container.

STRYCHNINE
Elston/K-9/Saskem


DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:**
   Pocket gopher: Pellet; 0.35%; 454 g jar, 2.27 kg bag, 18.2 kg bag. Grain; 0.40%; 4.5 kg bag, 25 kg bag.
   Note: Ready-to-use baits will replace liquid formulations for ground squirrel control after December 31, 1992. Information on bait concentration and package sizes unavailable at time of printing.
2. **MARKETING CATEGORY:** Restricted. A record of the user's name, address, land location and signature must be kept by distributors.
3. **REGISTERED USES:** Forage/field crops, pasture/rangeland.
4. **ANIMALS CONTROLLED:** Ground squirrel, pocket gopher.
5. **WHEN USED:** Best control for ground squirrels when used in early spring prior to vegetation regrowth. Apply for pocket gophers in early spring prior to vegetation regrowth or in late fall.
   Number of applications:
   Ground squirrel: 1 application often effective. Rebait active burrows after 5 days.
   Pocket gopher: Rebait active burrows 10-14 days after initial treatment. If burrow builder used for first treatment, hand baiting should be used for followup. Use traps for final clean-up.
   Rate: Follow directions on label. For ground squirrel, place 5 mL of bait into each burrow entrance. For pocket gopher, place 5 mL into burrow near fresh dirt mounds or apply .3-.6 kg/hectare of bait with tractor-drawn applicator.
6. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
   Ground squirrel: Place bait far into burrow with long spoon to prevent non-target poisoning. Pick up dead rodents to prevent poisoning of scavenging animals.

Pocket gopher: Hand baiting; use commercial probe or metal bar to locate burrow. Seal each probe hole after bait is put in. Tractor-drawn burrow builder; follow machine use instructions.

7. **HOW IT WORKS:** Enters the blood and acts on the central nervous system. Symptoms appear from 5-30 minutes after ingestion. Convulsions lead to death from respiratory failure.
8. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Reduction or elimination of rodents in control area. **Poor results may occur if** baiting is conducted in summer after vegetation growth has established. Bait acceptance is poor at this time. Poor quality grain and poorly mixed bait will also effect results.
9. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** None if applied correctly within burrows.
10. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
11. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** None if used as directed and no bait is spilled or remains unprotected above ground. Prevent access of bait to livestock, pets and non-target wildlife.
12. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (12 mg/kg). Lethal dose to man 30-60 mg/kg. Toxic to birds, cattle, and other animals.
13. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Wear gloves. Wash hands after use. Label bait container **"Poisonous to man and animals. This bait contains strychnine." Keep out of reach of children.**
Symptoms of poisoning: Frequent convulsions with intervals of quiescent periods. Body stiffens and arches, breathing stops. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures (see page xxiii). **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
14. **STORAGE:** Keep bait in sealed, well marked containers prior to use or when stored. Keep under lock and key. Do not freeze.

THIRAM

Wilson

WARNING POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** 120 g/L suspension; 12 x 500 mL bottle, 4 x 4 L case, 4 L container.
2. **MARKETING CATEGORY:** Domestic, Commercial.
3. **REGISTERED USES:** Fruit trees, nursery stock, orchards, woody ornamentals.
Note: Do not mix with other pesticides.
4. **ANIMALS CONTROLLED:** Mice and voles, rabbits and hares.
5. **WHEN USED:**
Mice and voles: Coat the base of trees or shrubs thoroughly any time during the late fall.
Rabbits and hares: Before snowfall, treat areas of trees or shrubs accessible to rabbits or hares, even after heavy snow accumulation. **Apply at temperatures above 4°C.**
6. **HOW TO APPLY:** Product can be sprayed or brushed on. In the case of planting stock, plants can be dipped.
With: Paint brush, sprayer.
Rate:
Brushing: Thoroughly apply undiluted product with paint brush on areas of potential or occuring damage.
Dipping: When planting, dip the tops of young trees or plants into undiluted product.
Spraying: Mix product with equal volume of water. Apply to point of runoff.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:** Use immediately after being mixed with water. Keep container tightly closed to prevent evaporation.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** A taste repellant. Rodents are discouraged from feeding on vegetation that is treated with this product.
9. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Prevention of rodent damage to areas treated.
10. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Heavy rains can wash part of the product off the treatment site. Do not apply if raining or if threat of rain exists.
11. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None.
12. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply to plant parts used for food or feed.
13. **TOXICITY:** Moderate acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD $_{50}$ rats (mg/kg) = (780-865). Skin contact or inhalation may cause irritation of the nose, throat, or skin and may induce an allergic reaction.
14. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash contaminated clothes with soap and water before reuse. Do not consume alcohol immediately before or within 24 hours after use of Thiram. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and water before wearing. **Keep out of reach of children.**
Symptoms of poisoning: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, hyperactivity and hypothermia.
First Aid: If in eyes or on skin use standard first aid measures (see page xxiii). **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
15. **STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry, ventilated place, away from feeds and food. Store above 0°C.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE

Sanex/A.P.A./United Agri Products

DANGER POISON

1. **FORMULATIONS:** Extruded Pellet; 2.0%; 1.36 kg bottle, 6 X 454 g pack, 20 kg bag, 22.7 kg bag.
2. **MARKETING CATEGORY:** Commercial.
3. **REGISTERED USES:**
   Ground squirrels, pocket gophers: Farm buildings (ground squirrel only), farmyards, forage/field crops, gardens, nurseries, pasture/rangeland, residential areas, turf.
   Mice, voles: Dwellings, farm buildings, farmyards, orchards, storage areas.
4. **ANIMALS CONTROLLED:** Ground squirrels, mice and voles, pocket gophers.
5. **WHEN USED:**
   Mice, voles: Apply in orchards prior to snowfall and before leaf fall and lodging of grass. Use indoors within bait stations according to label and as necessary.
   Ground squirrels, pocket gophers: For best results, apply in early spring before vegetation regrowth or late fall for pocket gophers.
   Number of applications:
   Ground squirrels: Plug all burrows 5 days after treatment, rebait opened burrows next day.
   Mice, voles: Inside maintain uninterrupted supply until feeding ceases. Outside re-apply after 2 weeks if mice still present.
   Pocket gophers: Re-apply after 10 days where rodents still active.
6. **HOW TO APPLY:**
   With: Bait stations, burrow builder, cyclone seeder, hand baiting, tractor-drawn burrow applicator for pocket gophers.
   Rate:
   Ground squirrels: Place 5 g far into each burrow with a spoon or place continual supply in protected bait station until rodents are controlled.
   Mice, voles: Inside areas, place 5 g in protected bait stations every 2-4 m. Outdoor areas, apply with cyclone spreader at 405 g-1.6 kg/ac. Apply 15 g around trees. If hazard to other animals exists, place 15 g of bait in protected bait stations every 2-4 m.
   Pocket gophers: 5 g of bait into burrow using commercial or home-made probe. Apply with burrow builder at .3-.6 kg of bait/hectare.
7. **APPLICATION TIPS:**
   Ground squirrel: Do not apply on bare ground. Never place bait in unprotected heaps or piles.
   Pocket gopher: For hand baiting, treat near fresh soil mounds. Plug probe hole after applying bait.
8. **HOW IT WORKS:** On contact with dilute acids of the stomach, phosphine is released. Death results from asphyxia.
9. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** Reduction or elimination of rodent population.
10. **EFFECTS OF RAINFALL:** Exposed bait can become neutralized and ineffective within several days. Paraffin coated pellets should be used for outdoor purposes to prevent rapid breakdown of toxicity.
11. **MOVEMENT IN SOIL:** None, breaks down rapidly to phosphine.
12. **GRAZING AND CROPPING RESTRICTIONS:** Use in a manner to prevent access to livestock, pets and non-target wildlife.
13. **TOXICITY:** High acute mammalian toxicity. Acute oral LD_{50} rats (mg/kg) = (27). Toxic to all birds and other animals.
14. **PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID:** Wear gloves. Wash hands after use. Keep unused bait in original container. **Keep out of reach of children.**
    Symptoms of poisoning: Nausea, vomiting (black vomitus with smell of phosphine), abdominal pain, chest tightness, excitement, and cold sensations. **If in eyes or on skin** use standard first aid measures (see page xxiii). **If swallowed** seek medical attention.
15. **STORAGE:** Do not store with other chemicals or pesticides, as the bait will become contaminated. Store under lock and key. Store bait in original container. Keep away from moisture.

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – CEREALS

[1] Suppression only
[2] All Spring wheat except durum

CROP	BINDWEEDS	BLUEBUR	BUCKWHEAT (TARTARY)		BUCKWHEAT (WILD)		BUTTERCUP (CREEPING, TALL)
BARLEY	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] 2,4-D[1] Dyvel DS[1] Embutox 625[1] Kil-Mor[1] MCPA[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Target[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Ally Buctril M 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Estaprop MCPA SEE Diphenoprop Stampede CM	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Assert[1] Banvel Buctril M 2,4-D[1] Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Estaprop Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor	Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA[1] Pardner Refine Extra SEE Diphenoprop Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally[1] Ally + 2,4-D Ally + MCPA Assert[1] Banvel Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D[1] Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express[1]	Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor Lontrel Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA[1] Pardner Refine Extra Rival 10G SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G	Compitox 2,4-D[1] (Creeping) MCPA Na-salt (Tall) Mecoprop Tropotox Plus[1]
WHEAT	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] 2 4-D[1] Dyvel DS[1] Embutox 625[1] Kil-Mor[1] MCPA[1] SEE 2,4-DB Target[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Ally Buctril M 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Estaprop Laser[2] MCPA SEE Diphenoprop Stampede CM	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Assert[1] Banvel Buctril M 2,4-D[1] Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Estaprop Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor	Laser[2] Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA[1] Pardner Refine Extra SEE Diphenoprop Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally[1] Ally + 2,4-D Ally + MCPA Amber Assert[1] Banvel Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D[1] Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express[1] Heritage (Fallow year)	Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor Laser[2] Laser DF[2] Linuron 480 + MCPA Lontrel Lorox + MCPA MCPA[1] Pardner Refine Extra Rival 10G SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Triumph Plus[2]	Compitox 2,4-D[1] (Creeping) MCPA Na-salt (Tall) Mecoprop Tropotox Plus[1]
OATS	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Dyvel DS[1] Embutox 625[1] Kil-Mor[1] MCPA[1] SEE 2,4-DB Target[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Buctril M MCPA Stampede CM	Afolan + MCPA Banvel Buctril M Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA	MCPA[1] Pardner Refine Extra Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target	Afolan + MCPA Banvel Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Express[1] Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA	Lontrel Lorox + MCPA MCPA[1] Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target	Compitox MCPA Na-salt (Tall) Mecoprop Tropotox Plus[1]
FALL RYE (Spring Application)	2,4-D[1] MCPA[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Buctril M 2.4-D MCPA	Buctril M 2,4-D[1] MCPA[1] Pardner		Buctril M 2,4-D[1] MCPA[1] Pardner		2,4-D[1] (Creeping) MCPA Na-salt (Tall) Tropotox Plus[1]
TRITICALE			Hoe-Grass II Pardner		Hoe-Grass II Pardner		

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – CEREALS

[1] Suppression only
[2] All Spring wheat except durum
[3] Herbicides within a shaded area belong to the same Herbicide Group. See page 30 for more information.

CROP	CATCHFLY NIGHT-FLOWERING	CHAMOMILE (SCENTLESS)	CHICKWEED[3] (COMMON)	CLEAVERS	COCKLE (COW)	DANDELION	DARNEL (PERSIAN)
BARLEY	Achieve Extra Buctril M Diphenoprop 600 Estaprop Hoe-Grass II Pardner SEE Diphenoprop Sencor Target	Achieve Extra Ally Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Lontrel Pardner	Ally Refine Extra Advance 10G Rival 10G Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G Compitox Mecoprop Lexone & Mixes Sencor & Mixes Afolan + MCPA Linuron 480+MCPA Lorox + MCPA	Banvel[1] Compitox Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS[1] Kil-Mor[1] Mecoprop Target	Achieve Extra Advance 10G Afolan + MCPA Ally Banvel Buctril M Dyvel Dyvel DS Express Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor Linuron 480+MCPA Lorox + MCPA Pardner Refine Extra Rival 10G Target Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G	Afolan + MCPA Cobutox 600[1] Caliber 400[1] Compitox 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt Mecoprop SEE 2,4-DB[1] SEE MCPA[1] Tordon 202C	Achieve Achieve Extra Advance 10G Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Rival 10G Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G
WHEAT	Achieve Extra Buctril M Diphenoprop 600 Estaprop Hoe-Grass II Laser[2] Pardner Sencor SEE Diphenoprop Target	Achieve Extra Ally Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Laser[2] Lontrel Pardner	Ally Laser DF[2] Refine Extra Triumph Plus[2] Compitox Mecoprop Lexone & Mixes Sencor & Mixes Afolan + MCPA Linuron 480+MCPA Lorox + MCPA	Banvel[1] Compitox Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS[1] Kil-Mor[1] Mecoprop Target	Achieve Extra Advance 10G (Fallow year) Afolan + MCPA Ally Amber Banvel Buctril M Dyvel Dyvel DS Express Heritage (Fallow year) Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor Laser[2] Laser DF[2] Linuron 480+MCPA Lorox + MCPA Pardner Refine Extra Target Triumph Plus[2]	Afolan + MCPA Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Compitox 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt Mecoprop SEE 2,4-DB[1] SEE MCPA[1] Tordon 202C	Achieve Achieve Extra Advance 10G (Fallow year) Heritage (Fallow year) Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284
OATS	Buctril M Pardner Target	Buctril M Lontrel Pardner	Refine Extra Compitox Mecoprop Afolan + MCPA Linuron 480+MCPA Lorox + MCPA	Banvel[1] Compitox Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS[1] Kil-Mor[1] Mecoprop Mecoturf Target	Afolan + MCPA Banvel Buctril M Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Linuron 480+MCPA Lorox + MCPA Pardner Refine Extra Target	Afolan + MCPA Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Compitox Embutox 625[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt Mecoprop SEE 2,4-DB[1] SEE MCPA[1]	
FALL RYE (Spring Application)	Buctril M Pardner	Buctril M Pardner			Banvel Buctril M Pardner	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt SEE MCPA[1]	Hoe-Grass 284
TRITICALE	Hoe-Grass II Pardner	Hoe-Grass II Pardner			Hoe-Grass II Pardner		Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – CEREALS

[1] Suppression only
[2] All Spring wheat except durum
[3] Herbicides within a shaded area belong to the same Herbicide Group. See page 30 for more information.

CROP	FLIXWEED	FOXTAIL[3] (GREEN)	GRASS (BARNYARD)	GRASS (QUACK)	GROUNDSEL (COMMON)	HAWK'S-BEARD NARROW-LEAVED
BARLEY	Achieve Extra Ally Buctril M Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS 2,4-D Estaprop Express Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA SEE Diphenoprop Sencor Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target	Achieve Achieve Extra Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Advance 10G Fortress Rival 500EC/10G/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Afolan + MCPA[1] Lorox + MCPA[1] NaTA Stampede 360 Mixes Stampede CM	Advance 10G Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Rival 10G Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G	NaTA[1]	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Pardner Sencor + Mixes	Ally + 2,4-D Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625 Express SEE 2,4-DB
WHEAT	Achieve Extra Ally Amber Buctril M 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Estaprop Express Kil-Mor Laser[2] Laser DF[2] Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA SEE Diphenoprop Sencor Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Triumph Plus[2]	Achieve Achieve Extra Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Laser[2] Laser DF[2] Puma Triumph Plus[2] Advance 10G Fortress Heritage Rival 500 EC/10G/DF Treflan 545 EC Trifluralin 10G/400 Afolan + MCPA[1] Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA[1] Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes	Advance 10G Heritage (Fallow year) Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Puma Trifluralin 10G		Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Laser[2] Pardner Sencor + Mixes	Ally + 2,4-D Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625 Express SEE 2,4-DB Stampede 360 + 2,4-D
OATS	Banvel + MCPA Buctril M Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Lorox + MCPA MCPA Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target	Afolan + MCPA[1] Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA[1] NaTA Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester		NaTA[1]	Afolan + MCPA Buctril M Pardner	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB
FALL RYE (Spring Application)	Buctril M 2,4-D MCPA	Hoe-Grass 284	Hoe-Grass 284		Buctril M Pardner	2,4-D[1]
TRITICALE		Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284	Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284		Hoe-Grass II Pardner	

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – CEREALS

[1] Suppression only
[2] All Spring wheat except durum
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CROP	HEMP-NETTLE	HENBIT	HORSETAIL (FIELD)	KNAWEL	KNOTWEED	KOCHIA[3]
BARLEY	Afolan + MCPA Ally Dyvel Lexone & Mixes Lorox + MCPA Linuron 480 + MCPA MCPA[1] Refine Extra Sencor + Mixes Target Tropotox Plus[1]	Sencor & Mixes	Afolan + MCPA[1] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] MCPA[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus	Hoe-Grass II Pardner	Advance 10G Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Rival 10G Target Treflan Trifluralin 10G	Ally Express Refine Extra Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel 2,4-D Estaprop MCPA amine MCPA ester MCPA K-salt SEE Diphenoprop SEE MCPA Target/Mirage Achieve Extra Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Pardner Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Afolan + MCPA
WHEAT	Afolan + MCPA Ally Dyvel Laser DF[2] Lexone Lorox + MCPA Linuron 480 + MCPA MCPA[1] Refine Extra Sencor & Mixes Target Triumph Plus[2] Tropotox Plus[1]	Sencor & Mixes	Afolan + MCPA[1] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Laser DF[2] MCPA[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Triumph Plus[1,2] Tropotox Plus	Hoe-Grass II Pardner	Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Target	Ally Amber Express Laser DF[2] Refine Extra Triumph Plus[2] Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel 2,4-D Estaprop MCPA amine MCPA ester MCPA K-salt SEE Diphenoprop SEE MCPA Target Achieve Extra Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Laser[2] Pardner Afolan + MCPA Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes
OATS	Afolan + MCPA Dyvel Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA[1] Refine Extra Target Tropotox Plus		Afolan + MCPA[1] Cobutox 600[1] Caliber[1] Embutox 625[1] MCPA[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus	Pardner	Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Target	Refine Extra Dyvel MCPA amine MCPA ester MCPA K-salt SEE MCPA Target Buctril M Pardner Afolan + MCPA Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Stampede CM
FALL RYE (Spring Application)	MCPA[1] Tropotox Plus		2,4-D[1] MCPA[1] Tropotox Plus	Pardner		2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester MCPA K-salt SEE MCPA Buctril M Pardner
TRITICALE				Hoe-Grass II Pardner		Hoe-Grass II Pardner

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – CEREALS

[1] Suppression only
[2] All Spring wheat except durum
[3] Herbicides within a shaded area belong to the same Herbicide Group. See page 30 for more information.

CROP	LAMB'S QUARTERS		MUSTARDS, RAPESEED (VOL.)		NIGHTSHADE (AMERICAN, BLACK, HAIRY)	OATS[3] (WILD, VOL.)	PIGWEED (PROSTRATE)
BARLEY	Achieve Extra Advance 10G Afolan + MCPA Ally[1] Ally + 2,4-D Ally + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor	Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA Pardner Refine Extra Rival 10G SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Tropotox Plus Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Assert Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Hoe-Grass II	Kil-Mor Lexone & Mixes MCPA Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Sencor + Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Tropotox Plus	Achieve Extra (American) Buctril M (American) Mecoprop Pardner (American) (Black)	Achieve Achieve Extra Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Assert Advance 10G Rival 10G Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G Avadex BW Avenge Fortress	Advance 10G Afolan + MCPA Ally 2,4-D Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor MCPA-K Rival 10G Target Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G
WHEAT	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally[1] Ally + 2,4-D Ally + MCPA Amber[1] Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Lorox + MCPA Embutox 625 Estaprop Express Heritage Hoe-Grass II	Kil-Mor Laser[2] Laser DF[2] Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA MCPA Pardner Refine Extra Rival 10G (Fallow year) SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop 600 Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Triumph Plus[2] Tropotox Plus	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Amber Assert Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express Hoe-Grass II	Kil-Mor Laser[2] Laser DF[2] Lexone & Mixes MCPA Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Triumph Plus[2] Tropotox Plus	Achieve Extra (American) Buctril M (American) Pardner (American) (Black)	Achieve Achieve Extra Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Puma Triumph Plus[2] Assert Advance 10G (Fallow year) Heritage (Fallow year) Rival 10G[1] (Fallow year) Avadex BW Avenge Fortress Mataven L	Afolan + MCPA Ally 2,4-D Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor MCPA-K Target
OATS	Afolan + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA	MCPA Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target Tropotox Plus	Afolan + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Kil-Mor MCPA	Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target Tropotox Plus	Buctril M (American) Pardner (American) (Black)		Afolan + MCPA Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor MCPA-K Target
FALL RYE (Spring Application)	Buctril M 2,4-D MCPA	Pardner Tropotox Plus	Buctril M 2,4-D MCPA	Pardner Tropotox Plus	Buctril M (American) Pardner (American) (Black)	Hoe-Grass 284 Avenge	2,4-D MCPA-K
TRITICALE	Hoe-Grass II Pardner		Hoe-Grass II Pardner		Pardner (American) (Black)	Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Avenge Mataven L	

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – CEREALS

[1] Suppression only
[2] All Spring wheat except durum

CROP	PIGWEED (REDROOT)		PIGWEED (RUSSIAN)	RADISH (WILD)	RAGWEED	SHEPHERD'S-PURSE	
BARLEY	Achieve Extra Advance 10G Afolan + MCPA Ally Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA	MCPA amine MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Pardner Refine Extra Rival 10G SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop SEE MCPA[1] Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Treflan QR5 Trifluralin 10G Tropotox Plus	Afolan + MCPA amine 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Estaprop Express MCPA Refine Extra SEE Diphenoprop	Afolan + MCPA Dyvel Express 2,4-D MCPA Tropotox Plus[1]	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA Pardner SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Target Tropotox Plus	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS 2,4-D Embutox 625 Estaprop Express	Kil-Mor Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Sencor + Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Tropotox Plus
WHEAT	Achieve Extra Advance 10G (Fallow year) Afolan + MCPA Ally Amber Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express Heritage (Fallow year) Kil-Mor Laser[2] Laser DF[2]	Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA amine MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop SEE MCPA[1] Sencor & Mixes Stampede 360 Mixes Stampede CM Target Tordon 202C Triumph Plus[2] Tropotox Plus	Afolan + MCPA amine 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Estaprop Express Laser DF[2] MCPA Refine Extra Stampede 360 + 2,4-D SEE Diphenoprop Triumph Plus[2]	Afolan + MCPA 2,4-D Dyvel Express Laser DF[2] MCPA Stampede 360+2,4-D Triumph Plus[2] Tropotox Plus[1]	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Laser DF[2] 2,4-D Embutox 625 Estaprop Kil-Mor Laser DF[2] Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA Pardner SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Target Triumph Plus[2] Tropotox Plus	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express Kil-Mor	Laser[2] Laser DF[2] Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB SEE Diphenoprop Sencor + Mixes Stampede 360 Mixes Stampede CM Target Triumph Plus[2] Tropotox Plus
OATS	Afolan + MCPA Banvel + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA amine	MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB SEE MCPA[1] Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target Tropotox Plus	Afolan + MCPA amine Dyvel MCPA Refine Extra Stampede 360 + MCPA ester	Afolan + MCPA Dyvel MCPA Tropotox Plus[1]	Afolan + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA Pardner Target Tropotox Plus	Afolan + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA	Lorox + MCPA MCPA Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target Tropotox Plus
FALL RYE (Spring Application)	Buctril M 2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt	MCPA Na-salt Pardner SEE MCPA Tropotox Plus	2,4-D MCPA	2,4-D MCPA Tropotox Plus	2,4-D MCPA Pardner Tropotox Plus	Buctril M 2,4-D MCPA Tropotox Plus	
TRITICALE	Hoe-Grass II Pardner						

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – CEREALS

[1] Suppression only
[2] All Spring wheat except durum

CROP	SMARTWEED (ANNUAL)		SOW-THISTLES (ANN. & PER.)		SPURGE (LEAFY)	SPURRY (CORN)	STINKWEED	
BARLEY	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Banvel Buctril M Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS 2,4-D Embutox 625[1] Estaprop Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor Lexone & Mixes	Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB[1] SEE Diphenoprop SEE MCPA[1] Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C	Achieve Extra[1] (Per) Afolan + MCPA (Per-seedlings) Ally[1] Banvel[1] (Per) Buctril M[1] (Per) Caliber 400[1] (Per) Cobutox 600[1] (Per) Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS (Ann.) 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] (Per)	Estaprop (Ann)[1] Estaprop[1] (Per) Kil-Mor (Ann) Lontrel[1] (Per) MCPA[1] Refine Extra[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1](Per) SEE Diphenoprop Sencor Mixes[1] Target (Ann) Target[1] (Per) Tordon 202C[1] (Per) Tropotox Plus[1]	2,4-D[1] MCPA[1]	Afolan + MCPA Ally Banvel Compitox Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA K-salt Mecoprop Refine Extra Sencor & Mixes Target	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Assert Banvel + Lexone Banvel + Sencor Banvel + 2,4-D Banvel + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express	Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA (Barley, wheat, oats) Lorox + MCPA MCPA Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Tropotox Plus
WHEAT	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Banvel Buctril M Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS 2,4-D Embutox 625[1] Estaprop Hoe-Grass II Kil-Mor Laser[2] Laser DF[2] Lexone & Mixes	Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB[1] SEE Diphenoprop SEE MCPA[1] Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Triumph Plus	Achieve Extra[1] (Per) Afolan + MCPA (Per-seedlings) Ally[1] Banvel[1] (Per) Buctril M[1] Caliber 400[1] (Per) Cobutox 600[1] (Per) Diphenoprop 600[1] Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS (Ann.) 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1](Per) Estaprop[1] (Ann)	Estaprop[1] (Per) Kil-Mor (Ann) Laser[2] Lontrel[1] (Per) MCPA[1] Refine Extra[1] SEE 2,-4DB[1](Per) SEE Diphenoprop Sencor Mixes[1] Target (Ann) Target[1] (Per) Tordon 202C[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	2,4-D[1] MCPA[1]	Afolan + MCPA Ally Banvel Compitox Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Laser DF[2] Lexone & Mixes Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA K-salt Mecoprop Refine Extra Sencor & Mixes Target Triumph Plus[2]	Achieve Extra Afolan + MCPA Ally Amber Assert Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Estaprop Express Hoe-Grass II	Kil-Mor Laser2 Laser DF[2] Lexone & Mixes Lorox + MCPA MCPA Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB Sencor & Mixes Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Target Tordon 202C Triumph Plus[2] Tropotox Plus
OATS	Afolan + MCPA Banvel Buctril M Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625[1] Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB[1] SEE MCPA[1] Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target Tropotox Plus	Afolan + MCPA (Per-seedlings) Banvel[1] (Per) Buctril M[1] (Per) Caliber 400[1] (Per) Cobutox 600[1] (Per) Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS (Ann.) Embutox 625[1] (Per)	Kil-Mor (Ann) Lontrel[1] (Per) MCPA[1] Refine Extra[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1](Per) Target (Ann) Target[1] (Per) Tropotox Plus[1]	MCPA[1]	Afolan + MCPA Banvel Compitox Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA MCPA K-salt Mecoprop Refine Extra Reglone Target	Afolan + MCPA Buctril M Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Embutox 625 Kil-Mor Lorox + MCPA	MCPA Pardner Refine Extra SEE 2,4-DB Stampede CM Stampede 360 + MCPA ester Target Triumph Tropotox Plus
FALL RYE (Spring Application)	Buctril M 2,4-D MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Pardner SEE MCPA[1]	Banvel[1](Per) Buctril M[1] (Per) 2,4-D[1]	MCPA[1] MCPA K-salt (Per) Tropotox Plus[1]	2,4-D[1] MCPA[1]	MCPA K-salt	Buctril M 2,4-D MCPA	Pardner Tropotox Plus
TRITICALE	Hoe-Grass II Pardner						Hoe-Grass II Pardner	

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – CEREALS

[1] Suppression only
[2] All Spring wheat except durum
[3] Herbicides within a shaded area belong to the same Herbicide Group. See page 30 for more information.

CROP	STORK'S-BILL	THISTLE (CANADA)		THISTLE[3] (RUSSIAN)		TOADFLAX
BARLEY	Afolan + MCPA Ally Diphenoprop 600 Estaprop Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA SEE Diphenoprop	Achieve Extra Ally[1] Ally + 2,4-D Banvel Buctril M[1] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Compitox[1] Diphenoprop 600[1] Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Estaprop[1]	Express[1] Kil-Mor[1] Lontrel Lorox + MCPA[1] MCPA[1] Mecoprop[1] Refine Extra[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] SEE Diphenoprop[1] Sencor & Mixes[1] Target[1] Tordon 202C[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Ally[1] Ally + 2,4-D Ally + MCPA Express Refine Extra Rival 10G Trifluralin 10G 2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Estaprop Kil-Mor Target Tordon 202C	Sencor Mixes Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Laser[2] Pardner Achieve Extra SEE Diphenoprop	Diphenoprop 600[1] Estaprop[1] SEE Diphenoprop[1]
WHEAT	Afolan + MCPA Ally Diphenoprop 600 Estaprop Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA SEE Diphenoprop	Achieve Extra Ally[1] Ally + 2,4-D Banvel[1] Buctril M[1] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Compitox[1] Diphenoprop 600[1] Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Estaprop[1]	Express[1] Kil-Mor[1] Laser[2] Lontrel Lorox + MCPA[1] MCPA[1] Mecoprop[1] Refine Extra[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] SEE Diphenoprop[1] Sencor & Mixes[1] Target[1] Tordon 202C[1] Triumph Plus[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Ally[1] Ally + 2,4-D Ally + MCPA Amber Express Laser DF[2] Refine Extra Triumph Plus[2] Advance 10G (Fallow year) Heritage (Fallow year)	2,4-D Diphenoprop 600 Dyvel Dyvel DS Estaprop Kil-Mor Target Tordon 202C Sencor Mixes Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Laser[2] Pardner Achieve Extra SEE Diphenoprop	Diphenoprop 600[1] Estaprop[1] SEE Diphenoprop[1]
OATS	Afolan + MCPA Linuron 480 + MCPA Lorox + MCPA	Banvel[1] Buctril M[1] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Compitox[1] Dyvel[1] Dyvel DS[1] Embutox 625[1]	Kil-Mor[1] Lontrel Lorox + MCPA[1] MCPA[1] Mecoprop[1] Refine Extra[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Target[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Refine Dyvel Dyvel DS Kil-Mor Target	Buctril M Pardner	
FALL RYE (Spring Application)		Buctril M[1] 2,4-D[1]	MCPA[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	2,4-D	Pardner	
TRITICALE				Hoe-Grass II Pardner		

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OILSEEDS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

CROP	BINDWEEDS	BLUEBUR	BUCKWHEAT (TARTARY)	BUCKWHEAT (WILD)	BUTTERCUP (CREEPING, TALL)	CATCHFLY (NIGHT-FLOWERING)	CHAMOMILE (SCENTLESS)
CANOLA (TTC - triazine tolerant canola)	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Advance 10G Edge Bladex (TTC) Harvest[3] Lontrel Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Lontrel Reglone[3]
FLAX	Basagran MCPA[1] Reglone[3]	Buctril M MCPA[1] Reglone[3] Stampede CM	Buctril M Hoe-Grass II MCPA[1] Reglone[3] Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes	Advance 10G Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Lontrel Rival Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Basagran 2,4-D[1] (Creeping) MCPA Na-salt (Tall) Reglone[3]	Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Reglone[3]	Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Lontrel Reglone[3]
MUSTARD	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]
SUNFLOWERS			Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OILSEEDS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Herbicides within a shaded area belong to the same Herbicide Group. See page 30 for more information.

CROP	CHICKWEED[4] (COMMON)	CLEAVERS	COCKLE (COW)	DANDELION	DARNEL (PERSIAN)	FLIXWEED	FOXTAIL[4] (GREEN)
CANOLA (TTC - triazine tolerant canola)	Advance 10G Edge Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Bladex (TTC) Sencor (TTC) Harvest[3]	Bladex (TTC) Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3] Harvest[3]	Advance 10G Fusilade II Fusion Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Assure Fusilade II Fusion Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Select Advance 10G Edge Fortress Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Harvest[3] NaTA
FLAX	Advance 10G Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Basagran Eptam	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Fusilade II Fusion Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Blagal Buctril M MCPA Reglone[3] Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes	Fusion Fusilade II Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Select Advance 10G Fortress Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Eptam NaTA Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes
MUSTARD	Advance 10G Edge Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Hoe-Grass 284 Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Hoe-Grass 284 Advance 10G Edge Fortress Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
SUNFLOWERS	Advance 10G Edge Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Eptam		Advance 10G Edge Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400		Advance 10G Fusilade II Hoe-Grass 284 Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400		Fusilade II Hoe-Grass 284 Advance 10G Edge Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Eptam

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OILSEEDS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

CROP	GRASS (BARNYARD)	GRASS (QUACK)	GROUNDSEL (COMMON)	HAWK'S-BEARD (NARROW-LEAVED)	HEMP-NETTLE	HENBIT	HORSETAIL (FIELD)
CANOLA (TTC - triazine tolerant canola)	Advance 10G Assure Edge Fusilade II Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3] Rival Select Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Assure Fusilade II NaTA Poast Reglone[3]	Bladex (TTC) Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Reglone[3]	Bladex (TTC) Edge[1] Muster Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Reglone[3]
FLAX	Advance 10G Assure Eptam Fusilade II Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3] Rival Select Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Assure Eptam Fusilade II NaTA[1] Poast Reglone[3]	Basagran Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	MCPA[1] Reglone[3]	Eptam Reglone[3]	MCPA[1] Reglone[3]
MUSTARD	Advance 10G Edge Hoe-Grass 284 Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Edge[1] Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]
SUNFLOWERS	Advance 10G Edge Eptam Fusilade II Hoe-Grass 284 Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Eptam Fusilade II Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]		Edge[1] Reglone[3]	Eptam Reglone[3]	

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OILSEEDS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Herbicides within a shaded area belong to the same Herbicide Group. See page 30 for more information.

CROP	KNAWEL	KNOTWEED	KOCHIA	LAMB'S QUARTERS	MUSTARDS, RAPESEED (VOL.)	NIGHTSHADE (AMERICAN, BLACK, HAIRY)	OATS[4] (WILD, VOL.)
CANOLA (TTC - triazine tolerant canola)	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Edge Reglone[3] Harvest[3]	Advance 10G Bladex (TTC) Edge Harvest[3] Reglone[3] Rival Sencor (TTC) Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Bladex (TTC) Harvest[3] Muster Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Edge[1] (American)[1] (Black)[1] Reglone[3]	Assure Fusion Fusilade II Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Select Advance 10G Edge Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Avadex BW Fortress
FLAX	Hoe-Grass II Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Buctril M Hoe-Grass II MCPA amine MCPA ester MCPA K-salt Reglone[3] Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes	Advance 10G Basagran Buctril M Eptam Hoe-Grass II MCPA Reglone[3] Rival Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Basagran Buctril M Hoe-Grass II MCPA Reglone[3] Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes	Basagran (Hairy) Buctril M (American) Eptam (Hairy) Reglone[3]	Assure Fusilade II Fusion Hoe-Grass II Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Select Advance 10G Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Avadex BW Fortress Eptam
MUSTARD	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Edge Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Edge[1] (American)[1] (Black)[1] Reglone[3]	Fusilade II Hoe-Grass 284 Advance 10G Edge Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Avadex BW Fortress
SUNFLOWERS		Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Edge Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Eptam Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Edge[1](American)[1] (Black)[1] Eptam (Hairy) Reglone[3]	Fusilade II Hoe-Grass 284 Advance 10G Edge Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Eptam Mataven L

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OILSEEDS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

CROP	PIGWEED PROSTRATE	PIGWEED (REDROOT)	PIGWEED (RUSSIAN)	RADISH (WILD)	RAGWEED	SHEPHERD'S-PURSE	SMARTWEED (ANNUAL)
CANOLA (TTC - triazine tolerant canola)	Edge Reglone[3]	Bladex (TTC) Edge Harvest[3] Muster Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Edge Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Reglone[3]	Bladex (TTC) Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Bladex (TTC) Edge[1] Muster Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)
FLAX	Eptam (ppi) MCPA K-salt Reglone[3]	Basagran Eptam (ppi) Hoe-Grass II MCPA ester[1] MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Reglone[3] Stampede CM	Reglone[3]	Basagran Hoe-Grass II MCPA Reglone[3] Stampede 360 Mixes	Basagran Buctril M MCPA Reglone[3]	Basagran Buctril M MCPA[1] Reglone[3]	Basagran Buctril M 2,4-D[1] Hoe-Grass II MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] Reglone[3] Stampede CM
MUSTARD	Edge Reglone[3]	Edge Reglone[3]	Edge Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Edge[1] Reglone[3]
SUNFLOWERS	Edge Eptam Reglone[3]	Edge Eptam (ppi)	Edge Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]		Reglone[3]	Edge[1] Reglone[3]

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OILSEEDS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Herbicides within a shaded area belong to the same Herbicide Group. See page 30 for more information.

CROP	SOW-THISTLES (ANN. & PER.)	SPURGE (LEAFY)	SPURRY (CORN)	STINKWEED	STORK'S-BILL	THISTLE- (CANADA)	THISTLE[4] (RUSSIAN)
CANOLA (TTC - triazine tolerant canola)	Lontrel[1] (Per) Poast CT Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Edge Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Bladex (TTC) Harvest[3] Muster Reglone[3] Sencor (TTC)	Reglone[3]	Lontrel Poast CT[1] Reglone[3]	Edge[1] Harvest[3] Rival Trifluralin 10G/400 Sencor (TTC)
FLAX	Buctril M[1] (Per) Lontrel[1] (Per) MCPA[1] MCPA K-salt (Ann) Reglone[3]	MCPA[1] Reglone[3]	Basagran Eptam MCPA K-salt Reglone[3]	Basagran Buctril M Hoe-Grass II MCPA Reglone[3] Stampede CM Stampede 360 Mixes	Reglone[3]	Basagran[1] Buctril M[1] Lontrel MCPA[1] Reglone[3]	Rival Trifluralin 10G/400 2,4-D[1] MCPA Buctril M Hoe-Grass II Basagran
MUSTARD	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Edge Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Edge[1] Rival Trifluralin 10G/400
SUNFLOWERS	Reglone[3]		Edge Eptam Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]		Reglone[3]	Edge[1] Rival Trifluralin 10G/400

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE LEGUMES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	BARLEY (FOXTAIL)	BINDWEED (FIELD)		BLUEBUR	BUCKWHEAT (WILD)		CATCHFLY (NIGHT-FLOWERING)
ALFALFA	SEEDLING	Kerb[4]	Basagran[1,5] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1]	Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]		Advance 10G Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Edge[5]	Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Treflan	
	ESTABLISHED	Kerb[4] Reglone[1,3]	Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Pardner[5] Reglone[3]	Pardner[5] Princep[4]	Reglone[3] Simazine 80W[4]	Pardner[5] Reglone[3]
ALSIKE CLOVER	SEEDLING		Basagran[1,5] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Treflan	
	ESTABLISHED		Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]					
RED CLOVER	SEEDLING		Basagran[1,5] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5]	Tropotox Plus[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]		Treflan		
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[1,3]	Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]		Reglone[3]
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	SEEDLING		Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Tropotox Plus[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600	Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB	
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[1,3]	Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]		Reglone[3]
SWEET CLOVER	SEEDLING		Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]			Rival Treflan		
	ESTABLISHED		Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]					
BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL	SEEDLING	Kerb[4]	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Treflan	
	ESTABLISHED	Kerb[4] Reglone[1,3]	Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Reglone[3]	Princep[4] Reglone[3] Simazine 80W[4]		Reglone[3]
SAINFOIN	SEEDLING		Basagran[1,5] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]		Rival 500/DF Treflan		
	ESTABLISHED		Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5]	Wrangler (spot)[5]				

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE LEGUMES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	CHAMOMILE (SCENTLESS) (SEEDLINGS)	CHICKWEED	CLOVERS	DANDELION	FLIXWEED (SEEDLINGS)	FOXTAIL (GREEN)
ALFALFA	SEEDLING		Advance 10G Basagran[5] Edge[5] Eptam (ppi) Kerb[4] Treflan		Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]		Achieve[4] Advance 10G Edge[5] Eptam (ppi) Hoe-Grass 284[4] Fusilade II[4] Poast[4] Treflan
	ESTABLISHED	Pardner[5] Reglone[1,3] Velpar[5]	Kerb[4] Reglone[3]	Princep[4] Reglone[1,3] Simazine 80W[4]	Reglone[1,3] Velpar[5]	Reglone[3] Sencor (irr)[4]	Fusilade II[4] Poast[4] Reglone[3]
ALSIKE CLOVER	SEEDLING		Basagran[5] Treflan		Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]		Achieve[4] Hoe-Grass 284[5] Poast[5] Treflan
	ESTABLISHED						Poast[5]
RED CLOVER	SEEDLING		Basagran[5] Treflan				Achieve[4] Fusilade II[4] Hoe-Grass 284[4] Treflan
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Fusilade II[4] Reglone[3]
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	SEEDLING				Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]		Achieve[4]
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]
SWEET CLOVER	SEEDLING		Rival Treflan				Achieve[4] Hoe-Grass 284[4] Poast[5] Rival Treflan
	ESTABLISHED						Poast[5]
BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL	SEEDLING		Eptam (ppi) Kerb[4] Treflan		Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]		Achieve[4] Eptam (ppi) Fusilade II[4] Treflan
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[1,3]	Kerb[4] Reglone[3]	Princep[4] Reglone[1,3] Simazine 80W[4]	Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Fusilade II[4] Reglone[3]
SAINFOIN	SEEDLING		Basagran[5] Rival 500/DF Treflan				Achieve[4] Hoe-Grass 284[5] Poast[5] Rival 500/DF Treflan
	ESTABLISHED						Poast[5]

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE LEGUMES

[2] Suppression only
[3] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	GRASS (BARNYARD)		GRASS (QUACK)		GROUNDSEL (COMMON)	HAWK'S-BEARD (NARROW-LEAVED)
ALFALFA	SEEDLING	Advance 10G Edge[5] Eptam (ppi) Hoe-Grass 284[4]	Fusilade II[4] Poast[4] Treflan	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Eptam (ppi)[1] Fusilade II[1,4] Kerb[4]	Laredo (spot)[5] Poast[1,4] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Basagran[5]	Caliber 400 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Cobutox 600
	ESTABLISHED	Fusilade II[4] Poast[4] Princep[4]	Reglone[3] Simazine 80W[4]	Amitrol T (spot)4 Fusilade II[1,4] Kerb[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Poast[1,4]	Reglone[1,3] Roundup (spot)[5] Velpar[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Pardner[5] Reglone[3]	Reglone[1,3] Velpar[5]
ALSIKE CLOVER	SEEDLING	Hoe-Grass 284[5] Poast[5] Treflan		Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Poast[1,5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Basagran[5]	Caliber 400 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Cobutox 600
	ESTABLISHED	Poast[5]		Amitrol (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Poast[1,5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]		
RED CLOVER	SEEDLING	Fusilade II[4] Hoe-Grass 284[4] Treflan		Amitrol T (spot)[4] Fusilade II[1,4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Basagran[5]	
	ESTABLISHED	Fusilade II[4] Reglone[3]		Amitrol T (spot)[4] Fusilade II[1,4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Reglone[1,3] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[1,3]
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	SEEDLING			Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]		Caliber 400 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Cobutox 600
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[3]		Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[1,3]
SWEET CLOVER	SEEDLING	Hoe-Grass 284[4] Poast[5]	Rival Treflan	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Poast[1,5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]		
	ESTABLISHED	Poast[5]		Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Poast[1,5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]		
BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL	SEEDLING	Eptam (ppi) Fusilade II[4] Treflan		Kerb[4] Eptam (ppi)[1] Fusilade II[1,4]	Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]		Caliber 400 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Cobutox 600
	ESTABLISHED	Fusilade II[4] Princep[4]	Reglone[3] Simazine 80W[4]	Kerb[4] Fusilade II[1,4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Reglone[3] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[1,3]
SAINFOIN	SEEDLING	Hoe-Grass 284[5] Poast[5]	Rival 500/DF Treflan	Laredo (spot)[5] Poast[1,5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	Basagran[5]	
	ESTABLISHED	Poast[5]		Laredo (spot)[5] Poast[1,5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]		

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE LEGUMES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	KOCHIA	LAMB'S-QUARTERS		MUSTARDS	OATS (WILD)	
ALFALFA	SEEDLING	Edge[5]	Advance 10G Basagran[5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Edge[5]	Embutox 625 Eptam (ppi) SEE 2,4-DB Treflan	Basagran[5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB	Achieve[4] Advance 10G Avadex BW[4] Avenge[4] Edge[5] Eptam (ppi)	Fusilade II[4] Hoe-Grass 284[4] Kerb[4] Mataven[5] Poast[4] Treflan
	ESTABLISHED	Pardner[5] Reglone[3] Sencor (irr)[4]	Pardner[5] Princep[4] Reglone[3]	Sencor (irr)[4] Simazine 80W[4]	Pardner[5] Reglone[3]	Fusilade II[4] Kerb[4] Poast[4] Princep[4]	Reglone[3] Sencor (irr)[4] Simazine 80W[4]
ALSIKE CLOVER	SEEDLING		Basagran[5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Treflan Tropotox Plus	Basagran[5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Achieve[4] Avadex BW[4] Hoe-Grass 284[5]	Poast[5] Treflan
	ESTABLISHED					Poast[5]	
RED CLOVER	SEEDLING		Basagran[5] Treflan Tropotox Plus		Basagran[5] Tropotox Plus	Achieve[4] Avadex BW[4] Avenge[4] Fusilade II[4]	Hoe-Grass 284[4] Mataven[5] Treflan
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]		Reglone[3]	Fusilade II[4] Reglone[3]	
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	SEEDLING		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Achieve[4] Avadex BW[4]	
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]		Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	
SWEET CLOVER	SEEDLING		Rival 500/DF Treflan			Achieve[4] Avadex BW[4] Avenge[4] Hoe-Grass 284[4]	Poast[5] Rival 500/DF Treflan
	ESTABLISHED					Poast[5]	
BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL	SEEDLING		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	Eptam (ppi) SEE 2,4-DB Treflan	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB	Achieve[4] Avadex BW[4] Avenge[4] Eptam (ppi)	Fusilade II[4] Kerb[4] Mataven[5] Treflan
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[3]	Princep[4] Reglone[3] Simazine 80W[4]		Reglone[3]	Fusilade II[4] Kerb[4] Princep[4]	Reglone[3] Simazine 80W[4]
SAINFOIN	SEEDLING		Basagran[5] Rival 500/DF Treflan		Basagran[5]	Achieve[4] Hoe-Grass 284[5] Mataven[5]	Poast[5] Rival 500/DF Treflan
						Poast[5]	

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE LEGUMES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	PIGWEED (REDROOT)	SHEPHERD'S-PURSE (SEEDLINGS)	SMARTWEEDS	SOW-THISTLE (PERENNIAL)
ALFALFA	SEEDLING	Advance 10G Basagran[1,5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Edge[5] Embutox 625 Eptam (ppi) SEE 2,4-DB Treflan	Basagran[5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB	Basagran[5] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup SEE2,4-DB[1] Wrangler
	ESTABLISHED	Pardner[5] Reglone[3] Sencor (irr)[4]	Reglone[3] Sencor (irr)[4]	Pardner[5] Princep[4] Reglone[3] Simazine 80W[4]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Tropotox Plus Velpar[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
ALSIKE CLOVER	SEEDLING	Basagran[1,5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Treflan Tropotox Plus	Basagran[1,5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Basagran[5] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus[1] Wrangler
	ESTABLISHED				Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
RED CLOVER	SEEDLING	Basagran[1,5] Treflan Tropotox Plus	Basagran[5] Tropotox Plus	Basagran[5]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Tropotox Plus[1] Wrangler
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	SEEDLING	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus[1] Wrangler
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler
SWEET CLOVER	SEEDLING	Rival 500/DF Treflan			Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler
	ESTABLISHED				Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler
BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL	SEEDLING	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 Eptam (ppi) SEE 2,4-DB Treflan	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler
	ESTABLISHED	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Princep[4] Reglone[3] Simazine 80W[4]	Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[3] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
SANFOIN	SEEDLING	Basagran[1,5] Rival 500/DF Treflan	Basagran[5]	Basagran[5]	Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler
	ESTABLISHED				Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup Wrangler

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE LEGUMES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	SPURGE (LEAFY)	SPURRY (CORN)	STINKWEED (SEEDLINGS)	THISTLE (CANADA)	
ALFALFA	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4]	Basagran[5] Edge[5] Eptam (ppi)	Basagran[5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Basagran[1,5] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1]	Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Pardner[5] Reglone[3] Sencor (irr)[4]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
ALSIKE CLOVER	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4]	Basagran[5]	Basagran[5] Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Basagran[1,5] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1]	Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4]			Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
RED CLOVER	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4]	Basagran[5]	Basagran[5] Tropotox Plus	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Basagran[1,5] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Tropotox Plus[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4]		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
SWEET CLOVER	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4]			Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4]			Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4]	Eptam (ppi)	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Reglone[1,3]	Reglone[3]	Reglone[3]	Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
SAINFOIN	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4]	Basagran[5]	Basagran[5]	Basagran[1,5] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4]			Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE LEGUMES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	TOADFLAX	
ALFALFA	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
ALSIKE CLOVER	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
RED CLOVER	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
SWEET CLOVER	SEEDLING	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot)[5]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL	SEEDLING	Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	
	ESTABLISHED	Laredo (spot)[5] Reglone[1,3]	Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]
SAINFOIN	SEEDLING	Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	
	ESTABLISHED	Laredo (spot)[5] Roundup (spot)[5] Wrangler (spot)[5]	

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE GRASSES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	BINDWEED (FIELD)		BLUEBUR	BUCKWHEAT (WILD)	
SMOOTH BROME	SEEDLING	Basagran[1,5] 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot)	Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D amine[1] Embutox 625 Hoe Grass II[5]	Lontrel Pardner Tordon 202C[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] Lardeo (spot) MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D amine[1] Lontrel MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Tordon 202C[5]
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Basagran[1,5] 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot)	Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D amine[1] Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D amine[1] Lontrel	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]
INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot)	Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D amine[1] Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D amine[1] Lontrel	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]
CREEPING RED FESCUE	SEEDLING	Basagran[1,5] 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot)	Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Pardner[5]	Banvel Buctril M[5] 2,4-D amine[1] Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4 -D[1] Banvel + 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Ally[5] 2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	Ally[1,5] Banvel 2,4-D amine[1]	Lontrel MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]
RUSSIAN WILD RYE	SEEDLING	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot)	Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D amine[1] Hoe Grass II[5]	Lontrel Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D amine[1] Lontrel	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]
TIMOTHY	SEEDLING	Basagran[1,5] 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot)	Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D amine[1] Lontrel	Pardner[5] Tordon 202C[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D amine[1] Lontrel MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Tordon 202C[5]
HAY AND GRAZING	WITH LEGUME	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1]	SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus[1]		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600	Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB
	NO LEGUMES	Banvel[1,4] 2,4-D[1,4] MCPA amine[1,4] MCPA ester[1,4]	MCPA Na-salt[1,4] Tropotox Plus[1] Tordon 22K[4]	2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[4] MCPA ester[4] MCPA Na-salt[4]	Banvel 2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1,4]	MCPA ester[1,4] MCPA Na-salt

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE GRASSES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	CATCHFLY (NIGHT-FLOWERING)	CHAMOMILE (SCENTLESS) (SEEDLINGS)	CHICKWEED (COMMON)	CLEAVERS	CLOVERS	COCKLE (COW)
SMOOTH BROME	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]	Basagran[5]		Lontrel Tordon 202C[5] (Alsike only)	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED		Lontrel			Lontrel Tordon 202C[5]	
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]	Basagran[5]		Lontrel	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED		Lontrel			Lontrel	
INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]			Lontrel	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED		Lontrel			Lontrel	
CREEPING RED FESCUE	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]	Basagran[5]	Banvel[1]	Banvel Lontrel	Banvel Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED		Ally[5] Lontrel	Ally[5]	Banvel[1]	Banvel Lontrel	Ally[5] Banvel
RUSSIAN WILD RYE	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]			Lontrel	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED		Lontrel			Lontrel	
TIMOTHY	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] Lontrel Pardner[5]	Basagran[5]		Lontrel (Alsike only) Tordon 202C[5] (Alsike only)	Buctril M[5] Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Buctril M[5]	Lontrel			Lontrel (Alsike only) Tordon 202C[5]	
HAY AND GRAZING	WITH LEGUME			Kerb[4]			
	NO LEGUMES		Tordon 22K[4]	Kerb[4]	Banvel[4]	Banvel[4]	Banvel[4]

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE GRASSES

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[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	DANDELION	FLIXWEED (SEEDLINGS)	FOXTAIL (GREEN)	GRASS (BARNYARD)	GRASS (QUACK)
SMOOTH BROME	SEEDLING	Caliber 400 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Achieve[5] Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5]	Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] Tordon 202C[5]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	Achieve[5]		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Achieve[5] Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5]	Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	Achieve[5]		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Achieve[5] Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5]	Achieve[5] Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	Achieve[5]		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
CREEPING RED FESCUE	SEEDLING	2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Achieve[5] Fusilade II[5] Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5] Poast[5]	Fusilade II[5] Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5] Poast[5]	Fusilade II[5] Laredo (spot) Poast[5] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	Ally[5] 2,4-D[1] MCPA amine MCPA ester	Achieve[5] Fusilade II[5] Poast[5]	Fusilade II[5] Poast[5]	Fusilade II[5] Laredo (spot) Poast[5] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
RUSSIAN WILD RYE	SEEDLING	2,4-D[1]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5]	Hoe Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester			Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
TIMOTHY	SEEDLING	Caliber 400 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D			Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] Tordon 202C[5]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester			Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
HAY AND GRAZING	WITH LEGUMES	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1] Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]				Amitrol T (spot)[4] Kerb[4]
	NO LEGUMES	2,4-D[1,4] MCPA amine[1,4] MCPA ester[1,4]	2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[4] MCPA ester[4]			Amitrol T (spot)[4] Kerb[4]

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE GRASSES

[1] Suppression only
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[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	GROUNDSEL (COMMON)	HAWK'S-BEARD (NARROW-LEAVED)	HEMP-NETTLE	KOCHIA	LAMB'S-QUARTERS	
SMOOTH BROME	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	2,4-D[1]		Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]
	ESTABLISHED		2,4-D[1]	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D MCPA amine	MCPA ester Tordon 202C[5]
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	2,4-D[1]		Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB
	ESTABLISHED		2,4-D[1]	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	
INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	2,4-D[1]		Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB
	ESTABLISHED		2,4-D[1]	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	
CREEPING RED FESCUE	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	2,4-D[1]		Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB
	ESTABLISHED	Ally[5]	2,4-D[1]	Ally[5] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	Ally[5] 2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	Ally[1,5] 2,4-D	MCPA amine MCPA ester
RUSSIAN WILD RYE	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	2,4-D[1]		Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]
	ESTABLISHED		2,4-D[1]	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	
TIMOTHY	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Pardner[5]	2,4-D[1]		Buctril M[5] 2,4-D Pardner[5]	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]
	ESTABLISHED		2,4-D[1]	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	2,4-D MCPA amine	MCPA ester Tordon 202C[5]
HAY AND GRAZING	WITH LEGUME		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625 (Fall spraying) SEE 2,4-DB	Tropotox Plus[1]		Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus
	NO LEGUMES		2,4-D[1] (Fall spraying)	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] MCPA Na-salt[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[4] MCPA ester[4]	2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[4] MCPA ester[4]	MCPA Na-salt[4] Tropotox Plus

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE GRASSES

[1] Suppression only
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[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	MUSTARDS		OATS (WILD)	PIGWEED (REDROOT)		SHEPHERD'S-PURSE (SEEDLINGS)	
SMOOTH BROME	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]	Achieve[5] Avenge Hoe-Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5] Mataven L	Basagran[1,5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400	2,4-D Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine	MCPA ester Tordon 202C[5]	Achieve[5]	2,4-D MCPA amine	MCPA ester[1] Tordon 202C[5]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB	Achieve[5] Avenge Hoe-Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5] Mataven L	Basagran[1,5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400	2,4-D Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester		Achieve[5]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester[1]		2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	
INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB	Achieve[5] Hoe-Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5] Mataven L	Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB	Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester		Achieve[5]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester[1]		2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	
CREEPING RED FESCUE	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB	Achieve[5] Avenge Fusilade II[5] Hoe-Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5] Mataven L Poast[5]	Basagran[1,5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400	2,4-D Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester		Achieve[5] Fusilade II[5] Poast[5]	Ally[5] 2,4-D	MCPA amine MCPA ester[1]	Ally[5] 2,4-D	MCPA amine MCPA ester
RUSSIAN WILD RYE	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Avenge Hoe-Grass 284[4] Hoe Grass II[5] Mataven L	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	
	ESTABLISHED	Ally[5] 2,4-D	MCPA amine MCPA ester		2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester[1]		2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	
TIMOTHY	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]	Avenge	Basagran[1,5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400	2,4-D Embutox 625 SEE 2,4-DB
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine	MCPA ester Tordon 202C[5]		2,4-D MCPA amine	MCPA ester[1] Tordon 202C[5]	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester	
HAY AND GRAZING	WITH LEGUME	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Kerb[4]	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Caliber 400 Cobutox 600 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus
	NO LEGUMES	2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[4] MCPA ester[4]	MCPA Na-salt[4] Tropotox Plus	Kerb[4]	2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[4] MCPA ester[4]	MCPA Na-salt[4] Tropotox Plus	2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[4] MCPA ester[4]	MCPA Na-salt[4] Tropotox Plus

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE GRASSES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
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[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	SMARTWEEDS (ANNUAL)		SOW-THISTLE (PERENNIAL)		SPURGE (LEAFY)		SPURRY (CORN)
SMOOTH BROME	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D Embutox 625[1]	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tordon 202C[5]	Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)	Lontrel[1] Roundup (spot) SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tordon 202C[1,5] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1]		Basagran[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Tordon 202C[5]	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel[1] MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Tordon 202C[1,5] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D	Embutox 625[1] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)	Lontrel[1] Roundup (spot) SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1]		Basagran[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel[1] MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		
INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D Embutox 625[1]	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)	Lontrel[1] Roundup (spot) SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1]		
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel[1] MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		
CREEPING RED FESCUE	SEEDLING	Banvel Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D	Embutox 625[1] Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Banvel[1] Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1]	Laredo (spot) Lontrel[1] Roundup (spot) SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1]		Banvel Basagran[5] Blagal[5]
	ESTABLISHED	Ally[5] Banvel 2,4-D	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]	Ally[5] Banvel[1] 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel[1]	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		Ally[5] Banvel
RUSSIAN WILD RYE	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[1,5] 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel[1]	Roundup (spot) Tordon 202C[1,5] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1]		
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel[1]	MCPA[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		
TIMOTHY	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D	Embutox 625[1] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tordon 202C[5]	Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)	Lontrel[1] Roundup (spot) SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tordon 202C[1,5] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1]		Basagran[5]
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Tordon 202C[5]	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel[1] MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Tordon 202C[1,5] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D[1] MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1]		
HAY AND GRAZING	WITH LEGUME	Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1]	Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1]	Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Amitrol T (spot)[4]		
	NO LEGUMES	Banvel[4] 2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[1,4]	MCPA ester[1,4] MCPA Na-salt[4]	Amitrol T (spot) Banvel[1,4] Banvel + 2,4-D[1,4] 2,4-D[1,4] MCPA amine[1,4]	MCPA ester[1,4] MCPA Na-salt[1,4] Tropotox Plus[1] Tordon 22K[4]	Amitrol T (spot)[4] 2,4-D[1,4] MCPA amine[1,4]	MCPA ester[1,4] MCPA Na-salt[1,4] Tordon 22K[4]	Banvel[4]

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – FORAGE GRASSES

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-crop emergence to weed seedlings
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[4] Grazing or feeding restrictions
[5] Seed production only

CROP	CROP STAGE	STINKWEED (SEEDLINGS)		THISTLE (CANADA)		THISTLE (RUSSIAN)		TOADFLAX
SMOOTH BROME	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]	Basagran[1,5] Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)	Lontrel Roundup (spot) Tordon 202C[1,5] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] Tordon 202C[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine	MCPA ester Tordon 202C[5]	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Tordon 202C[1,5] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D Tordon 202C[5]		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
CRESTED WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB	Basagran[1,5] Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1]	Laredo (spot) Lontrel Roundup (spot) SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester		2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D Embutox 625	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB	Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)	Lontrel Roundup (spot) SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester		2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
CREEPING RED FESCUE	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Hoe Grass II[5]	2,4-D Pardner[5]	Banvel[1] Basagran[1,5] Buctril M[1,5] Caliber 400[1] 2,4-D[1]	Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel Roundup (spot) SEE 2,4-DB[1] Wrangler (spot)	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	Ally[5] 2,4-D	MCPA amine MCPA ester	Ally[5] Banvel[1] 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Ally[5] 2,4-D		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
RUSSIAN WILD RYE	SEEDLING	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Buctril M[1,5] 2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot)	Lontrel Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)	Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Hoe Grass II[5] Pardner[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine MCPA ester		2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel	MCPA amine[1] MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot)	2,4-D		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
TIMOTHY	SEEDLING	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] Caliber 400 2,4-D	Embutox 625 Pardner[5] SEE 2,4-DB Tordon 202C[5]	Basagran[1,5] Buctril M[1,5] 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] Laredo (spot)	Lontrel Roundup (spot) Tordon 202C[1,5] Wrangler (spot)	Basagran[5] Buctril M[5] 2,4-D	Pardner[5] Tordon 202C[5]	Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	ESTABLISHED	2,4-D MCPA amine	MCPA ester Tordon 202C[5]	2,4-D[1] Laredo (spot) Lontrel MCPA amine[1]	MCPA ester[1] Roundup (spot) Tordon 202C[1,5] Wrangler (spot)	2,4-D Tordon 202C[5]		Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
HAY AND GRAZING	WITH LEGUME	Cobutox 600 Caliber 400 Embutox 625	SEE 2,4-DB Tropotox Plus	Amitrol T (spot) Caliber 400[1] Cobutox 600[1]	Embutox 625[1] SEE 2,4-DB[1] Tropotox Plus[1]			Amitrol T (spot)[4] Laredo (spot) Roundup (spot) Wrangler (spot)
	NO LEGUMES	2,4-D[4] MCPA amine[4] MCPA ester[4]	MCPA Na-salt[4] Tropotox Plus	Amitrol T (spot)[4] Banvel[1,4] Banvel+ 2,4-D[1,4] 2,4-D[1,4] MCPA amine[1,4]	MCPA ester[1,4] MCPA Na-salt[1,4] Tropotox Plus[1] Tordon 22K[4]	2,4-D[4]		Amitrol T (spot)[4] Tordon 22K[4]

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OTHER CROPS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-emergence to crop, post emergent to weeds
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

	BUCKWHEAT (TARTARY	BUCKWHEAT (WILD)		CATCHFLY (NIGHT-FLOWERING)	CHICKWEED (COMMON)	
BEANS (SNAP AND DRY)	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Basagran Edge Eptam Gramoxone[2] Patoran	Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
CANARY SEED	Banvel Buctril M Laser Pardner Stampede CM Target	Banvel Buctril M Laser	Pardner Stampede CM Target	Buctril M Laser Pardner Target		
CARROTS (C) AND PARSNIPS	Gramoxone[2]	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480 L	Lorox (C) Rival (C) Treflan (C)	Gramoxone[2] (C)	Afolan F Lorox (C) Linuron 480 L	Rival 500/DF Treflan (C)
CORN Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop. **FIELD CORN ONLY (FC)**	Banvel Buctril M 2,4-D[1] Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt[1] (FC) MCPA Na-salt[1] (FC) Kil-Mor Lentagran + Atrazine Pardner	Afolan F Atrazine Banvel (FC) Bladex Buctril M Caliber 400 (FC) Cobutox 600 (FC) 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625 (FC) Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor	Lentagran + Atrazine Lorox L (FC) MCPA amine[1] (FC) MCPA K-salt[1] (FC) MCPA Na-salt[1] (FC) Pardner Primextra Princep SEE 2,4-DB (FC) Simazine 80W Sutan[+] + Mixes	Buctril M Gramoxone[1,2] Pardner	Afolan F Basagran Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[1,2]	Laddok Lorox L (FC) Princep Simazine 80W
FABABEANS	Lexone + Treflan	Advance 10G Edge Rival	Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400		Advance 10G Basagran Edge Lexone + Treflan Rival	Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
LENTILS	Reglone[3] Sencor	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival	Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3] Sencor	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival	Sencor Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
PEAS (Field and Processing) Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop.	Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF MCPA amine[1] MCPA Na-salt[1] Reglone[3] Sencor	Advance 10G Edge Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine[1] MCPA Na-salt[1]	Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Gramoxone[1,2] Reglone[3] Sencor	Advance 10G Basagran Edge Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF Reglone[3]	Rival Sencor Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
POTATOES	Gramoxone[2] Lexone (WP) Reglone[3] Sencor (WP)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Linuron 480 L	Lorox Reglone[3]	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3] Sencor	Afolan F Eptam (Irish) Gramoxone[2] Lexone (WP) Linuron 480 L	Lorox Patoran Reglone[3] Sencor (WP)
RUTABAGAS	Gramoxone[2]	Gramoxone[2] Rival	Treflan	Gramoxone[2]	Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Rival 500/DF Treflan
TAME BUCKWHEAT						

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OTHER CROPS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-emergence to crop, post emergent to weeds
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

	COCKLEBUR	COCKLE (COW)	DARNEL (PERSIAN)	FOXTAIL (GREEN)
BEANS (SNAP AND DRY)	Basagran Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Edge Eptam Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284 Patoran Poast Reglone Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
CANARY SEED	Buctril M Laser MCPA amine MCPA ester	Banvel Buctril M Laser Pardner Target		Laser Stampede CM
CARROTS (C) AND PARSNIPS	Gramoxone[2] (C)	Gramoxone[2] (C) Rival 500/DF (C) Treflan (C)	Gramoxone[2] (C) Hoe-Grass 284 (C) Rival 500/DF (C) Treflan (C)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Hoe-Grass 284 (C) Linuron 480 L Lorox (C) Rival 500/DF (C) Treflan (C)
CORN Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop. **FIELD CORN ONLY (FC)**	Basagran Buctril M Cobotox 600 (FC) 2,4-D Caliber 400 (FC) Embutox 625 (FC) Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor Laddok MCPA amine[1] (FC) MCPA K-salt[1] (FC) MCPA Na-salt[1] (FC) SEE 2,4-DB (FC)	Banvel (FC) BuctriL M Gramoxone[2] (C) Kil-Mor Pardner	Gramoxone[2] (C)	Afolan F Atrazine Bladex Dual & Mixes Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[2] Lentagran + Atrazine Lorox L[1](FC) Primextra Sutan[+]
FABABEANS	Basagran	Advance 10G Edge Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Edge Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Edge Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
LENTILS	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
PEAS (Field and Processing) Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop.	Basagran Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine[1] MCPA Na-salt[1] Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Edge Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284 NaTA (Field) Poast Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
POTATOES	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Afolan F Dual & Mixes Eptam (Irish) Fusilade II Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284 Linuron 480 L Lorox[1] Patoran Poast Reglone[3]
RUTABAGAS	Gramoxone[2]	Gramoxone[2] Rival 500/DF Treflan	Gramoxone[2] Rival 500/DF Treflan	Eptam Gramoxone[2] Rival 500/DF Treflan
TAME BUCKWHEAT			Hoe-Grass 284 Poast	Hoe-Grass 284 Poast

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OTHER CROPS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-emergence to crop, post emergent to weeds
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

	GOOSEFOOT	GRASS (BARNYARD)		GRASS (QUACK)	GROUNDSEL (COMMON)	HEMP-NETTLE
BEANS (SNAP AND DRY)	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Eptam Gramoxone[2] Hoe Grass 284 Patoran	Poast Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Amitrol-T (white bean) Eptam Poast Reglone[3]	Basagran Gramoxone[2] Patoran Reglone[3]	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3] Edge[1]
CANARY SEED					Buctril M Laser Pardner	Target
CARROTS (C) AND PARSNIPS	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480 L Lorox (C)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Hoe Grass 284 Linuron 480 L	Lorox (C) Rival 500/DF (C) Treflan	Gramoxone[2] (C)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480 L	Gramoxone[2] (C)
CORN Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop. **FIELD CORN ONLY (FC)**	Afolan F Bladex Caliber 400 (FC) Cobutox 600 (FC) 2,4-D amine Embutox 625 (FC) Gramoxone[2] Lorox (FC) MCPA amine[1] MCPA K-salt[1] (FC) MCPA Na-salt[1] (FC) SEE 2,4-DB (FC)	Afolan F Atrazine Bladex Dual & Mixes Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[2]	Lentagran + Atrazine Lorox L (FC) Primextra Princep Sutan+	Amitrol-T Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[2]	Afolan F Basagran Buctril M Gramoxone[2] Laddok Pardner	Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine[1] (FC) MCPA K-salt[1] (FC) MCPA Na-salt[1] (FC
FABABEANS		Advance 10G Edge Hoe-Grass 284 Poast	Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Poast	Basagran Sencor + Treflan	Edge Lexone + Treflan Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan
LENTILS	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3]	Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3] Poast	Reglone[3] Sencor	Reglone[3] Sencor
PEAS (Field and Processing) Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop.	Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine[1] MCPA Na-salt[1] Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Edge Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284 Poast	Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	NaTA (Field) Gramoxone[2] Poast Reglone[3]	Basagran Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3] Sencor	Edge[1] Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF MCPA amine[1] MCPA Na-salt[1] Reglone[3] Sencor Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Tropotox[1]
POTATOES	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Linuron 480 L Lorox Reglone[3]	Afolan F Dual & Mixes Eptam (Irish) Fusilade II Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284	Linuron 480 L Lorox Patoran Poast Reglone[3]	Eptam (Irish) Fusilade II Gramoxone[2] Poast Reglone[3]	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Linuron 480 L Patoran Reglone[3] Sencor	Gramoxone[2] Lexone (WP) Reglone[3] Sencor (WP)
RUTABAGAS	Gramoxone[2]	Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Rival 500/DF Treflan	Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Gramoxone[2]	Gramoxone[2]
TAME BUCKWHEAT		Hoe-Grass Poast		Poast		

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OTHER CROPS

[1] Suppression only
[3] Used as a crop desiccant
[2] Pre-emergence to crop, post emergent to weeds

	KNOTWEED		KOCHIA	LAMB'S-QUARTERS		MUSTARDS	
BEANS (SNAP AND DRY)	Advance 10G Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Edge Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Basagran Edge Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Patoran Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF Treflan	Basagran Gramoxone[2]	Patoran Reglone[3]
CANARY SEED	Target		Buctril M Laser Pardner Stampede CM Target	Banvel + MCPA Buctril M Laser	Pardner Stampede CM Target	Buctril M Laser Pardner	Stampede CM Target
CARROTS (C) AND PARSNIPS	Afolan F Lorox (C) Gramoxone[2] (C)	Linuron 480 Rival 500/DF (C) Treflan (C)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480	Lorox (C) Rival 500/DF (C) Treflan (C)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C)	Linuron 480 Lorox (C)
CORN Chcek label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop. **FIELD CORN** ONLY (FC)	Afolan F Bladex Gramoxone[2]	Kil-Mor Linuron 480 Lorox L (FC)	Afolan F Bladex Buctril M 2,4-D Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt (FC) Pardner	Afolan F Atrazine Basagran Bladex Buctril M Caliber 400 (FC) Cobotox 600 (FC) 2,4-D Embutox 625 (FC) Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor Laddok	Lentagran + Atrazine Linuron 480 (FC) Lorox L (FC) MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt (FC) MCPA Na-salt (FC) Pardner Primextra Princep SEE 2,4-DB (FC) Sutan[+] + Atrazine Sutan[+] + Bladex Tropotox Plus (FC)	Afolan F Atrazine Banvel + 2,4-D (FC) Basagran Bladex Buctril M Caliber 400 (FC) Cobutox 600 (FC) 2,4-D Embutox 625 (FC) Gramoxone[2] Laddok	Lentagran + Atrazine Linuron 480 (FC) Lorox L (FC) MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt (FC) MCPA Na-salt (FC) Pardner Primextra SEE 2,4-DB (FC) Sutan[+] + Atrazine Sutan[+] + Bladex
FABABEANS	Advance 10G Rival	Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Edge	Advance 10G Basagran Edge Lexone + Treflan Rival	Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Basagran Lexone + Treflan	Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan
LENTILS	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival	Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival	Sencor Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3] Sencor	
PEAS (Field and Processing) Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop.	Advance 10G Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Edge Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Basagran Edge Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF (Field) MCPA amine MCPA Na-salt Reglone[3]	Rival Sencor Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Tropotox Plus	Basagran Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF MCPA amine MCPA N-salt	Reglone[3] Sencor Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Tropotox Plus
POTATOES	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Linuron 480	Lorox Reglone[3]	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Linuron 480 Reglone[3]	Afolan F Eptam (Irish) Gramoxone[2] Lexone Linuron 480	Lorox Patoran Reglone[3] Sencor	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Lexone Linuron 480	Lorox Patoran Reglone[3] Sencor
RUTABAGAS	Gramoxone[2] Rival Treflan		Gramoxone[2]	Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Rival 500/DF Treflan	Gramoxone[2]	
TAME BUCKWHEAT							

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OTHER CROPS

[1] Suppression
[2] Pre-emergence to crop, post emergent to weeds
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

	NIGHTSHADE (AMERICAN, BLACK, HAIRY)		OATS (WILD, VOL.)		PIGWEED (PROSTRATE)	
BEANS (SNAP AND DRY)	Basagran (Hairy) Edge[1] (American, Black) Eptam (Hairy)	Gramoxone[2] Patoran (Black) Reglone[3]	Edge Eptam Hoe-Grass 284 Gramoxone[2] Poast	Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Edge Eptam Gramoxone[2] Patoran	Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
CANARY SEED	Buctril M (American)	Pardner (American, Black)	Avenge Mataven L		Target	
CARROTS (C) AND PARSNIPS	Gramoxone[2] (C)		Gramoxone[2] (C) Hoe-Grass 284(C)	Rival 500/DF (C) Treflan (C)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480	Lorox Rival Treflan (C)
CORN Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop. **FIELD CORN** ONLY (FC)	Basagran (Hairy) Bladex (Black) Buctril M (American) Dual & Mixes Eradicane 8-E (Hairy)	Gramoxone[2] Laddok (Black) Lentagran + Atrazine Pardner (American, Black) Primextra (American)	Atrazine Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[2]	Princep Simazine 80W	Afolan F Bladex 2,4-D Eradicane 8-E Linuron 480	Lorox Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor MCPA-K (FC) Primextra
FABABEANS	Basagran (Hairy)	Edge[1] (American, Black)	Advance 10G Edge Hoe-Grass 284 Poast	Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Edge Rival	Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
LENTILS	Reglone[3]		Advance 10G Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3]	Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival	Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
PEAS (Field and Processing) Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop.	Basagran (Hairy) Edge[1] (American, Black)	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Avadex BW Edge Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284	Poast Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Advance 10G Edge Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400
POTATOES	Dual & Mixes Eptam (Hairy) Gramoxone[2]	Patoran (Black) Reglone[3]	Eptam (Irish) Fusilade II Gramoxone[2]	Hoe-Grass 284 Poast Reglone[3]	Afolan F Eptam (Irish) Gramoxone[2] Linuron 480	Lorox Patoran Reglone[3]
RUTABAGAS	Eptam (Hairy) Gramoxone[2]		Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Rival 500/DF Treflan	Eptam Gramoxone[2]	
TAME BUCKWHEAT			Poast Hoe-Grass 284			

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-emergence to crop, post emergent to weeds
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

	PIGWEED (REDROOT)		PIGWEED (RUSSIAN)	PURSLANE		RADISH (WILD)	
BEANS (SNAP AND DRY)	Advance 10G Basagran Edge Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Patoran Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Basagran[1] Edge Eptam Excel Gramoxone[2] Hoe-Grass 284	Patoran Poast Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Basagran Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	
CANARY GRASS	Banvel + MCPA Buctril M Laser	Pardner Stampede CM Target				Banvel + MCPA	
CARROTS (C) AND PARSNIPS	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480 (C)	Lorox (C) Rival (C) Treflan (C)	Gramoxone[2] (C)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480	Lorox (C) Rival 500/DF (C) Treflan	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C) Linuron 480	
CORN Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop. **FIELD CORN ONLY (FC)**	Afolan F Atrazine Basagran[1] Bladex Buctril M Caliber 400 (FC) Cobutox 600 (FC) 2,4-D Embutox 625 (FC) Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor	Laddok Lentagran + Atrazine Linuron 480 (FC) Lorox L (FC) MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt MCPA Na-salt Pardner Primextra SEE 2,4-DB (FC) Sutan[+] + Atrazine Tropotox Plus (FC)	2,4-D Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salts (FC) MCPA Na-salt (FC)	Afolan F Atrazine Basagran Bladex 2,4-D Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[2] Laddok Lentagran + Atrazine Linuron 480 (FC)	Lorox L (FC) MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt (FC) MCPA Na-salt (FC) Primextra Princep Simazine 80W Sutan[+] + Atrazine Sutan[+] + Bladex	Afolan F Basagran[1] Caliber 400 (FC) Cobutox 400 2,4-D Embutox 625 (FC)	Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt (FC) MCPA Na-salt (FC) SEE 2,4-DB (FC) Tropotox Plus (FC)
FABABEANS	Advance 10G Basagran[1] Edge Lexone + Treflan Rival	Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400		Advance 10G Basagran Edge	Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Basagran	
LENTILS	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival	Sencor Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival	Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Reglone[3]	
PEAS (Field and Processing) Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop.	Advance 10G Basagran[1] Edge Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF (Field) MCPA amine MCPA Na-salt	Reglone[3] Rival Sencor Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400 Tropotox Plus	Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine MCPA Na-salt Reglone[3]	Advance 10G Basagran Edge Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine	MCPA Na-salt Reglone[3] Rival Treflan Trifluralin 10G/400	Basagran Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine	MCPA Na-salt Reglone[3] Tropotox Plus
POTATOES	Afolan F Eptam (Irish) Gramoxone[2] Lexone Linuron 480	Lorox Patoran Reglone[3] Sencor	Reglone[3]	Afolan F Eptam (Irish) Gramoxone[2] Linuron 480	Lorox Patoran Reglone[3]	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	
RUTABAGAS	Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Rival 500/DF Treflan	Gramoxone[2]	Eptam Gramoxone[2]	Rival 500/DF Treflan	Gramoxone[2]	
TAME BUCKWHEAT							

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OTHER CROPS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-emergence to crop, post emergent to weeds
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

	RAPESEED VOLUNTEER	SMARTWEEDS (ANNUAL)		SOW-THISLES (ANN. & PER.)		SPURRY (CORN)	
BEANS (SNAP AND DRY)	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]	Amiben Basagran Edge	Gramoxone[2] Patoran Reglone[3]	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]		Basagran Edge Eptam	Gramoxone[2] Patoran Reglone[3]
CANARY GRASS	Buctril M Laser Stampede CM Target	Banvel Buctril M Laser	Pardner Stampede CM Target	Banvel[1] (Per) Buctril M[1] (Per) Laser[1] (Per)	MCPA[1] (All) Target (Ann) Target[1] (Per)	Banvel MCPA K-salt Target	
CARROTS (C) AND PARSNIPS	Gramoxone[2]	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C)	Linuron 480 Lorox (C)	Afolan F (Seedling) (Per) Gramoxone[2] (C)	Linuron 480 (C) (Seedling only) Lorox (C) (Ann)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C)	
CORN Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop. **FIELD CORN ONLY (FC)**	Buctril M Gramoxone[2] Tropotox Plus (FC)	Afolan F Atrazine Banvel Basagran Caliber 400 (FC) Cobutox 600[1] (FC) 2,4-D Embutox 625 (FC) Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor Laddok	Lentagran + Atrazine Linuron 480 (FC) Lorox L (FC) MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt (FC) MCPA Na-salt (FC) Pardner Primextra SEE 2,4-DB (FC) Sutan[+] + Atrazine Tropotox Plus (FC)	Afolan F (Seedling) (Per) Amitrol T (Spot) Banvel (FC) (Per) Buctril M[1] (Per) Caliber 400[1] (FC) Cobutox 600[1] (FC) 2,4-D[1]	Embutox 625[1] (FC) Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor (Ann) Lorox L (Ann) MCPA[1] (FC) MCPA K-salt (FC) SEE 2,4-DB (FC) Tropotox Plus (FC)	Afolan F Banvel (FC) Basagran Eradicane 8-E	Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor Laddok MCPA K-salt
FABABEANS	Lexone + Treflan Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan	Basagran Edge[1] Lexone + Treflan	Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan			Basagran Edge Sencor + Edge	Sencor + Treflan Lexone + Treflan
LENTILS	Reglone[3] Sencor	Reglone[3] Sencor		Reglone[3]		Reglone[3] Sencor	
PEAS (Field and Processing) Check labels to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop.	Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF (Field) Reglone[3] Sencor Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Tropotox Plus	Basagran[1] Edge[1] Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF (Field) MCPA amine MCPA Na-salt	Reglone[3] Sencor Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Tropotox Plus	Amitrol T (spot) Gramoxone[2] MCPA amine[1]	MCPA Na-salt[1] Reglone[3] Tropotox Plus[1]	Basagran Edge Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF (Field)	Reglone[3] Sencor Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan
POTATOES	Gramoxone[2] Lexone Reglone[3] Sencor (WP)	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Lexone (WP) Linuron 480	Lorox Patoran Reglone[3] Sencor (WP)	Afolan F (Seedling) (Per) Gramoxone[2] Linuron 480 (Seedling only)	Lorox L (Ann) Reglone[3]	Afolan F Eptam (Irish) Gramoxone[2] Lexone (WP)	Patoran Reglone[3] Sencor (WP)
RUTABAGAS	Gramoxone[2]	Gramoxone[2]		Gramoxone[2]		Eptam Gramoxone[2]	
TAME BUCKWHEAT							

HERBICIDE SELECTOR CHART – OTHER CROPS

[1] Suppression only
[2] Pre-emergence to crop, post emergent to weeds
[3] Used as a crop desiccant

	STINKWEED		THISTLE (CANADA)		THISTLE (RUSSIAN)		VOLUNTEER CEREALS
BEANS (SNAP AND DRY)	Basagran Gramoxone[2]	Patoran Reglone[3]	Amitrol T (spot) Basagran[1]	Gramoxone[1,2] Reglone[3]	Basagran Gramoxone[2]	Reglone[3] Rival 500/DF	Edge Eptam Gramoxone[2] Poast Reglone[3]
CANARY GRASS	Buctril M Laser Pardner	Stampede CM Target	Banvel + MCPA[1] Buctril M[1]	Laser[1] Target	Buctril M Laser	Pardner Target	
CARROTS (C) AND PARSNIPS	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] (C)	Linuron 480 (C) Lorox (C)	Gramoxone[2] (C)[1]		Gramoxone[2] (C) Rival 500/DF (C)		Gramoxone[2] (C)
CORN Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop. **FIELD CORN** ONLY (FC)	Afolan F Banvel + 2,4-D Basagran Buctril M Caliber 400 (FC) Cobutox 600[1] (FC) 2,4-D Embutox 625 (FC) Kil-Mor	Linuron 480 (FC) Lorox L (FC) MCPA amine (FC) MCPA K-salt (FC) MCPA Na-salt (FC) Pardner SEE Butyric 480 (FC) Tropotox Plus (FC)	Amitrol (spot) Banvel[1] Basagran[1] Buctril M[1] Caliber 400[1] (FC) Cobutox 600[1] (FC) 2,4-D[1] Embutox 625[1] (FC)	Gramoxone[1,2] Kil-Mor[1] MCPA amine[1] (FC) MCPA K-salt[1] (FC) MCPA Na-salt[1] (FC) SEE 2,4-DB[1] (FC) Tropotox Plus[1] (FC)	Basagran Bladex Buctril M 2,4-D	Gramoxone[2] Kil-Mor Laddok Pardner	Eradicane 8-E Gramoxone[2]
FABABEANS	Basagran Lexone + Treflan	Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan	Basagran[1] Sencor + Treflan[2]		Advance 10G Basagran[1] Edge	Rival Sencor + Treflan[1] Trifluralin 10G/400	Edge Poast
LENTILS	Reglone[3] Sencor		Reglone[3] Sencor[1]		Advance 10G Reglone[3] Rival	Sencor Trifluralin 10G/400	Poast Reglone[3]
PEAS (Field and Processing) Check label to ensure chosen chemical or mix is registered for use on the crop.	Basagran Gramoxone[2] Lexone DF (Field) MCPA amine MCPA Na-salt	Reglone[3] Sencor Sencor + Edge Sencor + Treflan Tropotox Plus	Amitrol T (spot) Basagran[1] Gramoxone[1,2] MCPA amine[1]	MCPA Na-salt[1] Reglone[3] Sencor[1] Tropotox Plus[1]	Advance 10G Basagran Edge[1] Gramoxone[2]	Reglone[3] Rival Sencor Trifluralin 10G/400	Edge Gramoxone[2] Poast Reglone[3]
POTATOES	Afolan F Gramoxone[2] Lexone (WP) Linuron 480	Lorox Patoran Reglone[3] Sencor (WP)	Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3]		Gramoxone[2] Reglone[3] Sencor (WP)		Eptam (Irish) Fusilade II Gramoxone[2] Poast Reglone[3]
RUTABAGAS	Gramoxone[2]		Gramoxone[2]		Gramoxone[2] Rival 500/DF		Eptam Gramoxone[2]
TAME BUCKWHEAT							Poast

INSECTICIDE SELECTOR CHART

NOTE:
Insecticides Listed by trade name
[1] Insect suppression only

	BEETLES			
	Blister	**Colorado Potato**	**Flea**	**Red Turnip**
BARLEY, OATS, WHEAT				
RYE				
FIELD CORN (FC) **SWEET CORN (SC)**			Dyfonate	
ALFALFA	Sevin	Dibrom	Sevin	
CLOVER	Sevin	Dibrom	Sevin	
PASTURE		Dibrom		
CANOLA			APM Counter Cymbush Decis Furadan Guthion Lindane Malathion Ripcord Sevin Supracide	Furadan Guthion Supracide
FLAX				
MUSTARD			Counter Cymbush Decis Furadan Lindane Malathion Supracide	Furadan Supracide
SUNFLOWER				
SUGARBEETS		Dibrom	APM Guthion Malathion	
PEAS				
POTATO		Ambush APM Cymbush Decis Diazinon Dibrom Endosulfan 400 Furadan Guthion Lorsban Malathion Monitor Pounce Ripcord Sevin Supracide Temik Thimet Thiodan	Ambush APM Cymbush Decis Diazinon Dyfonate Endosulfan 400 Furadan Lannate Lorsban Monitor Pounce Ripcord Sevin Supracide Thimet Thiodan	

INSECTICIDE SELECTOR CHART

NOTE:
Insecticides listed by trade name
[1] Insect suppression only

	BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS						
	Alfalfa Looper	**Armyworms**	***Bertha Armyworm or Clover Cutworm**	**Beet Webworm**	**Cutworms (Army, Red-backed Pale Western)**	**Diamond-back Moth Larvae**	***European Corn Borer or **Corn Earworm**
BARLEY, OATS, WHEAT		Dylox Guthion Lannate Lorsban Malathion Sevin			Ambush Decis Lorsban Ripcord (B,W)		
RYE		Dylox Guthion Lorsban Malathion Sevin			Ambush		
FIELD CORN (FC) **SWEET CORN (SC)**		Dylox Lannate (FC) Sevin			Ambush Lorsban Ripcord		Ambush Cymbush Decis* (FC) Endosulfan 400 Furadan* Lannate (SC) Malathion (FC) Pounce (SC) Ripcord Sevin Thiodan**
ALFALFA		Dylox Sevin		Dylox Sevin			
CLOVER		Sevin		Sevin			
PASTURE							
CANOLA	Lannate Lorsban	Lorsban	Cymbush* Decis Lannate* Lorsban* Monitor* Ripcord*	Dylox Lannate	Ambush Lorsban	APM Decis Dylox Guthion Lorsban Malathion Supracide	
FLAX		Dylox	Lannate* Decis	Dylox	Ambush Decis Lorsban		
MUSTARD			Cymbush Decis		Lorsban	Decis Malathion Supracide	
SUNFLOWER					Ambush Lorsban		
SUGARBEETS		Dylox			Ambush Lorsban		
PEAS	Lindane				Ambush		
POTATO					Ambush Lorsban Ripcord		

INSECTICIDE SELECTOR CHART

NOTE:
Insecticides Listed by trade name
[1] Insect suppression only

	BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS		FLIES	GRASSHOPPERS	PLANT BUGS	STORED GRAIN INSECTS
	Flax Bollworm	Thistle Butterfly (Painted Lady)	Root Maggot (Seed Corn, Sugar beet)	(Clear winged, Migratory, Two-striped)	Alfalfa, Superb, Stink, Lygus, Tarnished	Flour Beetles, Grain Beetles, Mediterranean Flour Moth
BARLEY, OATS, WHEAT				Cygon Decis Furadan Guthion Lorsban Malathion Ripcord (B,W) Sevin		Gastoxin Malathion
RYE				Guthion Malathion Sevin		Gastoxin Malathion
FIELD CORN (FC) SWEET CORN (SC)			Diazinon Dyfonate	Furadan Sevin		Gastoxin (FC) Malathion (FC)
ALFALFA				Cygon Furadan Guthion Lagon Malathion Sevin	Cygon Decis Dylox Endosulfan 400 Guthion Lagon Malathion Supracide Thiodan	
CLOVER				Cygon Furadan Guthion Malathion Sevin	Cygon Guthion Malathion	
PASTURE				Cygon Decis Diazinon Furadan Malathion Sevin	Cygon	
CANOLA				Cygon Furadan Lorsban Malathion Monitor Ripcord Sevin		
FLAX	Lannate			Decis Furadan Malathion		
MUSTARD				Furadan Malathion		
SUNFLOWER		Supracide				
SUGARBEETS			Counter Furadan Temik			
PEAS						
POTATO				Cygon Lagon	Ambush APM Cymbush Decis Endosulfan 400 Furadan Guthion Lorsban Pounce Ripcord Supracide Thiodan	

INSECTICIDE SELECTOR CHART

NOTE:
Insecticides Listed by trade name
[1] Insect suppression only

	SUCKING INSECTS			THRIPS	WEEVILS	WIREWORMS
	Aphids (Corn Leaf, Green Bug, Green Peach, English Grain, Pea, Russian)	**Leafhoppers (Potato)**	**Spittlebugs**	**Barley, Grass, Red Clover**	**(Sweet Clover, Alfalfa)**	
BARLEY, OATS, WHEAT	Cygon Malathion Lorsban			Cygon Lannate Malathion		
RYE	Cygon Malathion					
FIELD CORN (FC) SWEET CORN (SC)	Endosulfan 400 Pirimor (SC) Thiodan					Counter Dyfonate
ALFALFA	APM Cygon Endosulfan 400 Guthion Lagon Malathion Supracide Thiodan	APM Cygon Guthion Malathion Sevin Supracide	APM Endosulfan 400 Guthion Malathion Thiodan		APM Cygon Decis* Furadan Guthion Lagon Malathion Sevin Supracide *Seed Production Only	
CLOVER	APM Cygon	APM Cygon	APM Endosulfan 400 Guthion Malathion Thiodan		Cygon Guthion Malathion Sevin	
PASTURE	Cygon	APM Cygon				
CANOLA						
FLAX						
MUSTARD						
SUNFLOWER						
SUGARBEETS	Thiodan					Counter
PEAS	Cygon Lagon Lannate Pirimor					
POTATO	APM Cygon Diazinon Furadan Guthion Lannate Lagon Malathion Monitor Pirimor Temik Thimet Thiodan	Ambush APM Cygon Cymbushd Decis Diazinon Furadan Guthion Lagon Lannate Malathion Monitor Pounce Ripcord Sevin Supracide Temik Thimet Thiodan	APM Guthion			Dyfonate Thimet[1]

Pesticide Application Record

Field Description: _____ Acres: _____ Crop: _____

Variety: _____ Date seeded: _____ Fertilizer: _____ Rate: _____ Date: _____

Crop Stage: _____ Scouting Date: _____ Date Results Were Checked: _____

Pest Weed/Insect/Disease		Density				Results	Field Diagram	
Species	Leaf stage/Instar/Symptom	Patches	Low	Medium	High			

Comments: _____

_____

Application Information							Environment Information			
Pesticide Used	Date and time	Rate per acre	Water volume per acre	Acres per tank	Pesticide volume per tank	Tanks per field	Crop stand	Soil moisture	Temp-erature	Wind speed and direction
1 Lot #: _____							Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		
2 Lot #: _____							Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		
3 Lot #: _____							Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		

Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

Note: Ex. = Excellent G. = Good Fr. = Fair Pr. = Poor

Pesticide Application Record

Field Description: _____ Acres: _____ Crop: _____

Variety: _____ Date seeded: _____ Fertilizer: _____ Rate: _____ Date: _____

Crop Stage: _____ Scouting Date: _____ Date Results Were Checked: _____

Pest Weed/Insect/Disease		Density				Results	Field Diagram	
Species	Leaf stage/Instar/Symptom	Patches	Low	Medium	High			

Comments: _____

_____

Application Information							Environment Information			
Pesticide Used	Date and time	Rate per acre	Water volume per acre	Acres per tank	Pesticide volume per tank	Tanks per field	Crop stand	Soil moisture	Temp-erature	Wind speed and direction
1 Lot #: _____							Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		
2 Lot #: _____							Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		
3 Lot #: _____							Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		

Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

Note: Ex. = Excellent G. = Good Fr. = Fair Pr. = Poor

Pesticide Application Record

Field Description: _____ Acres: _____ Crop: _____

Variety: _____ Date seeded: _____ Fertilizer: _____ Rate: _____ Date: _____

Crop Stage: _____ Scouting Date: _____ Date Results Were Checked: _____

Pest Weed/Insect/Disease		Density				Results	Field Diagram	
Species	Leaf stage/Instar/Symptom	Patches	Low	Medium	High			

Comments: _____

_____

Application Information							Environment Information			
Pesticide Used	Date and time	Rate per acre	Water volume per acre	Acres per tank	Pesticide volume per tank	Tanks per field	Crop stand	Soil moisture	Temp-erature	Wind speed and direction
1 Lot #: _____							Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		
2 Lot #: _____							Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		
3 Lot #: _____							Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		

Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

Note: Ex. = Excellent G. = Good Fr. = Fair Pr. = Poor

Pesticide Application Record

Field Description: _____ Acres: _____ Crop: _____

Variety: _____ Date seeded: _____ Fertilizer: _____ Rate: _____ Date: _____

Crop Stage: _____ Scouting Date: _____ Date Results Were Checked: _____

Pest Weed/Insect/Disease		Density				Results	Field Diagram	
Species	Leaf stage/Instar/Symptom	Patches	Low	Medium	High			

Comments: _____

_____

Application Information							Environment Information			
Pesticide Used	Date and time	Rate per acre	Water volume per acre	Acres per tank	Pesticide volume per tank	Tanks per field	Crop stand	Soil moisture	Temp-erature	Wind speed and direction
1 Lot #: _____							Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		
2 Lot #: _____							Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		
3 Lot #: _____							Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.	Ex. ..... G. ..... Fr. ..... Pr.		

Comments: _____

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Note: Ex. = Excellent G. = Good Fr. = Fair Pr. = Poor

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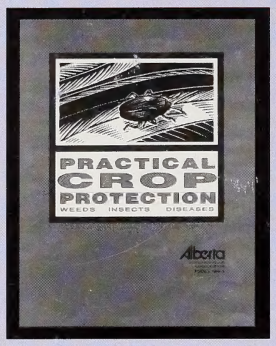

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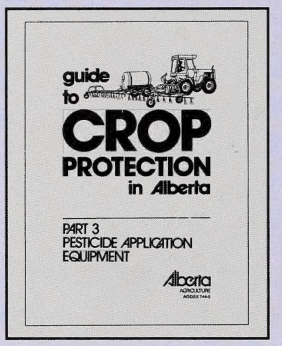

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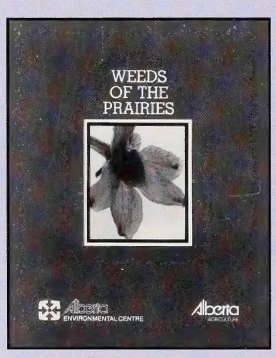

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